THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1863.



THE WAR.

By a despatch from Lieutenant General Pemberton, of the rebel army, which we publish this morning, we learn that General Sherman has re-embarked his troops, after an unsuccessful attempt to take Vicksburg. We have some cause to doubt this news. The despatch is dated January 2, and it is known that General Sherman did not move. South from the Yazoo river until the 1st instant. How could he have advanced forty miles, fought for several days, and returned to his transports one day after? It seems quite probable that this is one of the premature despatches that the Southern generals are fond of publishing to "raise the wind" in favor of their cause among the rebels. Nothing short of a tremendous defeat would induce such men as Sherman and McOlernand to retire from the accomplishment of so important a design as the capture of Vicksburg. It is probable that our gunboats will yet retrieve the advantages lost by our troops, and that Vicksburg will be taken before many days pass by.

The announcement this morning that the rebels are menacing the town of Springfield in Western Missouri need create no great alarm. A band of guerillas, under Quantrill and Burbridge, has been for some time lurking in the neighborhood, having been detached from Hindman's army three weeks since and ordered to get into the rear of General Blunt's Army of the Frontier, and cut off the Federal supply trains. Brigadier General E. B. Brown, a gallant Missourian, is in command of the district in which Springfield is situated. General Brown, in anticipation of the present raid, detailed the famous Colonel Catterwood, with his cavalry, to make a reconnoissance, some ten days ago, to cut off' and capture these rebel bands. Col. Catterwood has been in this business for two years past, and he will soon be heard from in the rear of the rebels at Springfield.

CONGRESS.

SENATE,-Petitions were presented by Messrs Wilson and Field. The bills allowing additiona mailable matter and raising volunteers in Kentucky were reported back. A resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Gen. Rosecrans was referred. Mr. Sherman addressed the Senate at length on the taxing of bank notes and fractional currency. The bill. for the discharge of State prisoners was discussed by Messrs. Saulsbury, Anthony, and Powell. After an executive session the Senate adjourned. HOUSE .- The resolution tendering the thanks of the House to General Butler was passed, twentyeight Representatives voting against it. The Committee on Military Affairs was directed to consider the expediency of a bill increasing the amount of

paymasters' bonds, and otherwise providing for the fidelity and efficiency of these officers. A committee was appointed to inquire into the losses sustained by loyal citizens in the South, on account of the presence of our armies. The adverse report on Mr. Hooper's financial bill was postponed till Friday week. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, and finally adjourned. THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.-A petition of the stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks county for a renewal of charter was presented; also, a petition for the repeal of the act of April 19, 1845. A message was received from the Governor returning, without his approval, the supplement to the act incorporating this city, requiring all ordinances to be recorded in the office of the Recorder of I reeds. Nominations were then made for United States Senator, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE .- Petitions referring to the Middle Coalfield Railroad Company, and the payment of volunteer bounties, were presented. Also, several bills, among which was one allowing the city passenger railway companies to run their cars on Sunday. Nominations were made for United States Senator. A resolution giving certain officers of last session. who have this year returned, pay for ten days and remarkable man giving utterance to opinions

Rebel Bluster. JEFFERSON DAVIS has returned to Richmond in a very bad humor. He has been making an extended tour through the South, examining into the condition of the various armies under his command, and endeavor-

ing to inspire his followers with a proper degree of hope. It is hardly possible that Mr. DAVIS has been pleased with the appearance of affairs in the Southern Confederacy. Murfreesboro must have shattered his nerves, and the contiguity of FAR-RAGUT to Mobile was certainly not soothing to his feelings. At all events, he has returned to Richmond, and signalizes his return by a vindictive and malignant speech, charging the Yankees with all manner of crimes and misdemeanors. We suppose he will issue another proclamation of retaliation, especially as General BUTLER, instead of being in the hands of his executioner, happens to be enjoying himself in the city of New York. Emancipation has been proclaimed in spite of his threats, and, notwithstanding his pains and penaltics, Union officers are gladly volunteering to command colored regiments. The whole tone of his speech is strictly in keeping with the cause of the rebels for the last few months. They are resorting to their old scheme of bluster and noise. They threaten retaliations on every possible pretext. General FRENCH threatens to retaliate on General FOSTER; General LEE threatened General POPE: General LOVELL threatened General BUTLER; General BRAGE threatened ROSECRANS, while Governor LETCHER is summarily imprisoning Union officers in retaliation for the imprisonment of Colonel ZARSONA. All these proceedings are indications of a petty tyranny which supposes the same fear of Southern arrogance that many of our timid Northern politicians were

and these amusing tactics. So long as he finds it a pleasure to write threatening letters we cannot deny it to him. But should any attempt be made to redeem these bloody promises, he will find the vengeance of this republic swift and terrible. His bluster amounts to speech and penmanship, and nothing more.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1863. Major General Benjamin F. Butler left Washington this morning for Philadelphia and New York, and will, I learn, sojourn in the former city over this evening.- During his stay here he has been visited by crowds of loyal men. Admiring him for his bold and decided policy, their favorable impressions were abundantly confirmed by a nearer view of the man and a better understanding of his opinions. Before Gen. Butler entered

the army he was known in Massachusetts as the champion of the laboring classes, and some of his greatest legal triumphs were achieved in defence of the rights of the operatives in the large factories of New England. He contemplates the slavery question as a question of labor, and holds that, while by its influence it oppresses the poor whites and degrades and enslaves the blacks, it creates an aristocratic class, which, grown arrogant in its opulence. has become strong enough to attack the Government and to corrupt and control the

politicians. It is refreshing to hear this

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

Army of the Potomac.

Departure of Women and Children for the

Yesterday, at half past twelve o'clock, the steamer New York left the Sixth-street wharf, freighted with women and children who had asked and obtained permission to go South. The Government rovided the steamer and furnished subsistence. A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen were at the anding, but were not permitted to go on the boat under any circumstances. This regulation was ne cessary, otherwise it would have been impossible for the detective officers, and others, to have performed their duty. As it was, the boat was detained one hour and a half later than the published time and sarcasm. for its departure.

It was amusing to see the bundles and baskets which the older portion of the passengers attempted to convey on board ; but the regulation limiting one package to each passenger was strictly enforced. The detectives conducted themselves in the most gentlemanly and polite manner, and there cannot be, on the part of the ladies, any other than feelings of gratitude for the kind treatment which they re eived. Many medicinal, and other articles, were detected. One lady, just as she entered the steamer, dronned a package of medicine which she had failed to fasten securely in her dress. Only about twohirds of those having permission to go were on the boat when she left the wharf. There was much. waving of hats and handkerchiefs when the gallant steamer steamed from its anchorage, and many af-

lecting parting scenes were witnessed. The followng were among the passengers : Sister Andrea and one child, Mrs. Nellie Arthur, Mrs. Virginia Cullen, Mrs. Mary Sweeney, Abbie O. Wallace, Francis H. White, Henrietta R. Tutt nd five children, Louisa Nevitt, M. Nevitt, Maria L. Newcomb, Kate Levilla, Miss Mary J. Chew, Julia Lomuk, Mrs. Matlan Leopold, Miss Mariana Jordan, Mrs. Susan Atwell, Miss Sarah Jackson Mrs. R. C. Seaman, Mrs. A. E. Smallwood and five children, Mrs. Eliza Smallwood, Mrs. M. L. Bell and five children, Mrs. J. M. Jackson and three wont to exhibit in times of peace. We children, Fanny Judge, Miss Louisa M. Bradford Mrs. Agnes Brighthamton, Mrs. S. A. Pumphrey,

I. V. Myers, Jesse Mitchell and three children,

Maria McCann, Louisa Nevitt, Eliza Pasten, Julia H. Payne, Jane Purcell, F. E. Pindell, P. E. Rust,

Sarah G. Richardson, F. L. Roberts, V. W. Smith.

Mrs. Peter Joseph, Mary J. Kenneday and thre

to Congress.

ssued in such denominations, of not less than fifty

Canal Improvements.

have behaved bravely at the battle of Drainesville.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry.

Death of Mr. Ela.

Medical Inspectors.

Gen. Sumner.

Confirmation.

ing on the way, cooking coffee, &c.

of legal-tender notes on deposits.

ment:

nent except customs.

understand JEFFERSON DAVIS, however, Miss Amelia Lancaster and sister, Mrs. R. Kennedy Delia Williams, C. A. S. Moorman, Mrs. E. Mo-

S. A. Stiles, Jane Seaton, J. C. Stiles, Annie E. Hibbitt, Mary D. Hayes, Harriet Halpin, Ella C. Jones and two children, Mrs. Agnes Lavant, Mrs. Sarah C. Lamb and three children, Mary Lee, M. Leypoldt, Mrs. Sarah Loan, S. H. Loveland, Susan . Lee and boy, Mrs. F. Lightfoot, Fanny Lockhart, Mrs. Park Miller, Mary Mooney and two children, Annie Myers, M. B. Moore, E. Macon, Mrs. I. Multzer, A. M. Montgomery, Mrs. Catherine Delano, E. Delano, Christiana Dippell, Mrs. A. V. Darnell, Mrs. Margaret Dyew and two children, Mrs. Annie E

In both Houses to-day there was some sharp iring between the friends and enemies of the Ad

to a treasonable speech of Mr. SAULSBURY, Mr. WASHINGTON, January 6, 1863.

he could not pass a eulogy on a party which com-HEADONARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, JAD. 8 menced with Aaron Burr and ended with James Buhe usual quiet prevails throughout the camps. chanan, whose first infamous act of infamy was to The 5th Army Corps was reviewed to-day by Gen. attempt to break down the Administration of Burnside and staff, who passed encomiums on the Washington, and whose last was to sever the Inion. The rebellion is the logical consequence of

the dictions of that party. The chiefs of that party South. n the South are fighting against the Government; he chiefs in the North, with some honorable excepons, are voting against it. In times of great peril, when treason is rampant in one section of the country, and just lifting its head in the other, great allowance ust be made for the Administration. In the House, there was quite a scene between JAMES E. KERRIGAN, of New York, and Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. KERRIGAN denounced uch men as STEVENS as worse traitors than JEFF. DAVIS. Mr. STEVENS' retort was just such as only THAD STEVENS could make ; full of eloquence, wit,

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Dur Loss only 7,000 Killed, Wounded, and Missing-Rebel Loss 12,000 to 15,000-The Pursuit Maintained-Capture of a Rebel Wagon Train-Burial of Gen. Rains. NASHVILLE, Jan. 7.-Our whole loss during the attle at Murfreesboro, in killed, wounded, and missing, is not over 7,000. The rebel loss is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000.

Sharp Firing.

ninistration and the war. In the Senate, in reply

ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, pointedly replied that

Our army is still chasing the rebels, and our rear vas eight miles beyond Murfreesboro yesterday. It is reported that a rebel wagon train was captured eighteen miles beyond Murfreesboro' yester-

day. The rebel General Rains was buried here yesterday. No demonstration was allowed.

The bodies of General Hanson, Captain Todd, of the 6th Kentucky, and Captain Ferguson, of the

Louisville Legion, were brought in to-day. Considerable quantities of contraband goods have seen captured by our pickets.

For several days the weather has been cold, and the river is at a stand.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Senerals Marmaduke and Burbridge Reported to be Preparing to Bonbard Springfield, Mo.-Gen. Brown will make a Vigorous Defence.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8. - Advices from Springfield, and two children, Mary J. Kennedy and three child en, Mrs. Peter Joseph, Adah Taylor, Laura Rich-Mo., state a rebel force, reported to be 6,600 strong, ards, Jennie P. Ross, Esther Bowen, Annie Ranunder Burbridge and Marmaduke, with six pieces dolph, Mary Sweeney, Oatharine Smith, Laura of artillery, are within two and a half miles of that place, and opened on the town without giving no-Speer, Nellie Speer, Mrs. Smallwood, Josephine tice to remove the women and children. One Stiles, Rose Stiles, Emily Vollard, Caroline Volhousand rebel cavalry, in line of battle, are visible ard, Laura Swords, Daborah Hight, C. Winesholtz, Mrs. M. C. Nelson, Mrs. G. W. Werntz, rom the town.

Gen. Brown has loop-holed the houses for mus-Cann, Julia A. Miller and two children, M. A. ketry, and will make a vigorous resistance. Murden and two children, M. L. Maddot, C. Myers,

STATES IN REBELLION.

Siege of Vicksburg|Raised by Gen. Sherman Official Despatch from Lieut. Gen. Pem berton—Federal Troops Captured at Mur-freesboro—Railroad Accident—Jefferson Davis on the War in the Southwest-Bragg's Retreat - Importance of Rose crans' Victory-Movements in North Caro lins.

Special Despatch to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-Richmond papers of the 6th instant have been received here, and contain the ollowing important items of news :

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. VICKSBURG, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863. To the Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War: The enemy, finding all his efforts unavailing to make any inroad upon our position here, has re-embarked, leaving a considerable quantity of en-trenching tools, and other property, and apparently has relinquished his designs upon Vicksburg. J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen. Com'g. Dangerfield, Hugh H. Dean, a boy, Ellen Deming, Miss Fanny De Young, Mrs. Eliza P. Ellicott, Margaret Everett, Mrs. Caroline Ezell, Mrs. Phebe French, Virginia Fitzgerald, Mrs. Mary E. Fitzpat rick, Annie Frizill, Mrs. Clarissa P. Flem-

ming, Mrs. Mary H. Frijett, Margaret Haymen, Mrs. Mary V. Brannan, Mrs. Eva Post, Anna B. REBEL MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE. CHATTANOOGA, SATURDAY, JAN. 3.—Among the prisoners brought here within the last two days, 23 different regiments were represented. Three cars in a train, loaded with our wounded, were jerked from the track, six miles from Bridgeport, on Friday morning, and seven soldiers were killed. The train was coming from Murfreesboro. MURFREESBORO, Saturday, Jan. 3.—Brig. Gen. Hanson was severely wounded in the leg in the late battle. BRACCC: S RETERAT Park and two sons, Miss Sarah Hufnagle, Mrs. Ap nes R. Hazard, Mrs. Margaret Hugh, Ellen McCon Harris, Mrs. Ellen L. Hopson, Mary Ann Hitz. Mary Jane Hough, Mary V. Humphreys and two children, Anna E. Hatcher, Mary D. Haves, Harriet Halpin and one child. Ada Henderson, Rose E. Izard and one child, Miss Mary Anna Jorden, Fanny M. Judge, Sophronia Jackson, Mrs. Isabella Jarins,

BRAGG'S RETREAT.

children, Pauline Kahl, Mrs. R. Kenneday and three children, James R. Kittrell (boy), M. M. Bangs,

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 5.—Gen. S. Cooper: Sin: We have retired from Murfreesboro in perfect order. All the stores are saved. About 4,000 Federal pri-

XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. WASHINGTON, JANUARY 8, 1863. SENATE. Petitions

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, present a petition for the increased compensation of paymas-ters' clerks. Mr. FIELD (Rep.), of New Jersey, presented a petition for a uniform system of bankruptcy. Superfluous Mail Matter. Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, from the Committee on Post Officss and Post Roads, reported back the bill to allow additional mailable matters, with a recommendation, that it ought not to pass. The bill proposed to allow parcels, bundles, &c., to be sent through the mails.

Defence of Kentucky. Mr.-WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to raise volunteers for the defence of Kentucky, with an amendment as a substitute.

Thanks to Gen. Rosecrans.

Mr. WILSON also offered a joint resolution, giving the thanks of Congress to Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, and the officers and men under him, for gallantry and good conduct at Murireesboro, Tennessee. Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa said, so far as in-formation had reached us, the exploit of Gen. Rose-crans was unevenled in the militure another Rosecrans was unexampled in the military annals of the country. He did not think that there were three inmanders on earth who could have performed ch a gallant exploit. But the official report is not t before us, and he thought a resolution of this be apply of suspension is vested alone in Congress. He believed that if the framers of the Constitution had supposed that within eighty years a man would sit in the Presidential chair who would suspend this d ought not to be passed without more conside Rind ought not to be passed without more considera-tion, or we shall have large numbers of resolutions offered for every officer who repulses the enemy in every battle that is fought. He chose to make the point in this case. He moved to refer it to the Mili-Mr. WILSON said he was perfectly willing to have it referred. He agreed with what the Senator said about General Rosecrans. The resolution was

hen referred. Tax on Bank Bills.

Tax on Bank Bills. On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, the bill to tax bank notes and fractional currency was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Se-nate in favor of such taxation. Mr. PRESIDENT : It may be difficult, amid the ex-

one that is dry, full of details and difficulty. But the currency of the country is so sensitive, and so directly affects all the interests of life, and is now so important to the national safety, that it must re-ceive from Senators the most anxious considera-

Shall bank notes circulating as money be taxed? This proposition has been twice urged upon us by the Secretary of the Treasury, after full reflection, and with the great responsibilities of office upon

It was proposed to the Senate at the last session, t postponed rather than defeated. It is the vest bule of any system of finance that detended. It is the vest-bule of any system of finance that can be adopted. It must be definitely determined, and upon its deci-sion rest many other questions of finance. With a view to take the sense of Congress, he had submitted that they have this right of defence. Such defence will be in accordance with the law of the land, and meet the approval of a righteous God. If they fall in such a defence of their rights, they will leave a short bill, presenting in two sections the whole question. The first provides for an annual tax of two per cent. on all bank bills circulating as money. The second provides for a tax of ten per cent. on all otes under one dollar, commonly called "shin-

onviction They must keep in view the distinction between banks of circulation and other banks. Banks of circulation are mere creatures of law. Their privilege to issue bills is in its nature exclusive. All other

ncidents of banking can be carried on without char-tered privileges. This privilege is not at all neces-ary for the business of banking. The largest banks of banking. The largest banks in this and other countries do tot issue notes. The Bank of Commerce, with a papital of nine millions, has a circulation of less than

capital of this millions, has a circulation of less than two thousand dollars. The famous banking houses of Europe, the Rothchilds, Barings, and Peabodys, issue no notes. The Bank of England has two dis-tinct departments; the one attends to the business of banking, the other issues notes. The wealthiest banks have most circulation in proportion to capital, and yet an obvious and remarkable distinction is made by our tay lays in four of hanks iot circulation. and yet an obvious and remarkable distinction is made by our tax laws in favor of banks of circula-tion, and against banks of exchange and deposit. The business of banking proper is heavily taxed. Stamps must be attached to every commercial in-strument, notes, checks, bills of exchange, bonds, certificates, protests; every form of commercial pa-per is taxed, and yet there is no tax on bank bills. Bank notes are specially exempted from the stamp tax. Why is this? If a private banker issues his note, he must attach a stamp; he must pay interest on it. If the money is invested in commercial or other pursuits, it is then taxed, and his profits are note, he must attach a stamp; he must pay interest on it. If the money is invested in commercial or other pursuits, it is then taxed, and his profits are taxed. Why should it not be so with a bank note? We tax almost every employment of life with a license tax; but banks of circulation are expressly exempted from a license. Private banks and bank-ers, who have no chartered privileges, have to pay a license, and yet banks of circulation are expressly exempted. Why is this? Why should a chartered bank, with exclusive privileges, be exempted from the burdens we have put upon private banks and on other pursuits? No tax is imposed on banks of circulation except an income tax of three per cent. on net profits, and that is deducted from the stockholder. This is an insignificant tax; only fifteen cents on one hundred dollars in bills, it pays no interest to the public, and thus draws a net profit on the entire issue of not less than five per cent. On this it pays only fifteen cents they could be thus released. The subject was then postponed, and, after an ex-ecutive session, the Senate adjourned.

Commissary Department. Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department. Referred to the Committee on Miliary Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

n support of his opinion, and claimed that thi

Not agreed to. Support of the Government. Nr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill pro-viding ways and means for the support of the Go-vernment. Referred to the Committee of the Whole than five per cenf. On this it pays only fifteen cents. What other employment escapes so easily? A manu-facturer borrows this paper money of the bank; lie pays a stamp tax on his note; he pays a license on his business; he pays the bank interest of six to ten per cent.; he pays three per cent, on the entire pro-duct of his labor, and then pays three per cent. on his gross profits. Out of the balance he must live. The bank only pays three per cent, on the net pro-fits, and is exempted from all other taxes. Is this a uniform, just, and equal mode of taxation? than five per cent. On this it pays only fifteen cents in the State of the Union, and made the special order for Monday next. Mr. STEVENS stated that he had prepared a bill for a similar purpose, which he intended offer. uniform, just, and equal mode of taxation? Banks of circulation pay less than any other cor-porations; railroads pay three per cent. on the gross Treasury Bank Bill. Mr. STEVENS reported back the Treasury bank bill introduced by Mr. Hooper, yesterday, with a ne-gative recommendation. receipts from passengers; insurance companies one per cent. on their gross receipts, or equal to one per cent. on their capital; we pay three per cent. on our gross pay as Senators, without deduction for any necessary expenses; manufacturers three per cent. on gross products; private persons three to five per capt on their sprear incomers; headler of circulation Thanks to Gen. Butler. The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. Hutchins' resolution tendering the thanks of the House to General Butler, for his able, energetic, and on gross products; private persons three to five per cent. on their gross incomes; banks of circulation pay three per cent. on their net incomes, and that numane administration of the Department Gulf. It was passed yeas 88, nays 32:

put down the rebellion, there were two classes here acting with great unanimity. One was the Demo-cratic party, naturally opposed to the Administra. cratic party, naturally opposed to the Administra-tion, it was the instinct of the party which led them to oppose it. The other party, with, perhaps, one exception, was found voting with the Democratic party against the side of the House who support the Administration. The inference he left to the House and country at large. He asked them what such professions of loyalty were worth when the votes of such gentlemen go to embarrass the Administration and balk the measures to carry on the war. Such loyalty is worth little more than this cursed seces-sion and treason.

loyalty is worth inthe more than this cursed seces-sion and treason. Mr. KERRIGAN (Dem.), of New York, rising on the other side of the Hall, excitedly charged the gen-tleman from Pennsylvania and his party as being the rankest Secessionists in the country. He was called to order, and, amid the confusion, was heard caving smoothing about treason.

called to order, and amid the contusion, was heard saying something about treason. Mr. BLAKE (Rep.), of Ohio. I call you to order. Mr. KERRIGAN. And I call you to order, sir, when you-{the remainder of the sentence was lost in the calls to order, the gentleman meantime ges-tioulating 1

Mr. STEIN, a bill relative to landloy nants. Mr. LOWRY, joint resolutions approving an action of the Executive relative to sick and bu-ed soldiers. Mcssages from the Governor. Mr. KICHLE (U.), Of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, call upon the sergesateat-arms to enforce order.
Some one suggested that the committee rise.
Mr. STEVENS: I think the gentleman from New York is perfectly in order. [Laughter.]
Mr. KERRIGAN. I am very glad to hear you say so. [Renewed cries of "order, order,"]
Mr. STEVENS remarked that the gentleman only recently had an opportunity to snow had be one of the series of whether and be one of the series of a series of a series of a series of a series of the series of

ecently had an opportunity to speak here, and no-bing he could say would hardly be out of order. The CHAIRMAN requested gentlemen to confine hemselves to the subject. The disorder having abated, Mr. YEAMAN (U.), of Kentucky, was understood to inquire what the gentleman would say to the vast multitude of people who had recently followed who had recently declared themselves in the elec-

sit in the Presidential chair who would suspend this writ, and play the tyrant by seizing innocent citizens in loyal States, they never would have formed the Union: and yet the President has had the audacity before men, and the temerity before Heaven, to presume to suspend this writ throughout the whole United States, and seize peaceable citizens and Bastile them in dis-tant parts of the country. And hear it, oh ye heavens; and give ear, oh learth! The patient and long-suffering neople of this country have tamely tions? Mr. STEVENS would say they were about as loyal as the present Governor of New York, and they would do no more with the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion than the Governo would. He did not regard the gentlemen on the ther side as engaged in its suppression, judging by their votes. In reply to Mr. Dunlap, he repeated that he did say, when the bill for the admission of long suffering people of this country have tamely submitted to this exercise of despotic power. Since the institution of government there never was such as assumption of course and cauba an unwarrante

the State should attend to their wants. If they it would be a useless expense. Mr. LOWRY believed that they were attend as far as possible. He had visited the hospitch press an earnest desire to be returned to his xy Gov. Curtin was so far unable to carry out fail wishes in this respect. But, with the endorse of, the Legislature, he would, no doubt, be at carry out his good intentions.

West Virginia was under consideration, he found no warrant for it under the Constitution. Mr. DUNLAP. I voted against the bill because I believed it to be an unconstitutional act. Mr. STEVENS. And I voted for it because it did not come under the Constitution, which did not em-brace a State in arms. This was his doliberts can an assumption of government there never was such an assumption of power, and such an unwarrantable use of it; and so help him God, though forty thousand Bastiles were to be his reward, he would, in the name of his country and in behalf of civil liberty, protest against it. Any man who for this said that he was disloyal to his country lies before men and in the process of bits theorem. prace a State in arms. This was his deliberate cor brace a State in arms. This was his deliberate con-viction. We have resorted to a blockade. We, and the foreign Powers, have admitted the so-called se-ceded States to be a belligerent Power. This being so, they were placed precisely in the condition of an alien enemy. Nothing was more plainly within the law of nations. Whenever a national war springs up every obligation previously existing, whether treaty, compact, or contract, is abrogated. They are then, until peace, governed by the laws of war-the before men and in the presence of high Heaven. He used this language because every miserable press in the land charges every man with disloyalty who dares to express his sentiments. He had some occa-sion to speak with feeling on this subject, but while he stood in the Senate he would discharge his duty to his State though the beavens fell. Impocent men to his State though the heavens fall. Innocent men in the State had been arrested, and he had made ap-peals for them without effect. He should make no more appeals, but would say to them now, that they must protect and defend themselves against wrong-ful arrests, for the President tells even the niggers that they have this right of defence. Such defence then, until peace, governed by the laws of war-the Constitution has no binding effect or influence. Mr. DUNLAP. Are not the seceded States still

Mr. DUNLAP. Did the Union? Mr. DUNLAP. Did the Ordinance of Secession ke them out of the Union? Mr. STEVENS. The ordinance of Secession back

by armed power did take them out, and as far as hat operated did take them out of the Union. Mr. DUNLAP. My opinion is that they are still delphia. Mr. Stein nominated Charles R. Buckalew, e Mr. Clymer nominated J. Glancy Jones, of Ber Mr. Mott nominated David R. Porter of embers of the Union hin. Mr. Heistand nominated Thaddeus Stev

Members of the Union. Mr. STEVENS. They are not. Mr. DUNLAP. If these States are not in the Union, how do you propose to pay officers for col-lecting revenue in States not in the Union? Mr. STEVENS. I propose to levy and collect taxes as a war measure, just as all nations levy and collect them on all the territory they conquer. I would not only do this as a war measure, but if ne-sessary take every inch of territory of every diswould not only do this as a war measure, but it he-cessary take every inch of tertitory of every dis-loyal man and his real and personal estate and sell them for the benefit of the nation and carrying on the war. We are to treat them as provinces until we conquer them. It is absurd to say a man in arms is entitled to the same constitutional provisions as lord man when he does not obby the laws and a loyal man when he does not obey the laws, and repudiates their binding obligations. Mr. YEAMAN (U.) expressed himself astonished at the doctrine just advanced, and asked whether the gentleman held that the South Carolina ordifollow the honorable Senator from Kentucky (Mr.

dance of secession was legal under the Constitution Mr. STEVENS. I hold that it was an act of trea Mr. YEAMAN. So do I. Did the military force five the ordinance any validity? Mr. STEVENS. So long as it remains in force as

strong. Mr. Kinsey nominated George M. Dallas, of Pizz Mr. Ridgway nominated Morton McNichasi belligerent power it is in fact an existing opera-ion—I will say legal, so far as passing a law for neventing it you have not the power. Mr. YEAMAN further asked whether these peo hiladelphia, Mr. Fuller nominated Nathaniel Ewing, 65

Mr. Penney was appointed teller, on the part ple were a foreign and independent nation. If so, whence was obtained the power of collecting the taxes, of which we are in favor? Mr. STEVENS held, in the first place, that the ie Senate. Mr. STUTZMAN announced the death of Senat Wharton, of Huntingdon, and the customary res

Constitution, operating at the time of sceession, the people in the Southern States, by armed robel-lion, committed treason; becoming belligerents, they are now to be dealt with under the laws of nations. Mr. MALLORY (U.), of Kentucky, asked with what propriety the configuration of the formula of the for tions were adopted. The Senate adjourned until Monday alternay three o'clock.

The Speaker called the House to order Petitions.

Petitions. Mr. BROWN presented a petition praying for the renewal of the charter of the Middle Coulds Railroad Company. Mr. SMITH, of Chester, one from the count sioners of Chester county, asking that the payze of bounties to volunteers might be legalized

Bills Passed. Mr. SMITH, of Chester, presented a bill

Vestmoreland

Mr. MALLORY (U.), of Kentucky, asked with what propriety the gentleman could speak of armed resistance as rebels or disloyal men, when he had distinctly stated that he thought the duty of obe-dience and of protection were reciprocal, and that where protection is not offered, the citizen is not bound by obedience. Hence had he a right to punish them by the confiscation of their property? Mr. STEVENS replied that all these crimes were committed before they became beligerents, and ac-quired the status of an independent nation. Mr. MALLORY would further ask whether the confiscation act did not apply to those crimes com-mitted since the armed rebelion commenced, and not to erimes committed before the science in the status of an certain real estate not to crimes committed before. He also inquired whether the gentleman held the American people to Mr. BROWN, an act changingg the time of ball ing courts in Northumberland county. whether the gentleman held the American people to be one people, or simply a compact between several independent and sovereign States. If the gentle-man held to the latter, he could well understand why he should hold responsible every individual citizen for acts committed by State authority. The Bills Presented. Mr. MCMANUS, an act to incorporate the Value Forge Railroad Company, (authorizing the en-struction of a railroad from some point on tell-high river to some point on the Delaware first a gentleman's remarks will go out to the country as those of the party in power, and will be repeated as coming from a representative man. Mr. STEVENS replied that he spoke only for himself. bay.) Mr. MCMANUS, an act to allow the city passes

to their friends a legacy of imperishable renown, and a name transmitted to future generations in the glorious catalogue of those who bravely died in delence of liberty. He then referred to the Presi proclamation as a mere "bruken fulmen," and the President might as well have issued a proclamation that the rebels should all be blind or lame. This proclamation commits the Government to fight for He was firmly convinced of the necessity and im-ortance of this legislation, and would state as learly and briefly as he could the reasons for this the extinction of slavery, and prevents the South ern States from coming back into the Union. As it was, the words of that proclamation would light their author to dishonor through all future genera-tions; and though the memory of John Brown might die, the memory of the present Executive never die, the memory of the present Executive never would. He (Mr. Saulsbury) would say, let hostili-ties cease, and an armistice be declared, and let the people meet in convention and agree upon a basis of Union for all time. Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, said in

follow the honorable Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Powell) in a eulogy of that party that commenced with Aaron Burr and ended with James Buchanau, and whose initial was an attempt to break down the Administration of Washington, and its final act was to tamely surrender the liberties of the country. The rebellion we are now fighting is the logical sequence of the doctrines of that party. The chiefs of that party, at the South, are fighting against the Government; at the North they are voting against it, and the former do not conceal their joy at the victories of the latter. He would not disturb the repose of any Senator who felicitates himself on the triumph of that party, and the return of such men as Davis, Toombs, Wigfall, Pryor, Barksdale, and Hindman. He claimed that the men arrested could he released on taking the oath of allegiance, and he be released on taking the oath of allegiance, and he knew of nothing better to repeat except the Lord's Yrayer. Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, denied that

Anniversary. Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, remarking that this is the anniversary of the battle of New deducted from the income tax of the stock YEAS. Fessenden,S.C.(R) Phelps (R.), Cal. Fisher (R.) Pike, (R.) Jooch (R.) Pomeroy (R.) Joodwin (R.) Ponter (B.) Aldrich-(D.) There are reasons why banks of circulation should now pay a higher rate of taxation than other pur-soults. Their profits are vastly increased by the bu-siness of the war. The net profits of the New York bankslast year were 1215 per cent. Their burdens Ashley (Babbitt Rice (R.) Mass. Rice (R.) Me. Rollins (R.), N. H ranger (D urley (R.) sinces of the war. The net profits of the New York banks last-year wore 12½ per cent. Their burdens are greatly lessened by the suspension of specie payments. They are therefore better able to pay taxes. When they derive their profits from the use by the public of their paper money, it is reasonable that they should at least divide equally the profit with the public. They avail themselves of the sus-pension of specie payments to largely increase their issues, and thus at once derange the currency and make large profits without a corresponding risk and burden. Baker (R. Baxter (R (R.) Looper (R. Lorton (R.) Beaman (1 Bingham Blair (R.) Blake (R.) Sargeant (I Sargeant (R.) Sedgwick (R.) Shellabarger (R.) Sloan (R.) Spaulding (R.) Stevens (R.) Stratton (R.) Iutchins ulian (R Celley (R Cellogg (1 Cellogg (1 Cellogg (1 Cellogg (1) rown (U. Suffinton (Stratton (R.) Frain (R.) Frimble (R.) arnham ampbell Trowbridge (R Van Horn (R.) Van Valkenbu (Rep.) lark (R urden. It is said this tax interferes with vested rights, nts (U.) Loomis () Lovejoy (R.) Low (U.) McKean, (R.) McKnight (R.) It is said this tax interferes with vested rights, but it does no more than all new taxes. All taxes are imposed to maintain vested rights to property, liberty, and life. The franchise of a corporation is no more sacred than the property of an individual. A State may, by an act of corporation, contract with a citizen, and cannot impair the contract by taxa-tion or otherwise; but a State cannot by any act of incorporation withdraw any property from the power of taxation vested in Congress. All objects of taxation must be left to Congress. The only limitation is that they must be uniform in all parts of the United States. All taxation and excise laws discriminate in rate and objects of taxation. Our internal revenue is formed of a multitude of dif-ferent taxes, and certainly those who claim that Congress may lay high duties for protection to do-mestic industry cannot dispute the power of Con-gress to protect itself from competition in its power to emit bills of credit. The only question is, whether the rate proposed is too high. It is but one-third of the profit derived from a business carried on without risk, and dikely to be extended so greatly as to in-flate and destroy all standards of value. The alarming increase of bank paper can only be ebucked by taxation. The rate-proposed may not be sufficient, but certainly it is not too high. The pro-posed measure will yield four millions annually; but-he did not urge it simply as a question of taxation. His great object was to induce the gradual with-drawment of local bank paper, with a view to esta-blish a national currency. All parties hay e sought to effect this object. The first Bank of the United States was placed expressly on this ground. Mr. onkling F.A: (R.) onkling R. (R.) ut it does no more than all new taxes. All taxes (Rep.) Verree (R.) Walker (U.) Wall (R.) Washburne (R.) Wholeer (R.) White (R.) Ind, Wilson (R.) Windom (R.) Worcester (R.) Dunn (R.) Edgerton (R.) Edwards (R.) Eliot (R.) Ely (R.) Fenton (R.) Fessenden T. / (Rep.) Noell (D.) Olin (R.) NAYS. Stiel (D.) Steele(D.) N.Y. Stiles (U.) Allen (D.) O Biddle (D.) Lansing (U.) Brown (U.) Calvert (U. Conway (R.) Corning (U.) Cox (D.) Dunlap (U.) Harding (U.) Stiles (U.) Thomas (U.) Md, Vallandigham(D) Vibbard Wadsworth (U.) Webster (D.) Wickliffe (U.) Wood (D.) Menzies (U.) Moiris (D.) Noble (D.) Norton (D.) Cendleton (D.) Perry (D.) Rollins (U.) Mo. Knapp (D.) Postponed. Mr. Blake's (Ohio) declaratory resolution that Mr. Blake's (Ohio) declaratory resolution that the only alternative to the rebels is to submit or to be conquered, and, Mr. Holman's resolution that no proposition tending to destroy the Union can be rightfully entertained by the representatives of the people of any of the Departments, &c., were post-poned till the 14th instant, when the other declara-tory resolutions (those of Mr. Stevens included) will be considered.

down to future generations. This might be deemed harsh language, but he claimed the right to express his honest belief. In his opinion, this revolution ought to fail unless the Government should make that right which in the beginning was wrong; not that it was without cause, but because it was not a sufficient justification. The raid of John Brown, the liberty bills, or election of Abraham Lincoln were not the causes of this war, but the assertion of the right to abolish slavery, and the oridence of such a purpose. The President had treated the subject with jocular and criminal indifference, and when he came disguised to the capital he whispered no word of hope to the men struggling to make some peaceable arrangement, and after he was inaugurated he.proceeded to place his friends in office, and manifested no further care about the country, except to endeavor to force the rebels to strike the first blow. The Constitution and Union might have been preserved by the adoption of the Oritenden Compromise, but the President refused to listen, and war exists, not by act of Congress, but by the acts of Beauregard and Abraham Lincoln. Then the army was enlarged, and all persons daring to express any dissatisfaction were im-prisoned in the forts and Bastiles of the coun-try, until the system of espionage of Napoleon was not to be compared to the tyrannical acis of this Administration. He contended at length that the President never had the right to sus-pend the writ of habear corpus; that it had never been so-held or supposed up to the time of this war. He quoted the acts of the English Parliament and proceedings in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and the laws of the various States in support of his opinion, and claimed that this power of suppendion is vested alone in Congress.

the Speaker. The Sccretary of the Commonwealth being in duced, presented the returns of the election in ditor General and Surveyor General. Mr. KINSEY presented the petition of the holders of the Farmers' Bank, of Bucks color a renewal of charter.

Ministry of the Farmers' Bank, of Bucks, a renewal of charter. Mr. CONNELL presented the memorial Biddle & Co., Samuel and William W. tors of the Commonwealth, praying for the the act of April 15, 1845, so far is it de which the Commonwealth, by its own is gations, stands bound to pay.

culating.] Mr. NOELL (U.), of Missouri. Mr. Chairman,

Messages from the Govern The Secretary of the Commonwealth duced, presented a message from the of passed at the close of the last session. Also, a message, returning, without h Philadelphia, requiring all ordinances to in the office of the Recorder of Deeds. nor objects that this would impose ha upon the city without any correspon Hanry, protesting against the approach

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

HARRISBURG, JAN, &

Henry, protesting against the approvation On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the postponed for the present. Sick and Wounded Soldiers Sick and Wounded Soldiers. On motion of Mr. LOWRY, the joint result approving of the action of the Governor in a to sick and wounded soldiers were taken un. Mr. LAMBERTON inquired if Mr. Low any information that the sick and wounded from this State were not properly attend the Federal Government. If not, it was po-the State should attend to their wants. If it would be a useless expense.

carry out his good intentions. The resolutions then passed.

'Nominations for United States Se

Nominations for United States Senator. On motion of Mr. PENNEY, the Senator ceeded to nominate candidates for United States nator, to be elected on Tuesday next. Mr. Nichols nominated Simon Cameron, 61

hin. Reilly nominated F. W. Hughes, of Set

. Donovan nominated James Campl

Lancaster. Mr. Lowry nominated James Thompson, of P:

elphia. Mr. Lamberton nominated George W. Wood

of Philadelphia. Mr. Glatz nominated Jeremiah S. Black, of Ver. Mr. Penney nominated Thomas Williams, of the

heny. Mr. Serrel nominated Townsend Haines, of (3

ter. Mr. Wallace nominated Henry D. Foster, of W.

noreland. Mr. Connell nominated William D. Keller

hiladelphia. Mr. Robinson nominated Joseph R. Chandle

hiladelphia. Mr. Graham nominated J. K. Moorhead, of ar

heny. Mr. White nominated Joseph Buffington, of in

HOUSE.

of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

r. Turrell nominated David Wilmot, of Brit

mileage, passed. Monday next.

The Anderson Troop.

A valued correspondent writes us a letter. taking exception to certain comments we saw proper to make upon the conduct of the Anderson Troop before the recent battle of Murfreesboro, which we print in another column. When our correspondent appeals to our State pride as a reason for shielding those soldiers from the just censure now visited upon them, he necessitates a word of explanation, which we gladly make. In the midst of the good news from Tennessee, we received two communications from members of the Anderson Troop, in reference to the insubordination of a number of the members. We determined not to print them, thinking that the blood of the pending battle and their recorded bravery would be a sufficient atonement for any sin. Other newspapers did not think so, and the whole subject became one of general notoriety. We then reconsidered our determination, printed the evidence we had in our possession, and upon that evidence pronounced a severe and decided judgment. To this judgment our correspondent demurs, and

we submit his plea to the public. The Anderson Troop was recruited in Philadelphia with remarkable care and discrimination as a body-guard for General BUELL. The desire to enter it was so great that from a battalion it was increased to a regiment. It served in Maryland and in Southern Pennsylvania, and was finally removed to Louisville. Here symptoms of discontent were manifest in consequence of certain promises made to the recruits not being redeemed. General BUELL was removed, and, of course, they could not act as his body-guard. General ROSECRANS accepted them in that capacity, but found it to the interests of the service to brigade them, and employ them in a more useful manner than merely guarding his own person. About Christmas time their complaints became urgent, and, to use the words of our correspondent, "M. C. P.," whose letter we printed yesterday, "the various companies composing the regiment held meetings and appointed a ommittee to act for the regiment, and, if possible, ascertain what disposition was to be made of the regiment, and why the acting commissioned officers had been ordered away, and the commissioned officers were not forthcoming." These committees did not obtain the satisfaction they desired, and, on the 26th December, after receiving orders to march, "five hundred and thirtyfive men stacked their arms in their streets, refusing to move," while two hundred and fifteen obeyed their orders and went into the battle. This is the statement of "M. C. P.," one of the soldiers who stacked his arms. Another soldier, "F. R. C.," who belonged to the troop, but did not stack his arms. comments upon the proceeding thus: "I feel sorry to say that a large number of the troops stacked their arms in front of their tents, and refused to move, asserting, as an excuse, that they had been swindled; were not a 'body-guard;' had not the right kind of officers, nor enough of them. What do you think of such procedure? I call it cowardice and insurrection." General Rose-CRANS ordered out a battery of artillery,

spoke of the whole proceeding as "insubordination?" saying that he thought " the Anderson Cavalry was composed of intelligent Union soldiers, who understood their duty and intended to perform it."*

These are the simple facts of a very sad and lamentable affair. We find no pleasure "peace at any price," which means degradation to in chronicling these events, and we regret national bonor and loss of nation as much as our correspondent "W" that anything occurred to mar the happiness of the Anderson Troop. But he will permit us to say that his defence is an excess of partiality. If we accept his doctrine we do away with discipline, and, instead of an alry, followed by an editorial, strongly endorsing that army, have a chattering multitude of commit. of "F. R. C.," who denounces the action of a large tees and critics. The duty of a soldier is to obey. It is not his place to ask questions or "giving it as your "plain and frank opinion" that the impose conditions. His musket may not be of an improved pattern, but it is the best his insubordination at such a time deserve to be severely consured; that they were "holiday soldiers," and Government can afford. His bacon may be Government can afford. His bacon may be tough, and his biscuits may be hard, but the country can do no better for his com-missary. He may not obtain every luxury he could wish—he may not be as well fur-nished as his articles of enlistment have pro-mised, but his hardships are necessary to war, and cannot be avoided. There is not a regiment in the North that might not have made as many complaints as the Anderson Troop, and if they had taken the same course as a remedy the army would now be a mob. There can be no excuse for any such con-There can be no excuse for any such conduct as that of these soldiers. Their mutiny places them beyond defence or apology. They have disgraced themselves; they have disgraced their State; they have disgraced the glorious flag they followed. The blood shed at Murfreesboro may atone for their folly, but an atonement like this will be necessary to regain the fair fame they have so rashly tarnished.

which, wherever carefully weighed, must Sally. E. Bassey, Mrs. Louisa M. Bradford, Mrs. Celia H. Beers, Mrs. Lucy A. Butler, Mrs. inspire the conscientious conviction that they are unanswerably true. Gen. Butler Elizabeth Berry, Sarah R. Brown, Mrs. M. L. has not yet decided to accept the command recently tendered to him by the President; but you may rest assured that a general whose career has been crowned with such triumph, and a statesman whose measures have been vindicated in their works, will not long be permitted to remain in private life. While in General Butler's room, last evening, I met Messrs. and six children, E. L. Shepherd, A. K. P. Scott. Flanders and Hahn, the newly-elected representatives to Congress from the city of New Orleans, and found them to be intelli-Jackson, E. W. Phelps. Mary Studer, Caroline Den gent and unconditional Unionists in full ver, Hannah Wood, Frances Williams, F. White. Celestina Webb, Ada Wallace, Annie White, Sarah and carnest accord with General Butler's Welch, Ada Taylor, Harriet Butt, S. H. Brady, sentiments, and in healthy contrast with Louis C. Dunham. some other representatives from the Southern Important Financial Measures Presented States, who, while claiming to be ultra loyal, The following is a synopsis of the bill reported to establish their insincerity by voting with the day from the Committee of Ways and Means, to proenemies of the Administration. vide ways and means for the support of the Govern-

OCCASIONAL. The Canvass for Senator.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8, 1863, It seems more than probable that the extreme ra dical wing of the Democracy will succeed in nominating a representative of the Ingersoll-Reed dogma of "peace at any sacrifice." Hughes, Jones, and Buckalew are regarded by them as more acceptable than any other man or men named. Judge Campbell and Jeremiah S. Black are looked upon as the next most acceptable, though scarcely less dark. Henry D. Foster is the beau ideal of what little war feeling is left among the Democratic leaders. Thus stand the political shades of opinion as known to exist among the various aspirants. Hughes is at Omut's hotel, occupying two rooms, surrounded by a set of Schuylkill county claquers.

postal currency, to be engraved and printed in the Treasury building, and not to exceed fifty million Oongressman Strauss is his chief outside manager. Sec. 5 provides for deposits of coin in the Sub whilst Senator Reilly does his principal work inside of the two Houses. reasury, receipts to be given, which may be used to J. Lawrence Getz, of Reading, is outside leader pay custom duties. Sec. 6 prescribes the form of the bonds and notes; to have the seal of the Treasury Department. Sec. 7 taxes the bank circulation one per cent. or a graduated scale, according to capital stock. Sec. 8 modifies the sub-treasury act so as to allow worm of biging from loans or internal parameters. for Jones. J. Glancy is himself at Buchler's. I wonder if Hiester Clymer, an aspirant for Democratic nomination for Governor, really desires the election of Glancy? He must vote for him, how

Sec. S modifies the sub-treasury act so as to allow money obtained from loans or internal revenue to be deposited in banks, on their giving United States bonds as security—the money to be checked for to pay the creditors of the Government. Sec. 9 provides against counterfeiting, and appro-mistage is bundled theorem of the security ever bitter it may be; for bitter it must be to a man to go for another whose election utterly de stroys, or postpones indefinitely, his own aspirations. Glancy, as he appeared when he fainted at his hotel, Bailey beating him for the nomination for State riates six hundred thousand dollars to carry this Treasurer, would form an interesting subject for et into effect. Mr. STEVENS' substitute provides for the issue caricature. Coffroth is a member elect to Congress from Somerset, once a loud and demonstrative Douglas

Democrat. openly denouncing Mr. Buchanan and hi Cabinet. Judge Black having been a member thereof is trying to elect the late, but unmourned Attorney-General to the United States Senate. His pious efforts seem to meet with but little success. Jere miah will be permitted to continue his lamentations in private life, no matter how much dirt he may eat. He seems to have no inside manager.

Beck and Jackson, members of the House, manage for Buckalew on the floor of that body. Mr. Crane ex-member of the House from Wayne, is also outside, aiding and abetting. There are a number of others.

Judge Campbell's canvass seems to be especially under the charge of Senator Donovan in the upper chamber, and Mr. Quigley in the lower. Arthur Hughes, and a large number of other Philadelphia Democrats, are here assisting outside. They do not exhibit an enthusiasm equal to those of the other candidates. It may be, though Foster is not strongly repre

sented, that he will be hit upon finally, as he was at Reading, as a spontaneous-combustion candidate This may easily arise should a fierce contest ensue between the three leading candidates. Campbell, Hughes, and Buckalew. Foster, Campbell, and Buckalew are all at Buchler's, and fierce crimination and recrimination arise constantly between their friends. Each party hunt down incessantly new members from the rural districts, and some of them seem wofully puzzled with all this maze of discussion. Some of the shrewder ones promise to vote for all, and thus get rid of being " bored " Some of the latter class get caught at this doubling, and

suffer worse than ever. . I have thus given a hurried sketch of things upon the surface as they appear. I must express my most profound astonishment at the audacity of Hughes in asking a nomination and election to a seat in the highest deliberative body in the world. He is intellectually the inferior of all the leading Democratic candidates. He has placed himself upon the record, from the beginning of the rebellion, in favor of Reported Capture of the Rebel Steamer

Lucy A. Baggett, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. J. M. Barnes, Mrs. and of small arms, and 24 pieces E. L. Boyd, Mary M. Brannaugh and three children cannon have already been received cannon have aiready been received. B. S. EWELL. General Bragg has fallen back to Shelbyville, twelve miles this side of Murfreesboro. The ene-my, after his reverses, was strongly reinforced,

Bell and five children, Ann M. Clifford and son. turned upon our army, and drove them back. Mary A. Carpenter, Mrs. Sarah Crager, Emily S SHARP EDITORIAL COMMENTS. The Richmond Dispatch of January 6th says Gen. Bragg has certainly retreated to Shelbyville, thirty miles from the scene of his recent victory at Mur-freesboro. But if he has "retired," (that is the fashionable phrase on our side as the "change of base" is on the other), to Shelbyville, he has thrown East Tennessee entirely open to the Yankees. If Gen. Rosecrans once rets passes of the Chapman refused, Mrs. M. J. Cunningham, Mrs. Josephine V. Cummings and five children, Elizabeth Capehart, Susan Cullen and two children, Catharine Cole, Mrs. Ann Courriery, Virginia Cullen, Ann Davis and two children, Ann E. Crosby and one

child, Rosanna Correy and one child, C. C. Stiles, Jennie Snyder, Eliza Stafford, C. Snyder, L. E. If Gen. Rosecrans once gets possession of it, 200,000 men cannot dislodge him. Stark, Mrs. W. G. Stickney, R. Sweeney, V. Swee-GEN. FOSTER MOVING AGAIN. The Raleigh papers state that the enemy has been argely reinforced at Newbern, and that a moveney, M. C. Stuart, Mary Struck, Mrs. C. B. Smith

Mrs. Mary Throckmorton, M. B. Thomas and one nent has been commenced, it is thought, against child, L. E. Goldsmith, S. M. Wright, Miss Sarah 'ilmington. Yankee reinforcements marched from Norfolk

through Nansemond county, and thence down the Chowan river to Newbern. OUR GOVERNMENT'S DESIGNS ANTICI-

PATED. A contraband, who escaped from Newbern, says Jen. Butler is in command, and that the Yankee orce now at Newbern is estimated at 40,000. HELD AS HOSTAGES.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 6th instant has the following: Governor Letcher has selected from among the prisoners sent to Richmond recently, from Floyd's command, the following, who will be held in Floyd's command, the following, who will be held in strict solitary confinement as hostages for Col. Zar-vona and others, similarly held by the Abolition. Government: Capt. William Gramm, Lieut Isaac A. Wade, Capt. Thomas Dameran, Lieut Wilson Dameran, John W. Herne, Isaac Goble, David V. Auncer, Samuel Pack, Wm S.-Dills. SECTION 1 provides for the issue of nine hundred millions of dollars, in twenty-year six-per-cent. bonds, the interest payable half yearly in coin, and may be sold for lawful money, certificates of indebt-edness, or interest-bearing Treasury notes; provided that the whole amount of bonds and notes issued under this act shall not exceed nine hundred millions of dollars, except that the hundred and forty millions of dollars of seven three, to the starsury notes may be

They have been duly consigned to the State prison, and confined in appropriate cells. JEFFERSON DAVIS ON THE WAR IN THE of dollars of seven three-tenths treasury notes may h

unded in twenty-year bonds, and a further issue for that purpose may be made. Sec. 2 provides for three hundred million dol-SOUTHWEST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4, 1863 .- President Davis arrived here this afternoon at 4 o'clock. He was greeted at the Southern depot by a crowd cheering loudly, and clamorous for a speech. The President responded briefly, and spoke most encouragingly o the prospects in the West and South. He is in ex-cellent health and fine voice. lars of three-year treasury notes, bearing interest at 5.4712 per cent. per annum, being one and one-half cent a day on each hundred dollars, payable semi-annually in coin, payable to the creditors of the Go-vernment, and receivable for all dues to the Govern-

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR LETCHER. Sec. 3 provides for the issue of three hundred mil-ions of dollars of legal-tender notes in the usual

Governor Letcher's annual message to the Vir-ginia Legislature fills seven columns. Relating to the division of the State by Congress, he says Western Virginia must necessarily be free territory. I cannot suppose in any treaty of peace that may be agreed upon Virginia will ever recognize the di-vision of her territory, or ever consent to a treaty that will strip off any portion of her domain. It is better that this war should continue for an indefi-nite period than that Virginia should be even par-tially dismembered. Sec. 4 provides for fraction notes in place of

He period that that y right should be even par-tially dismembered. He accuses the North of vandalism without pa-rallel in the history of warfare, and recites a long list of indignities, outrages, and wanton destruction. He estimates the balance in the treasury at \$434,-000. The total payments for the war are \$7,337,000. He advises that all free negroes now residents in portions of the State governed by the enemy be re-moved, and put to work in the fortifications, as they have it in their power to tamper with the slaves, and give valuable information to the enemy.

THE VERY LATEST.

Richmond papers of yesterday were received at of coupon or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding nine hundred millions, payable in coin the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac-last night, and the agent of the Associated Press teletwenty years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum, payable semi-annually, to be graphs the following extracts :

The Richmond papers of January 8th contain a Mobile despatch of January 7th, saying that a spe-cial from Grenada on the 6th says that an aid de-camp of General Forrest, who arrived there that evening, reports the capture of Trenton, Union City and Humboldt, with over 2000 prisoners, two cannon and a large amount of commissery stores. The and a large amount of commissary stores. The attack on Jackson was a feint to cover the rebel operations. The railroad from Jackson to Columbus.

Was destroyed. DESPATCH FROM GEN. BRAGG. TULLAHOMA, Jan. 5.—Unable to dislodge

BRAXTON BRAGG. 'The Richmond Dispatch characterizes the Mur-freesboro fight as a mysterious affair, and cannot reconcile Gen. Bragg's first with his last despatch. The Examiner says it was a disappointment, but not a disaster, and finds consolation in the fact that the Union arms was tarible as unded.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

the army and taking the hides from dead animals, No News from Vicksburg-Rebels Erecting by which he has made from thirty to forty thousand Batteries at Cypress Bend-No Fighting dollars. Before the annulling of the contract by Since the 29th ult.

> othing later from Vicksburg. The passengers state that the rebels have batteries at Cypress Bend, thus preventing steamers from passing up from Vicksburg. Our gunboats will easily remove them when

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8 .- Advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 20th ult. are received. The President's message was published in Honolulu only fourteen days after its delivery. The ship Cyclone, eleven days from San Flan-

cisco, passed Honolulu on the 11th.

Slaves in Georgia and South Carolina. Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Trea-sury and Secretary of War to make full report of their action and doings at Port Royal, South Caro-lina, and in Georgia, in regard to the care and em-ployment of slaves, the number of agents and over-seers, the product of the labor, the expenses, &c. On motion of Mr. STEVENS, it was laid on the table-veas 81. navs 50. table—yeas 81, nays 50.

Bonds of Officers.

Bonds of Officers. On motion of Mr. COX (D.), of Ohio, the Commit-tee on Military Affairs was directed to report and consider the expediency of a bill requiring the in-crease of the amount of the bonds of paymasters and such other restrictions and penalties for their fidelity as will insure a more trustworthy execution of their offices, or if, in the opinion of the commit-tee, the abolishment of said office and the transfer of the duties thereof to the companies of companies He referred to be conducted by resorting to Government credit in the form of paper money. War hoards gold and silver. Whenever this is the case, it is the duty of or some other officer cannot be made, with a view to the public service, that they report a bill accordingly. Congress to furnish a substitute. The question is not between coin and paper money, but hetween a national currency and the paper of local bank corpo-

Losses by the War. On motion of Mr. YEAMAN (U.), of Kentucky, Local banks are subject to numerous objections. it was resolved. That a special committee of five be appointed, with directions to report a bill pro-viding for the appointment of commissioners, whose power and duty shall be to attend in the districts of country passed over or, occupied by the armies of the United States during the existence of the pre-sent rebellion, and hear and take proof of losses sustained by citizens and caused by the presence or Over sixteen hundred banks exist under the laws of twenty-eight States, and under every conceivable plan of banking. "There was no harmony or concert between them." Such a failure as the Ohio Life and Trust Company was like a panic in an unorganized This to a solution of the angle of a solution of the solution and Ohio nine. The West parts to the East a large interest on bank-bills, and prefers to pay it to the United States. The losses to the avelage of the solution sent rebellion, and hear and take proof of losses sustained by citizens and caused by the presence or conduct of the said armies; and also proof of the loyalty. or. disloyalty. of persons presenting such claims, and to distinguish the kind of property taken, for what purpose it is taken, and the value of that necessarily taken, with a computation of that wan-tonly destroyed; in no case taking the estimate of consequential damages, but only the actual value, and make and return reports, with the evidence and their opinion, upon each claim, to the Court of Claims at Washington. and providing that no such claims prefers to pay it to the United States. The losses to the public by counterfeiting are largely increased by the multitude of banks. The skill of experts and detectives could not guard the public. The loss by broken bank paper was equal to five per cent. per annum, and experience proves they cannot be guarded against. The loss by exchange in uncur-rent money, the suction of brokers and shavers, en-tails an enormous annual loss to the people. By enlarging the volume of currency, bank bills depre-ciate the value of United States notes, and inflate gold and silver. They effectually destroy all hope of a national currency, and defeat a plain provision of the Constitution, which declares that no State shall emit bills of credit. t Washington, and providing that no such claim shall be paid until approved by the said Court Claims. Confiscation.

On motion of Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Indiana, vas resolved that the Atto was resolved that the Attorney General be requested to inform the House whether the law for the confis-cation of rebel, property has been enforced in the District of Columbia, and if not, the reason for delaying the execution of the same.

of the Constitution, which declares that no State shall emit bills of credit. He stated the history of this clause. Bank bills were within the mischief guarded against. It was impossible to distinguish between a direct issue of bills of credit by a State and their issue by a corporation credited by a State. The surry notes are better than bank paper. They are of more general authority. They are loss assily Pay for Soldiers. Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, introduced a substitute for Mr. Holman's resolution, asking the Secretary of the Treasury why he has not provided the means for paying the soldiers of the army, and why the bonds, if necessary, heretofore authorized to be sold to make such payments have not been sold 1. Arreed to wake 3 pays 2 old? Agreed to-yeas 32, nays 3. New Member.

Mr. SEGAR (U.), of Virginia, presented the cre-dentials of John B. McLeod, as a Representative elect from the Second Congressional district of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Elections. burn. In his message he pays a tribute to the Maine soldiers. He states that the credit of the State is at a high premium, and-recommends the renewal of the act suspending specie payments by the banks, which expires on the 10th instant. The establishment of a naval and military station at Portland is recommended. He concludes his re-marks on national affairs with an endorsement of the emancipation proclamation. urn. In his m Miscellancous. On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the adverse repor on Mr. Hooper's bill, providing a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and pro-viding for the redemption of the same, was postponed till Friday week. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the executive, legislative, and judicial appropriation bill. Montgomery County Politics.

railway companies to run their cars on Suday. Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, a supplement of act relative to the opening of Fifteenth stree. Mr. MAYNARD (U.), of Tennessee, was glad to Nominations for United States Senator,

Mr. Pershing nominated Henry D. Foster,

Mr. Smith (Chester) nominated Wm. M. Mex dith, of Philadelphia. Mr. Trimmer nominated George W. Woodwr. of Philadelphia

York. Mr. Robinson nominated Caleb E. Wright, of L

Mr. Weidner nominated J. Glancy Jones

Mr. Laporte nominated David Wilmot, of Bal

Mr. Neiman nominated David R. Porter,

Daupnin. Mr. McClay nominated Samuel S. Blair, of Bair Mr. Smith (Philadelphia) nominated Since Case

ron, of Dauphin. 5 Mr. Shannon nominated Thomas Williams of

Mr. Vincent nominated Andrew G. Cutta. a

Mr. Boyer nominated Kennedy L. Biost of Id

Mr. Brown nominated William Bigler, of City

field. Mr. Gross nominated James K. Moerhest of M

egheny. Mr. Bebee nominated James S. Myers of Te

nango. Mr. Henry nominated Daniel S. Agnew, of Berra

It was resolved that Jackson's proclamation. farewell address should be printed for the use of the House.

paid who were authorized by law to return at 1

THE CITY.

INAUGURATION OF DEMOCRATIC HEAD

QUARTERS IN PHILADELPHIA.-Yestenly, be

the anniversary of the Battle of New Uniesns. "F

selected as a desirable day for the inauguration

street. It may be recollected that the headquarter

of the Douglas Democracy during the late President and the ampaign were at Fifth and Chestnut, and the

of the Breckinridge wing of the party at Tent and

Chestaut. These were abandoned on the elect of Mr. Lincoln, and, in view of future strugges.

those present were of the extreme pro-site Breckinridge order, whose adoration of hum bondage has led them to court the fellowship of honest and unthinking masses, simply to sus

new rallying point has now been chosen. The assemblage met at four o'clock, and tousing of about one hundred and fifty persons, nearly all whom were of the kid-glove order; not a solid working man was to be seen. The anterdark

the new Democratic Headquarters, at 524 Wal

Jackson's Proclamation.

Legislative Books and Officers.

Philadelphia. Mr. Ramsey nominated Jeremiah S. Black of

Mr. NEIMAN offered a resolution that the Hen proceed to nominate candidates for United Stu-Senator. and notify the Senate of the said romins tions. Agreed to. Mr. Jackson nominated Charles R. Buckaler,

Mr. MAYNARD (U.), of Tennessee, was glad to hear this, for the reason that otherwise it would not be so understood. Had his own State (Tennessee) lost its rights under the Constitution, by reason of the rebellion of some of her citizens? Mr. STEVENS replied that he had seen no act proposed to take any rights from the loyal men in the rebel States. On the contrary, they had been carefully protected from the consequences of the war measures. Great care was taken to separate them from the original sin. Mr. MALLORY made an explanation to show that there are not more than 6000 men from Ken. ullivan. Mr. Beck nominated James Gamble, of Lyoniu Mr. Graber nominated F. W. Hughes, of Ship Mr. Ludlow nominated James Campbell, of Ph

that there are not more than 6,000 men from Ken-tucky in the rebel army. Mr. THOMAS (U.), of Massachusetts, maintained

the right of the Government to collect taxes in the lisloyal States. Its authority was as valid now as disloyal States. Its authority was as valid now as when the acts of secession were passed. Every act of secession was null and void, and could not acquire force because rebellion was behind it. What was void by rebellion could not be enforced by arms. The authority of the Government is paramount over every inch of terrifory. We must, therefore, see to the collection of taxes as if the ordinances of secession had not been passed. At what-ever cost, we are to cling to the Constitution as a national bond of Union. There are no truer friends of the Union than the men from the border States. The heart of the country goes out to meet and to bless them. The war is scarcely felt in New York or Pennsylvania, except when the first born is

or Pennsylvania, except when the first born is brought home to die, or for burial, but these men have withstood the effect of fire and sword; when desolation was in their path, and death stared them in the face. As to not supporting the Administration, to which allusion was made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, it was very difficult to find out what its policy was. Mr. STEVVENS desired the country to know that

Mr. SILVENS desired the country to know that he did not undertake to speak the sentiments of his side of the House or of his party. For the last fifteen years he had always been a step ahead of the party with which he acted. But they would over-take or go with him before this blody rebellion is ended. As the Constitution cannot be executed in the secended States the war must be carried on as second an indemodent patien. The people will ad the seceded States the war must be carried on as against an independent nation. The people will ad-mit that the measures he had advocated from the outset, to arm the negro slaves, is the only way left on earth by which the rebellion can be exterminated. They will find that we must treat these States as now outside of the Union, as conquered provinces, settle them with new men, and drive the rebels as exiles from the continent. Mr. STEVENS caused to be read a special des-patch from the Ohicaro Times and called attention

A resolution to purchase Purdon's Digest in Ziegler's Manuals for the use of all members in 2. Reperson and that has not the use of an intervention officers of the House was lost. Mr. VINCENT offered a resolution giving certa officers of last session who had this restrement pay for ten days, and mileage. Mr. KAINE contended that those only shorld wide who was no otherwised by low the routing it.

patch from the Chicago Times, and called attention to the statement that Governor Robinson, of Ken-tucky, had issued a circular to the members of the Legislature, asking their views of the emancipation proclamation, and that the answers indicated that ally two-thirds are in favor of taking the Stat

opening of the new session. A long discussion ensued, and it was inslight cided to pay certain officers who were named. It was moved that when the House adjoint if ut of the Union Mr. MALLORY denounced this newspaper statement as utterly false, and that Governor Robinson will do anything like advising Kentucky to engage in rebellion, is coually false-utterly and entirely so to meet on Monday next at eleven o'clock vas lost Committee on Governor's Message. Alse. There was no ground for such an asserti Mr. STEVENS. I am happy to hear it. As

A committee to consider the propositions in message of the Governor was announced by a Speaker. A motion was made that when the House all

it do so to meet at four o'clock on Monday 2 This was agreed to. The House then adjourned.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE

Mr. STEVENS. I am happy to hear it. As the statement came from a Democratic paper, I doubted its truth very much. -Mr. WADSWORTH stated that Humphrey Mar-shall, when last heard of, was one hundred and seventy miles from Mount Sterling, drunk, and cursing Kentucky because she would not rise like "My Maryland." In reply to a question from Mr. Stevens, he said Kentucky cannot be taken out of the Union, either by Secessionists or by Abolitionists, or both com-bined. As for the emancipation proclamation we despise and laugh at it. The latest muster of Gene-ral Bragg shows only twenty-three Kentuckians in his army, and some twelve hundred Kentuckians had deserted from Humphrey Marshall. But the course pursued by the radicals has worked more mischief to the Union than all the rebels have done since July, 1861.

Mischler to the Union than all the rebels have done since July, 1861. Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.) repudiated for himself, the Republican party, and the Administration, the idea advanced by Mr. Stevens that, if it should be necessary, as he believed with him, to annihilate hecessary, as he believed with him, to annihilate the rebels and to repeople the territory with a loyal population, it would be unconstitutional. Now he (Mr. Lovejoy) claimed that this was precisely, if necessary, just what the Constitution required of them. After further debate, but without action, the com-

mittee rose and the House adjourned.

Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—The State Legislature assem-bled at Lansing yesterday. The Governor's mes-sage was delivered to day. The financial affairs of the State are represented to be in a most satisfac-tory condition. Adequate sinking funds have been provided for the gradual extinguishment of the pre-sent. State debts, and a system of taxation not burther increase of the debt.

honest and unthinking masses, simply to such that obsolete and infamous institution. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Jamei'l. Yandyke, who observed that, since ISM, the less cratic party in this city, without a rallying plats a place which they could call their own, have so the ridicule of the hirelings of the orman met gate, and disgraceful Administration that normal this country. But the time has come when he lowers of Washington and other noble spirits wi rebelled against the oppression of the Britist to will call to the bar of public opinion these who fringed upon the rights won and transmitted w fringed upon the rights won and transmitted w them.. No person of ordinary intelligence can fu-tion what are the true principles of sporeignt the further increase of the debt. The State has furnished in all 45,500 soldiers, of which 20,200 were sent to the field previous to July last; 2,900 are yet to be raised to fill the State quota under the last call for 600,000 men. Alluding to the emancipation proclamation, which is heartily endorsed, he says we are about to strike. hands with the entire loyal population of the South, whether white or black. We shall no longer respect he claim of a white traitor to compel black loyal sts to aid him in destroying the Government. e claim of a white traitor to compel black ts to aid him in destroying the Government.

pays a tribute to the

Snow at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATY, Jan. 8.—About three inches of snow fell during last night. The weather is clear this evening; thermometer 34.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 8. The Legislature assembled to day for the inauguration of Governor Co-

tion what are the true principles of sover self-government. No one can misundersi The people are sovereigns, and they delea duties to a Government. All powers not by the Constitution to the United State

resources and great advantages to the commerce of the country to be derived from the enlargement of he locks of the Erie and Oswego, and also the Illinois Canals. It was referred to the appropriate committee of each House. Great Profit on Hides. It is stated that JAMES W. ROBERTS, of Berks

This morning Senator HARRIS introduced into he Senate, and Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING to the House, a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, prepared by SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, showing not only the military importance, but the

county, has been arrested on the charge of following

Gen. BURNSIDE, this business belonged to Contract-CAIRO, Jan. 8.-The steamer from Memphis brings or WEEKS, of Philadelphia. ROBERTS is said to

necessary.

Colonel SHRIVER, Captain HAVEN, and Major BARSTOW. all of General McDowell's staff, were By way of Grenada, reports reached Memphis examined and testified principally to the embarrassthat there had been no fighting since the 29th ult. ments to the progress of General McDowell's army corps on the march from Warrenton to Rucklan

The Sandwich Islands.

Mills, and thence further east, growing out of the fact that General SIGEL's corps, which were in the advance of them on the same road, greatly obstructed it with their halting wagons and their men loiter.

The total products of the island during the past Virginia. A special despatch from Washington says that the season are estimated at 4,700,000 pounds. rebel steamer Virginia has been captured in the Sailed from Honolulu previous to the 11th, whalers Gulf by one of Commodore Wilkes' squadron. Isabella, Emily, Morgan, Nassan, and Milo, all for No Fears of Gen. Sherman-Gen. Grant home ports, and the ship Roderger, for Boston. on the Alert. The United States Senatorshin. No fears are entertained for General SHERMAN at HARRISNURG, Jan. 8 .- A preliminary caucus of headquarters, as it is known that General GRANT is the Democratic members of the Legislature, in reference to the United States Senatorship, was held Death of Mr. Whittlesey. last evening. Senator Olymer was selected as chair-ELISHA WHITTLESEY, First Comptrollar of the man of the caucus. Senator Lamberton and other Freasury, died last night about ten o'clock. He members addressed the assemblage. It was finally had been unwell for some time, but was getting resolved to hold a formal caucus to choose a candimuch better, and was at the Department yesterday date for Senator on Monday evening next, at half He was in the eightieth year of his age. past 8 P: M.

to effect this object. The nrst bank of the United States was placed expressly on this ground. Air. Madison proposed the second bank, in order to get rid of local bank paper, and to provide a national substitute for gold and silver, then drawn out of circulation by the war. The controversy in Gen. Jack-score time was only whether cold, or silver, or paper circulation by the war. The controversy in Gen.Jack-son's time was only whether gold, or silver, or paper money was the best national currency. For various reasons of the highest policy, the Sub-Treasury was established upon the basis of gold and silver alone. A United States Bank was no longer necessary. The United States Bank was no longer necessary. The United States was out of debt. and needed no such agency. Local banks had exploded. The time was favorable to the best national currency, which un-doubtedly is gold and silver coin. This currency. must be modified by the necessities of the times. Paper money is now a necessity. He referred to THE RAID OF FORREST. Paper money is now a necessity. He referre

dollars, as may be determined by the Secretary o the Treasury; also, three hundred millions of legaltender notes. The bill repeals the gold-bearing clause of the former acts, except on bonds already ssued, and repeals the act authorizing the receptio

enemy from his entrenchments, and hearing of rein-forcements coming to him, I withdrew from his front the night before last. He has not followed. My cavalry are close on his front. BRAXTON BRAGG.

the Union army was terribly crippled.

MESSENGER. The Anderson Troop.

To the Editor of The Press : SIR: In The Press of this morning you give two communications from members of the Anderson Cavon the alert. members of the troop who exhibited hesitation and

"behaved like diletanti." afternoon at three o'clock, to consider what arrangements will be made for attending the funeral, and to

dopt resolutions of respect, etc. The following is a list of new medical inspectors provided for by the recent act of Congress, nomi-nated by the President to day to the Senate: JOSEPH K. BAINES, JOHN E. SUMMER, FRANK A. HAMILTON, PETER PINCO, GEORGE W. STIFF, A. C. HAMLIN, U. S. TOWNSEND, and GEORGE K OHNSON.

Theop" have been forced into battle with "insuffi-cient arms," so much the worse. They have simply been led to the slaughter without the adequate means to strike effectively for their country, or to defend themselves against the onset of the enemy. As well, might it be contended that a man is a "holiday sol-dier"--a "coward"---an "insubordinate," and ide-served to be classed with the "diletanti," because he would refuse to be driven to the battle-field un-armed, or with his bands manageled babind bin Gen. SUMNEE, of the Army of the Potomac, is in the city. Armed, or with his hands manacled behind him. No favors are asked for the Anderson Troop. The demand is for simple *justice*; and I greatly misap-prehend the spirit of the people of our noble and loyal State if they do not see to it that justice is done. KINK, resigned.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, W. Interior. in the second second

The Republican caucus will probably meet on RICHARD ELA, an old and efficient clerk of the Monday evening also. Messrs. Francis W. Hughes, Charles R. Buckalew, Freasury Department for the past thirty years, died this morning about one o'clock. He was at the De-Henry D. Foster, and James Campbell, are here partment on Saturday. His disease was pneumonia already. Senator Wilmot will arrive to-night. The heads of the bureaus will hold a meeting this Indiana Legislature.

CINCINNATI: Jan. 8. The Indiana Legislature convened this morning. There is a Democratic ma-jority in both houses. The Senate elected Paris C. Dunning president, and the House Samuel H. Bus-kirk for Speaker: The Governor's message will be delivered to morrow

delivered A 4. 84.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS Monroe. FORTRESS Monroe. Boat Metamora, in charge of Captain John E. Mul-ford, 3d New York Regiment, arrived from City Point this forenoon, and brings down three hundred Union prisoners, mostly cavalrymen, taken at Dumfries.

Cavalry from California.

BOSTON; Jan. S.—A full cavalry battalion of four companies, from California, has been profiered by Massachusetts. The question of their acceptance is now pending before the War Department. Postmaster Appointed. A. C. HENDERSON has been appointed postmaster at Henderson, Mercer county, Pa., vice Theodorg

Reported Death of Ex-Governor Packer. The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of, HARRISBURG, Jan. 8. 12 M.-A report has just reached here that the Hon. William F. Packer; ex-Assistant Secretary USIER to be Secretar of the Governor of Pennsylvania, died, this morning at Interior. STATISTICS AND

TDA

Theasury notes are better than bank paper. They are of more general authority; they are less easily counterfeited; they may be converted into the bonds of the United States; they may be deposited tem-porarily on interest; they are a legal tender; they are receivable in payment of all public dues. Bank notes hive inone of these qualities. They are there-fore key in active circulation while the United States notes are hoarded. Although two hundred and fifty millions of United States notes have been issued, and are of united States notes have been issued. and are of universal credit, they are not accessible as a currency. The circulation of bank bills prevents the process of funding, by which alone the bonds of the United States can be absorbed by the people. A material increase of United States notes, to facilitate material increase of United States notes, to facilitate funding, would only impair the value of the United States notes and bank bills alike. As long as bank bills are in abundant circulation, the superior cur-rency will not be used. Their withdrawal may be gradual, and the vacuum filled by United States notes. This could be done without affecting the business of banking or ex-change. The capital, credit, resources, and charter of the banks would still remain. Their business would be on the same footing as other business. They would be relieved from the unpopularity always attached to exclusive privileges. The with-drawal of their entire circulation would recall but two-sevenths of their loans. It would promote the sentiment of nationality, absolutely, necessary to

ations.

two-seventus of their ioans. It would promote the sentiment of nationality, absolutely necessary to support us in the prosecution of a great war, involv-ing the existence of country, property, franchises, and rights. If a national debt is unavoidable, a na-tional currency must be established with it. The two are inseparable. While it is important not to dis-trust the measures of individuals, it is more import-

ant to maintain the national authority. In war, cur-rency is as important as armies. Both must be con-trolled by general authority. Every effort should be made to nationalize the whole people by binding. them together with a common currency and a com-៣០៧ ខេត្តបន្ត

mon cause. It is only the pride of nationality that will main-tain us in a task that must be accomplished. Mr. Jefferson, always watchful of the rights of the States, declared that this country could not main-tain a long war except by the use of United States Tain a long war except by the use of onnew States notes as paper money, and with them we could wage war for years. He invoked the prudent use of this great power, and the steady fortitude of a free people, by which he was entirely confident the hational unity will be preserved. This great re-bollion overcome, there was no limit but the will of

- entrated in the part

The clause under consideration appropriates \$112,000 for the collection of taxes in the second States. Mr. DUNLAP (U.), of Kentucky, replied to Mr.

Mr. DUNLAP (U.), of Kentucky, replied to Mr. Stevens', of Pennsylvania, remarks on a former day, saying that he stood here to defend Kentucky. She was as loyal and true as any other State of the Union. She has 135,000 men subject to military duty. He confessed that about one-third of them are disloyal, and some actually in the field, while others are silent Southern sympathizers; buit he was glad to say that thousands are engaged in the battles of the Union. He was for this Government-mist, last, and forever. He had no sympathy for rebellion; with those who would plunge his country in ruin. He said Kentucky should be excluded from the sus-picion of sympathizing with the rebellion; because justice demands it. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania remark-

picion of sympathicang with the recention, occause justice demands it. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania; remark-ed that he had heard that three-fourths of the people of Kenfucky were disloyal. Mr. WADSWORTH (Union), of Kentucky, said hat was a lie

Mr. STEVENS was glad, to hear that the report

Mr. WADSWORTH repeated that it was a lie. Mr. WADSWORTH repeated that it was a lie. Mr. STEVENS replied to Mr. Dunlap, saying that Kentucky, on the breaking out of the rebellion; re-fused to take part in favor of the Union, although the people would not organize against it. Mr. DUNLAP said that the President endorsed the institute of Varticely at that the President endorsed

of this great power, and the steady fortitude of a free people, by which he was entirely confident the harmonic unity will be preserved. This great results the president the President endorsed the power and greatness of our country, and he was disposed to use every authority. The regretted that she was not able to defend her soft and the regretted that she was not able to defend her soft and the regretted that she was not able to defend her soft and the regretted that she was not able to defend her soft and save Ohio, Lowa, Tilinois, and other states, the calamity of sending troops there to be builtered on Kentucky coil. He had only discriminated ware, the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Se may not the ing the geniteman from Kentucky. There was one thing the geniteman from Kentucky could free that partianaship had governed the actions of this Administration, and the surve which the Administration deemed necessary to the maximum states and the address the section of the discrete the address the section of the discrete the Administration deemed necessary to the regretered to address the section of the discrete the Administration deemed necessary to the reserver in the discrete to address the section of the discrete the section of the discrete the prisoners was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Se the operation address the section soft the Administration deemed necessary to the sold percentation of the results. The section of the discrete the section of the Administration deemed necessary to the result of the section of the section of the discrete the section of the Administration deemed necessary to the section of the discrete the section of the discrete the section of t ours when me Auministration deemed necessary to . fo-morrow 1:

by the Constitution to the United States are ment are reserved to the States respectively, and the people thereof. Show me the individual denies to any person in official position the under the Constitution, to usurp, for any any whatever, powers not delegated by the ment, and I will show you a true penet Show me the man who insists on the right of speech, free locomotion, and the habear corpus. I will show you a true Democrat, whom not vernment; will intimidate. Show me the man verliments of grievances; show me, also the man will insist on the right to meet peaceably as redress of grievances; show me, also, the man will deny the right to abrogate the habers out and I will show you a Democrat. When they about to be deprived of their privileges, the life cratic party will pledge their lives, the iforther and their sacred honor in defence. To do this, party must have an organization and a coverne room, and we come together on this sho flame the anniversary of the day when, forth-eight pri-dollar spent fer its hire will be blood more will be the money of honest men. It will not con-tron the forther the blood more the internation of the first mer and dollar spent fer its hire will be blood more will be the money of honest men. It will not con-our of the Government. Mr. Vandyke then nominated Mr. Charles Ieff soll as president, who took his seat and the cheers. Nonnisrown, Jan 8.—The Democratic conven-tion met to day, and elected Dr. J. A. Martin, Chas. Hurst, Henry McMiller, and J. S. Yost, delegates to the State Convention. The delegates were instruct-ed to divide their votes between the two candidates for Governor from this county, the Hon. Jacob Fry, Jr., and Wm, H. Witte, and if at any stage of the bal-loting the four votes will nominate Mr. Fry, they will vote for him, and vice versa. will vote for him, and vice versa. From New Orleans. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The steamer Empire City arrived at this port this morning, from New Or-leans on the 27th ult, and Key West on the 3d inst. She brings the crew of the ship Thomas Jefferson, who were sent home by the commanding officer at Key West.

chcers. The following list of Vice Presidents and S Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Regulations.

The following list of Vice Presidents and taries were then proposed and accepted: First Ward.-Vice Presidents-Joseph Caluri James Clark. Secretary-Charles Leisering Second Ward.-Vice Presidents-T. J. Bre Isejse Johnson. Secretary-H. A. Gildea. Third Ward.-Vice Presidents-John P. Mit's den, James Armstrong. Secretary-Washington Jackson. Fourth Ward.-Vice Presidents-Alderman Wa-Jackson. Fourth Ward.-Vice Presidents-Alderman Wa-McNullin, Thos. Gegan. Secretary-Joseph Ras WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Shippers of freight upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad must have special permits from the Treasury Department, which will only be granted apon sworn bills of lading.

ton. Fifth Ward.-Vice Presidents-James Camper Thomas W. Woodward, Sceretary-R. La Nor M. D.

M. D. Sixth. Ward. - Vice Presidents - Peter Maiss Sixth. Ward. - Vice Presidents - Peter Maiss Frank Wolbert. Secretary - Thos. O'Keele M. D., James F. Johnson. Secretary - L. Carte Mitchell. Eighth Ward. - Vice Presidents - R. P. Eight John T. Monigomery. Secretary - Robert E. Kr John T. Monigomery. Secretary - Robert E. Kr John T. Monigomery. Secretary - Robert E. Kr

Jonn T. Montgomery. Secretary W. C. Pall dall. Ninth Ward.-Vice Presidents--Wn. C. Pall son, Thos. S. Newlin. Secretary-J. R. Downie nor, Thos. S. Newlin. Secretary-J. R. Downie Tenth. Ward.--Vice Presidents-John Hamila Tenth. Ward.--Vice Presidents-John Hamila Jr.; Samuel Megargee. Secretary-Officer Evel Jr.; Samuel Megargee. and the second second