in the Federal army, deliberately, fiendishly mur-

dered. Contemplating these and similar facts and

intimations, even a Democratic member of Con-

are not without effect upon them, that is certain.

he first National Exhibition of Germany.

tion of slavery July 4, 1886—with the proviso that

an act of emancipation shall be passed by the Legis-

ature, and the exclusion of slavery forever there-

The proposition has received favorable considera-

ion from the Military and Naval Committee of the

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No Southern Papers — Unusual Health of

the Troops-Changes in the Engineer Brigade-The Rebels Strengthening Their Position.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

No Southern papers have been received to-day.

Returns received at the Medical Director's office

how a remarkable exemption from sickness among

The following changes have recently been made in

the Engineer Brigade: Col. G. McLeod Murphy has

esigned to take command of a gunboat; Lieut.

Colonel Clinton C. Colgate has been appointed colo-

nel, to date from the 12th of December; and Major

J. A. Magruder, lieutenant colonel from December

The enemy are zealously at work to-day strength-

THE SOUTHERN COAST.

rrival from Port Royal-The Steamer

Haze-Return of a Flag of Truce-Deaths

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 13.—Steamship Karnak,

Captain Bragdon, from Port Royal the 10th inst.,

and bound to New York, put into Fortress Monroe

he spoke the steamer Haze. Her boilers were leak-

ing badly, but at two P. M. vesterday she steamed

There was nothing new at Port Royal. The

roops were very healthy, and all was quiet there.

The steamboat Express, Captain Clark, under a

'flag of truce," returned from City Point to-day, in

giment, having brought down two hundred and fif-

een Union prisoners, all privates, and captured at

charge of Capt. John E. Mulford, 3d New York Re-

General Hunter was daily expected to arrive.

nia; A. R. Mitchell, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.

Rebel Cavalry Attack our Storeshins or

Gunboat "Sidell"—Her Commander

The boat Inc. with two hundred sick and wounded.

The other boats, laden with commissary stores.

Our gunboat, the Sidell, engaged the rebels, but

surrendered. Her guns were thrown overboard, and

the boat burned. Lieutenant Van Dern was taken

It is raining heavy, and the river is rising rapidly.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Rederal-Steamer Gramous Captured-

n at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Holly Springs Evacuated—Rebels Reoccu-

py the Place—Gen. McClernand's Expedi-

CAIRO, Jan. 14.—The steamer Grampus, lying at

the mouth of Wolf river, was surprised and cap-

fured by thirteen rebels on Sunday night. She was

taken five miles above Memphis and there stripped

It is reported at Memphis that 8,000 rebels arrived

at Lumpkins' Mills, six miles below Holly Springs,

The Bulletin thinks the expedition up the White

river has already reached Little Rock, having left

Letter from the Commander of the Harriet

The following has been received at the Navy De

Lane.

The Missouri Legislature,

TEFFERSON CUTY, Jan. 14 -Wr. Renne

Proclamation.

adjournment

ave agreed to combine.

owed at Fancuil Hall.

Louis, introduced in the House to-day a series of

resolutions sustaining the President's Emancipation

On motion, it was referred to the Committee on

An exciting debate ensued, which lasted until the

The California Legislature.

The California Cavalry.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

ika di pala dika shekara shekaribi 👯 Likin kara i Tabiba shekara wasi

New York, Jan. 15—2 o'clock A. M.—The steamer City of Baltimore arrived up at 11% o'clock this

The evacuation of Holly Springs is confirmed.

was fired into, and the men captured and paroled.

Fredericksburg and Dumfries.

mond since January 9, 1863:

of Union Soldiers in Richmond.

on her route.

Pennsylvania.

Monroe this forenoon.

peth Shoals yesterday.

were burned.

and burned.

and were repairing the road.

the mouth of the river on the 5th.

Michigan.

as industrial implements.

ton per mile.

fter from the said State.

House in joint meeting.

the troops for this season of the year.

12th. All are of the 15th New York.

ening and extending their defences.

German Agricultural Fair.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863. We can take no notice of anonymous commu

nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS For Saturday, January 17, is now published and for sale at the counter of The Press.

ENGRAVINGS.-Phillips' House, the headquar ters of Gen. Burnside during the battle of Fredericksburg, now the headquarters of Gen. Sumner Winter Quarters of the Army of the Potomac. AN ORIGINAL STORY-Gloom and Glare. CHOICE POETRY-A Hymn for the Dead When the Great Rebellion's Over; A Dirge for 1862: The Young Widow: The Skater. FIVE LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL." [The War Press publishes every week all the let ters of "Occasional" that appear in the Daily Press.] EDITORIALS-The Loss of the Monitor; Mr. Bright on the War: Theatricals in Richmond: Some European Matters; A Panic in Sugar; A "Reliable Statement;" Message of the Governor; Mes-

sage of Governor Seymour; The National Almanac; A Postal Money-Order System; Consular Pupils; Rebel Bluster; Major Rosengarten. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE-The Murfree boro Fight.

STATES IN REBELLION OPENING THE MISSISSIPPI. THE MONITOR. FROM WASHINGTON-Special Despatches t

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. ARMY OF NORTH CAROLINA. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPL THE WAR IN TEXAS. THE SOUTHWEST DEPARTMENT. GOVERNOR CURTIN'S MESSAGE

Message.

THE ANDERSON TROOP. OHINA AND JAPAN. CITY INTELLIGENCE. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS-The Refractory Indians; United States Mint; The History of Cannon; Bridals and Baths of Arab Ladies. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL-The

NEW YORK-Abstract of Governor Seymour'

Money Market; Philadelphia Markets. Philadelphia Cattle Market, &c., &c. Copies of the WAR PRESS, put up in wrapper for mailing, may be had for five cents.

CONGRESS. SENATE.-A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, relating to the Indians, was laid before the Senate and referred. Mr. Hicks, of Mary land, appeared and took the oath of office. Mr Trumbull reported back the House bill to grant aid to the State of Missouri in emancipating her slaves. The bill to consolidate the regiments now in the field was also reported back. A resolution, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire as to the transportation of disloyal persons, either within or without our lines, was adopted. After an executive session the Senate adjourned. House.—Mr. Stevens reported a joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy. Passed. A resolution ordering Simon Stevens to be brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of its authority. The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Wright's resolution on the rebellion, and finally adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE. SENATE.—The annual report of the State Li. brarian was presented. Bills were introduced relating to foreign attachments, the Macanlay Monntain Railroad Company, the Wyoming Canal Company. The bill authorizing the commissioners of ene county to levy a special tax to pay bounties to volunteers was committed to the Judiciary Committee. The bill authorizing the Woodland Cemetery to sell certain real estate was passed. House.-The reports of the commissioners to revise the revenue laws, and of the State librarian were presented. An act was introduced to prevent

one in reference to the sale of bank stock, and another relating to tavern licenses; acts relative to concert saloons, the granting of annuities by the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company, and empowering the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Railway Company to extend their road and sell their denot. After the announcement of the standing committees the House adjourned.

The Debate in the House.

Mr. Representative Vallandigham is the most candid as well as one of the ablest enemies of the Administration. He has been consistent from the beginning, and has never made a speech that has not awakened applause in the South. In the very commencement of the war he arrayed himself against his country, and has continued to denounce his country, and every measure that looked to its salvation, with bitterness and hatred. His effort in the House yesterday was one of his boldest assaults upon the Government. It was probably inspired by the successes of the Democracy in many parts of the country, and the magnanimity of a Government which can afford in its strength to overlook these unkind and unpatriotic declarations: As we understand the position of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, he sees nothing in the war but shame and danger. He looks upon the Southern people as grossly wronged and oppressed-upon the North as an aggressive and avaricious despotism, inspired by the fury of fanaticism, and endeavoring to introduce into our century the manners and customs of New England's early colonial days. He thinks the object of all statesmanship peace—the end of all negotiation peace—and the duty of citizen and public man the attainment of peace by recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Therefore, he hopes for the triumph of the anti-Administration party, and longs for mediation, defeat, embarrassment, humiliation, internal revolution—anything that will directly or indirectly compel us to recognize the Confederacy. We can hardly realize the audacity; the want of sympathy; the scornful disregard of the commonest sentiments of national pride; the sardonic enmity with which he assails this Government. His whole tone, in the House yesterday, was extremely so; and without any intention of making an invidious or unkind allusion to the Representative, we cannot but feel that his language would have been more becoming in a Congress of rebels than

in a Congress of patriots. It is with pride that we read the masterly reply of the Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, a member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania. Of all the loyal men in the House, he was the proper champion to meet the able and unscrupulous member from Ohio. Mr. WRIGHT is a veteran Democrat, and has been earnestly devoted to the traditions of the party. No one has done more to preserve the integrity of the organization, and no one has a greater hold upon the confidence of its loyal members. Twenty years ago he presided over a Democratic National Convention, and during those years he has done nothing to destroy the confidence so gracefully bestowed. When the war was made upon DougLas for the purpose of destroying the Democratic party, he sustained DougLas with energy and enthusiasm; and when the men who ruined that great statesman attempted to ruin the Union, he became an earnest and self-denying supporter of the Administration in its efforts to defend the Union. The people of his district, without distinction of party, sent him to Congress. During his membership, he has taken many positions that we do not exactly approve; he and I do not doubt the result. I do not has been lenient when we desired severity; he has been conservative when we asked boldness; but he has always been true to the Union; he has never, by a word or deed, done anything to embarrass the war, or the war-making power. With a record like this, and still professing his devotion to the Democratic organization, Mr. WRIGHT was the proper man to reply to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and his speech, as we have it before us this morning, is a glorious effort. In that speech he represents the true Democratic sentiment of the country, and while we hardly agree that his reference to Mr. SEYMOUR is happy or appropriate, we accept it in its generous and patriotic meaning, and commend it to the consideration of all true Democrats.

Now is the time for the true Democracy of the country to make a brave and honorable record. Now is the time for them to make an issue between the false and the true—the loyal and the disloyal—the friend and the foeman-patriotism and treachery. The enemies of the country were never bolder than at this time; they never exhibited plainer or more outspoken evidences of their desire to see the Republic overthrown. In New Jersey we see a representative of the people proposing an armistice and a cessation of hostilities. In New York we see Mr. JAMES BROOKS and his allies making the same demand; and we hear Mr. Cox, of Ohio, delivering anathemas against loyal New England to a shricking crowd of local Democrats. In while Governor of this State.

Pennsylvania Mr. REED writes pamphlets, and Mr. Hugues makes speeches, with the same idea; and everywhere, wherever we find a Democratic organization, we hear the same doctrines sustained. All these ideas of armistice and separation are treasonable. As Mr. WRIGHT so eloquently declares, we can only make peace by the victories of the sword. Our destiny is in our own hands, and, for the present, that destiny must be determined by battle. We see no honorable way to avoid this alternative. We must meet it, and we must do it like men. He is

and he is no true Democrat who hesitates to endorse the glorious sentiments of Mr WRIGHT.

no friend to his country who refuses to give

the Administration aid in this mighty effort;

More British Neutrality.

The English papers strongly deny that the British Government had given orders to their naval officers to warn the pirate Alabama against assailing vessels carrying British property. It is contended, in vindication of this do-nothing policy, that the citizens of a neutral power trade under the flag of a belligerent entirely at their own proper risk. Indeed, Lord John Russell as good as enunciated this dictum, when he lately told the Liverpool merchants who petitioned him to do something to prevent the Alabama's piratical seizure and destruction of their goods when found in United States merchantmen, that the best thing they could do would be to use not American but British vessels to convey their property from place to place. Still more anomalous is the intention, now openly avowed, not to interfere with the sale of vessels, at Liverpool and other British ports, to be eventually used as privateers, or pirates under the Confederate flag. It is known that there has been such purchase of vessels by the Confederates, for the purpose of such piracy. When it is remembered that, after much delay, the British Government, acting on the advice of its Law Officers, despatched orders to Liverpool to prevent the departure of "Number 290" (now the Alabama) from that portwhich order did not arrive until the day after "290" had steamed out into the Irish Sea—one cannot but feel surprise at the determination not to issue a similar prohibition in regard to the vessels which have passed into Confederate possession. But we never

Never too Late.

expected that the announced neutrality of

England would be bona fide and actual:

It is reported that the Pope, at the instance of the Emperor Napoleon, will immediately introduce several important reforms into the Government of Rome and the limited territory still under his sway. The Imperial speech, usually delivered by Napo-LEON, to the foreign diplomatists who pay him their respects at the beginning of the year, was expected to contain some announcement of this much-needed change in the Papal administration of affairs. It is utterly impossible, however, that the subjects of the Papacy, or any other persons, can believe in any Reform at Rome which does not commence with the ejection of Cardinal Antonelli from office. This man, who is very able as well as very absolute, is evidently the evil genius of Prus IX., a kind-hearted and tolerant gentleman, whose good intentions, it is to be feared, have always been nullified by the persons in whom he places confidence. If the Pope were to relieve high ecclesiastics from any share in the management of secular affairs, his Executive would be immensely improved. His Ministry consists of seven individuals, six of whom are Cardinals. The only lavman in the Ministry is Baron Constantini-BALDINI, who attends to commerce, the fine arts, and public works. Even the Minister of War is a Cardinal-actually, as well as professionally, belonging to the 'Church militant upon earth."

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1863. It did not need Mr. Vallandigham's speech in the House, this afternoon, to indicate that it is the settled purpose of the controlling men in the Democratic party to compel a cessation of hostilities, which is, in fact, the surest preparation for the recognition of the rebellion, and for the separation, disloca-

ion, and sub-division of the Union. This programme, however, rejected by the rank and file of the Democracy, had been previously plainly marked out by other and, probably, more authoritative organs of the great Opposition party. Not many days will elapse before the idea of the dissolution of the Republic is formally presented to the people of the loyal States. under "Democratic" appeals for peace and for an armistice. It is right, therefore, that the people should accustom themselves to look this appalling question directly in the face. Are they ready for a peace with the rebels, according to the programme of William B. Reed, Fernando Wood, and C. C. Vallandigham? Are they so sick of fighting for their liberties that they are willing to rush into anarchy? Have they shut out from their senses the fact that the rebels, flushed with triumph, refuse to offer terms themselves, and expect the free States to beg for peace on bended knees, and also that no terms will be accepted by the rebels which do not recognize the rebellion itself, and prepare the way for the division of the free States? Present peace on either of the conditions named will only be certain and perpetual war. I drop a repetition of the arguments as to drop the question whether we are to surrender the capital of the United States, to give up Delaware and Maryland, to yield Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Western Virginia, and to allow slavery to dominate over the free navigation of sylvania in all our most sacred and

boundaries in the event of separation, I the Mississippi river. I prefer to come to that which concerns us of Pennimmediate interests. We can best understand all ideas that look to a dishonorable peace and a bloody separation, by understanding our own relation to these ideas. When dissolution or separation becomes probable, the repudiation of all obligations, national and individual, becomes certain. Public and private credit is lost, because confidence between man and man is sacrificed. In the strife between those who desire to adhere to the old Government, and those who, according to William B. Reed, long to hurry us into the slave Confederacy, anarchy will be the dark and bloodiest comment upon our infatuation. It will be difficult to tell whether the man who labors most, or he who owns most property, will be the severest sufferer. Of course our voters are to be asked to decide at the ballot-box whether they prefer Union or separation. This will be the issue. doubt the heretofore misled, cheated, and prejudiced Democratic masses of Pennsylvania. They will turn upon their leaders and rend them, when they find that their programme is a Dishonorable Peace, a Cowardly Armistice, and a succeeding Fatal Separation. Patriotism is not extinct in the American heart; for, even as I close this letter, I hear that the extraordinary and defiant speech of Vallandigham called out the veteran Hen-

drick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, who, indignant at his misconstructions of the late elections, refused to believe that, because the people voted under certain misapprehension. against the Administration, therefore they voted against the Government and the war Col. Wright's powerful speech was a fitting conclusion to a great day in the House. Every patriot in the land ought to thank

OCCASIONAL. Election of United States Senator. [Special Despatch to The Press.]

to repudiate with indignation and scorn.

Mr. Vallandigham for his frank disclosure

of a plan which it is only necessary for the

people fully to understand to induce them

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 14, 1863. ALEXANDER RAMSEY, present Governor of our State, was to-day elected United States Senator. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and formerly resident of Harrisburg. A man of undoubted loyalty to his country and the Constitution, sustaining the Government in each and every measure to crush the rebellion, he will, as a Senator, be as energetic in his support of the Administration as he has been WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1863. Debate in the House To-day. The proceedings in the House were unusually interesting to-day. VALLADIGHAM, of Ohio, delivered himself of a labored effort, and advocated the cause of the rebels with more than usual defiance. He made his treasonable sympathies so clear that many of those who have heretofore defended him nov roundly denounce him. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of the same State, without any preparation whatever, replied to his colleague in a speech of one hour and a quarter's length. The effort was worthy of the occasion and the man. It was a triumphant vindication of the justice and necessity of the war for the Union, and a scathing denunciation of the infamy of his colleague's position. The soldiers in the gal-

leries repeatedly, during the delivery of Mr. Bind-

HAM's speech, demonstrated their concurrence with him in opinion by applause which could, with difficulty, be checked by the Speaker. Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Pensylvania, followed Mr. Bingham. He took positive issue with VALLANDIGHAM, and boldly enunciated sentiments of the most patriotic character. His response to the sophistries of Mr. V. was eloquent and complete, and the praises of JOHN A. BINGHAM and HENDRICK B. WRIGHT are on all loyal lips in this city to-night. Pennsylvania may well be proud of her Representative. He is a Democrat of the good old times, who has not been seduced from the path of political virtue by the treasonable example of men who assume to be leaders of the Democratic

A Case of Base Treachery. JOHN A. NEAGLEY, who has had charge of an mbulance corps in the city, has been committed to the Old Capitol prison, by order of Col. BAKER, Provost Marshal of the War Department. Les parties blinded by partisan prejudices and disloyal sympathics may produce the impression on the ninds of unsuspecting persons that this is an unjustifiable "arbitrary arrest," the facts are stated omewhat at length. JOHN A. NEAGLEY is the sonin-law of Jonas P. Keller, for many years, and at present a clerk in the Ordnance Department. Mr. Keller has a son, James Keller, who left Washington and joined the rebel army at the commencement of the war. Captain CAMP, a regular army officer, and at present general transportation agent in Colonel Rucker's office, is a brother-in-law of NEAGLEY, and it was through the latter that NEAG-LEY got his position. Young KELLER had not been heard from until about a week since, when Colonel BAKER ascertained that he had crossed the lines, and was at Baltimore. An experienced detective was at once placed on his track. A day or two since James entered his father's residence, and threw his arms about his father's neck, and feelingly stated that he could not leave for the South vithout seeing him. The patriotic old man indignantly denounced him for his treason, disowned him, and forbid him his presence. The next day NEAGLEY went to his brother-in-law, Captain CAMP, and on the pretence of bringing a number of sick soldiers from Camp Baker, procured an order to take an ambulance to that place for the purpose. He then took a Government ambulance, Government horses, and a Government driver, and, loaded with medicines and other goods for the rebel army, carried JAMES KELLER to Leonardtown, Maryland where the letter crossed the Potomac, and is now, doubtless, safe in Dixie. The detectives were swift on his track, but did not arrive at Leonardtown in time to seize the goods or capture the rebel soldier but they arrested NEAGLEY, and he has been committed to prison as above stated. A more consummate act of premeditated treason has rarely occur

official infamy. It is due to Captain CAMP to state that not the least blame is attached to him in this matter, as he is entirely above suspicion. Election for Member of Congress. An election will be held in so much of the Seventh Congressional district of Virginia as is in undisputed Federal possession, to-morrow, for a member of the House of Representatives. It promises to be rather a tame affair, as there is no excitement except among the personal friends of the respective candidates. ANDREW WYLLE is claimed by hi friends as the regular Administration candidate-The Mayor of Alexandria, M. McKenzie, and Mr. CHAUNCEY H. SNOW, steamboat agent, are also candidates. It is doubtful whether Congress wil admit the gentleman who may be so fortunate as to receive the largest number of votes to a seat as a member of the House, as many distinguished gentlemen doubt the propriety of the policy of admitting persons elected by an insignificant minority of the people. If their opinions are heeded by the House it may operate harshly in some cases; but it will certainly have the effect of keeping out of the House Representatives from the Southern States of (to use the mildest term) doubtful lovalty, who might flock to Washington if a more liberal policy

red during this war, which has been so prolific with

were to receive the sanction of Congress. The House Committee on Naval Affairs have, according to the resolution unanimously passed on Monday, commenced an inquiry into the practicability of connecting all our naval and military stations, between Fortress Monroe and New Orleans, by submarine and telegraph cables.

A Female Contrabandist Sent to the Old Capitol Prison. Mrs. ELIZA LATHAM, of Virginia, was arrested to-day by Col. Torr. Provost Marshal General of the defences south of the Potomac, while attempting to pass our lines freighted with a large amount of contraband goods. She was sent to the Old Capitol

Prison. A very interesting little daughter was anxious to accompany her mother to prison, but it was not permitted.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry. Gen. Pope was cross-examined to-day. He de tailed the history of his movements and plans for his several army corps to pursue on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of August, and also the movements of Jackson and Longstreet's corps of the enemy, against which he was principally contending. He showed that Jackson's escape was the failure of the division of Gen. King to remain holding his ground on the night of the 28th as he had been ordered to do. He also testified that though Gen. Sigel was placed under General McDowell on the 25th, from a temporary ecessity, he was certainly not under General Mc-Dowell's command on the 29th of August, the temporary necessity having expired on the afternoon of the 28th; that on the 29th, throughout the day, he repeatedly gave orders direct to Gen. Sigel in person, and sent others to him by members of his staff, and he could not see how Sigel could entertain the idea that McDowell was over him on that day. He further explained the propriety of McDowell's course n going down on the 28th, from the position of his forces, to Manassas, where he (Pope) was to give him the necessary information. He also averre his belief that McDowell had discharged, faithfully, his whole duty when connected with the Army of

Virginia, and deserved the unstinted thanks of the country on that account. Objects to Being Sent South.

ABRAM MYERS, of Alexandria, and late of the 7th Virginia, having refused to take the oath of allegiance, has been committed to the old Capitol When informed that he would be sent South in exchange for a loyal soldier he become extremely anx-

ous to take the oath. Protection of Discharged Soldiers. Numerous discharged soldiers, having recently been swindled and robbed of their pay, as soon as they came in possession of it. Provost Marshal Dos TER has detailed an officer to attend daily at the office of the paymaster of discharged soldiers, at the depot, and at the Soldier's Retreat, to protect such soldiers from the machinations of chormorants thieves, and sharpers. Col. Doster has also ordered hat when any discharged soldier shall purchace a ticket to leave the city on the railroad, the company shall not prevent him from leaving as a passenger, except in cases of contagious diseases.

Confirmations by the Senate. The Senate to-day, in Executive session, con rmed the nomination of John Rowe as postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio; RICHARD S. FIELD, of New Jersey, as judge of the District Court of the United States for New Jersey, vice PHILEMON DICKERSON. deceased; ROBERT W. TAYLOR, of Ohio, First Comptroller of the Treasury, vice ELISHA WHIT-TLESEY, deceased.

Soldiers Being Paid Off. Several paymasters have gone to the army for the purpose of paying off the soldiers. The Governent is doing all in its power to pay the men who are maintaining the honor and striving to perpetu-

ate the existence of the nation. A Branch of the National Typographical A large number of the printers at present employed in this city held a meeting to-day, to inaugurate steps preparatory to the formation of a Printers' Union, as a branch of the National Typographical Union. There is no Union here now but the old Typographical Society, which was in existence before the National Union was established. A good deal of feeling on the subject is being manifested.

A mass meeting of printers will be held on Saturday Revenue Stamps.

The following are the regulations in regard to re-OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Jan. 12.-Revenue stamps may be ordered from this office in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders should cover remittances of treasury notes, or an original certificate of a United States treasurer, or designated depository, of a deposit made for the purchase of stamps. The following commission, payable in stamps, will

One purchase of \$50 or more, 2 per cent. One purchase of \$100 or more, 3 per cent. One purchase of \$500 or more, 4 per cent. One purchase of \$1,000 or more, 5 per cent. As each stamp expresses upon its face its kind as well as its denomination, it is desirable that every order should refer to kinds as well as denomination By the third section of the act passed December 25, 1862, every instrument is valid, provided a legal stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of the amount required, shall have been duly affixed and used thereon. Proprietary stamps, however, cannot be used upon any instrument specified in schedule B. Stamps of every kind and denomination can be

trict of Columbia, and the States west of the Rocky nountains. Collectors are hereby required and directed to commence proceeding under the law against all persons within said District and State who shall wilfuly neglect to use stamps as required. Special attention is called to the 95th section of the excise law: " He it further enacted, That if any person or per-

furnished in sufficient quantities for use in the Dis-

"He if further enacted, That if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue, or cause to be made, signed, or issued, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty hereby imposed thereon, and without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a. penalty of fifty dollars, and such instrument, document, or paper, as aforesaid, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect." Every correspondent is requested to give the State, as well as town and county, of his residence If not otherwise ordered, stamps will be transmit. ted by mail. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

The Reaction. XXXVIIth CONGRESS Third Session. The chilly, not to say insolent, repulse which the Wood-Seymour delegation to Richmond met with WASHINGTON, January 14, 1863. at the hands of the Jeff Davis dynasty, together with the inauguration of the systematic massa Indian Affairs.
The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate Union officers, is creating a feeling of exaspera-

tion, feeble as yet, but certain to grow and spread communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of \$50,000, \$20,000 of which to be applied to the support of the Utah into fury, even in the hearts of the copperheads. They shake their heads, occasionally, with an omi-Indians.

Also, asking for the appointment of additional Indian agents. Referred and ordered to be printed. nous scowi. The rebuff hurts, They consider that, after all they have done for their Secession friends. they have been treated ungratefully, and as a conse-Mr. Hicks' Oredentials. Mr. Hicks' Oredentials.

Mr. KENNEDY (U.), of Maryland, presented the credentials of Hon. Thomas H. Hicks, appointed United States Senator from the State of Maryland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Tames A Peagre quence of the proclamation, or of any other act toleated by military practice, they are not going to see their relatives, friends, and political chums who are

Missouri Emancipation.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, reported back the House bill to grant aid to the State of Missouri in emancipating her slaves, with an amendress, of the most malignant stripe, has been heard ecently vaguely and oracularly to hint at insurrecion as a thing which possible exasperation may ment.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to consolidate the regiments now in the field.

Also, from the same committee, a bill to appoint three auditors and solicitors in the Quartermaster's Department, and an increase of the clerical force in the Quartermaster General's office. drive him to advocate. Murder and mortification The President submitted to Congress to-day essage, with an accompanying note of Minister SCHLEIDER, relative to the International Agricultural Exhibition, to be held with the co-operation Bill Reported Back.

James A. Pearce.

Mr. Hicks appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. LATHAM (D.), of California, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department. of the German Agricultural Society at Hamburg, commencing on the 14th of July next. The Minister is anxious that the triumph of American agricul-Transportation of Disloyal Persons. Mr. HARLAN (R.), of Iowa, offered a resolu-tion instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether vessels or other means tural genius and art, so signal in the case of the resper and mower in London, may be repeated at the War to inquire whether vessels or other means of transportation have been used to convey disloyal women or other disloyal persons from places under the control of rebels to places within the Union lines, or from places in the loyal States and districts to places within the rebel lines; and if so, what vessels were thus used, under whose command and immediate supervision, and by what authority, and particularly whether the steamers New York and Metamora have been thus used; and if so, what law or public necessity required it, what number of persons were thus transported, the occasion of each trip and under whose command, the amount He says that the European Governments have agreed to remit their duties on articles exhibited at this fair to be reimported, and suggests that similar aid is even more requisite for American exhibitors. A grand show of American products is assumed to e necessary to show the Continental nations our ability to compete with them in agricultural as well The Military and Postal Railway. f each trip and under whose command, the amount The military and postal railway from this city, by of property and money, whether gold or silver or paper and effects, were transported by each person as the property of the said disloyal persons, and whether persons of African descent, either as slaves an air-line to New York, as proposed by the bill of Representative Fenton, makes the capital stock consist of ten millions, five millions of which are to r free, were thus transported to within the rebelines at the request of the said disloyal women; and be raised by 30-year bonds, of \$1,000 each—the first iff so, by what order or pretence of law such persons of African descent were thus conveyed within the rebel lines, and whether any legislation is necessary to correct such practices. Adopted.

EMR. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesots, called up the joint resolution to annul the treaties and forfeit the lands and annuities of the Sioux Indians. nillion to be paid to the corporation when it shall he shown that two millions have been expended in good faith: the loan to be repaid, one million in ten years, and the other four at intervals of five years each; the gauge to be uniform, the track double; the

highest rate for first-class passengers 2% cents per mile, and the maximum rate for freight 5 cents per Court of Claims. On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, the resolution was postponed and made a special order for Wednesday, the 21st inst., with the understanding that the whole subject of reimbur-The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported back the Missouri emangipation-aid bill, reommending amendments to make the remuneration sing the State of Minnesota, &c., should then wenty instead of ten millions, the bonds to bear but ive per cent. interest; the maximum allowance for Sionx Indians each slave \$300, and the limit for the entire extinc-On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Dela

ware, the bill for the reorganization of the Court of ware, the bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was taken up.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

After a discussion of considerable length the motion was rejected—yeas 11, nays 29.

The bill provides for two additional judges, and for an appeal to the Supreme Court where the amount involved exceeds three thousand dollars.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, moved to strike out the first section, which provides for two additional judges. tional judges.
The motion was rejected. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Immediate Payment of our Soldiers

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, reported a joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, if required by the exigencies of the public service, to issue on the credit of the United States, \$50,000,000 of United States notes, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable on demand, in denominations not less than one dollar, which notes shall be lawful and legal tender, like similar notes heretofore authorized, and receivable in payment of all debts, public or private, except duties on imports, and the payment of principal and interest on the public debt. The issue herein provided to be deducted from the amount in any bill now pending, or which may be hereafter assed by Congress. Mr. STEVENS said he learned, both here and in the Senate; that the main bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government would not probably be passed within two weeks. Hence this

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, suggested that the bill be amended so as to provide for \$100,000,000, to which Mr. Stevens agreed. The joint resolution was passed. Contempt of the House. Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, offered a re-olution reciting that Simon Stevens, who had been called before the Select Committee on Government contracts, had refused to answer the questions pro-pounded as to the terms and condition of the labor

New York, and how much was received for the same, &c., therefore, the Sergeant-at-arms be directed to bring Simon Stevens before the bar of the House, to answer for contempt of its authority. The resolution was passed. Military and Post Road. Mr. FENTON (Rep.), of New York, introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a military and postal road between Washington and New York.

The Rebellion. The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Wright's resolution, declaring the rebellion deliberately wicked, and without reasonable cause; that

Captain Mulford has furnished us the following this war was inaugurated solely for the suppression of the rebellion and restoration of the Union as it list of names of Union prisoners who have died in was; that the Union restored, the war should cease, and the seceding States be received back into the Union with all the privileges and immunities to Confederate States military prison hospital at Rich-January 10-Privates Royal Potter, Co. F. 24th which they were originally entitled.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, briefly Michigan; James Rutter, Co. G, 11th Pennsylva-Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, briefly alluded to the efforts at compromise during the session of 1861, and at the beginning of war, and to the scenes which followed, and also to his own position at that time, and to the failure of war. He then maintained that reunion was not only possible, but inevitable, unless defeated by the deliberate folly and wickedness of the public men and the people. He argued the question at length from history, and cited many examples. He insisted that physical causes all tended to that event; that there was no radical difference in the white receives the prepared January 11-Privates Eli Hilliard, Co. C. 11th Pennsylvania; Frederick Conrad. Co. F. 136th Pennsylvania; Corporal Peter McCue, Co. I, 6th January 12-Private Albert Ganurey, Co. K, 24th U. S. hospital ship Euterpe arrived at Fortress radical difference in the white race here to prevent t; that all the original causes which led to Union— common descent, consanguinity, language, measures, and laws of defence, common interest and domestic DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND anguility—all still existed in full force, and som the Cumberland River—Capture of Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Surrender of the NASHVILLE, Jan. 14.-Wheeler's rebel cavalry, with a battery, attacked three of our boats at Har-

of them were much stronger now than at the first.
Many artificial causes had sprung up since, such as works of improvement, multiplying travel and trade, migration, and intercourse, and there were also certain less material, but equally strong ties, such as common history artificial strong ties, such as common history, national reputation, and the songs of common battle-fields. He also main-tained that the causes which led to disunion were ot eternal and incradicable, and were weaker than se which tended to a reunion; that slavery was t the cause, but only the development of the cause not the cause, but only the development of the of sectionalism; that there is no irrepressible flict between slave labor and free labor—the sholding state. ing and non-slaveholding States; that the funda mental idea of the Constitution is the periect and eternal compatibility of a union of States, part slave and part free, and that such a Union was in fact the strongest of all popular Governments. He contended that nothing keeps us apart excepting hate, antagomental idea of the Constitution is the perfect and that nothing keeps us apart excepting hate, antagonism, and revenge, and that war heats these passions seven times hotter, and that while it lasts reunion cannot commence. He insisted that these prejudices could be overcome. He explained the origin of the jealousies between New England and the South, tracing them to difference of manners, habits, and social life, and a different idea of religion, morals, and politics. He lejected the idea of excluding New England, and insisted that there was a large non-Puritan and conscrvative element in that section, which would of itself overcome the narrow, extreme, and fanatical Puritan element, the supremacy of which he declared to be incompatible with the peace of society and of the Union. He alluded to Roger Williams as the founder of a New England civiliza-Villiams as the founder of a New England civilization tion different from the Mayflower and Plymouth Rock. He next maintained that New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania could not separate from the South nor the South from the North, and spoke of the geographical ties which bound them together. The Northwest would not separate from the South. The day which divided the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States would decree the eternal divorce of the West from the East. There was no cause of controvers excepting slavery. The agitation of that subject, as a political element, must cease. We must return to the old constitutional and actual basis of fifty years ago—the three-fifths rule ion different from the Mayflower actual basis of fifty years ago—the three fifths rule, the speedy and ready return of fugitive slaves—no more agitation, and the transit and temporary solourn of masters with their slaves in the free States. This was the price of the Union, and whoever was unwilling to pay it must finally declare for separation and disunion. The South was interested just as much as we in reunion. He spoke

partment. It is an extract from a private letter received from Commander WAINRIGHT, late of the steamer Harriet Lane, which was captured on the terested just as much as we in reunion. He spoke of the terms of slavery on the old basis as the way to reunion, referring to the almost exact similarity of the two Constitutions, Federal and Confederate, and of the impossibility of keeping up two such Governments with a natural boundary. The only difficulty in the way of reunion was the want of the will to reunite, and while the war lasted that will would never exist. If the country were nearly tired of the war, and thought the military experiment had been tried long enough, and enough blood and treasure expended and misery inflicted on both United States Steamer Harriet Lane,
Galveston, Texas, Dec. 11, 1862.
We are occupying a very disagreeable position, lying off the town and holding the harbor, but without sufficient force to occupy the city. The Confederates, who hold Virginia Point on the mainland, about five miles off, have free access to the town over the railway bridge which connects Galveston Island with the mainland. They also hold a battery guarding this end of the bridge, the water being so shallow that we cannot get within gunshot of either. They are in and out all the time, which renders it unsafe for us to go on shore, or we should be liable to be "gobbled up" at any moment. So we have to stick to our vessels, and in consequence, feel the want of exercise on terra firms sadly.

We have constant recovers that we see the state of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction. ment had been tried long enough, and enough blood and treasure expended and misery inflicted on both sides, he would then propose the following measures:

Stop fighting; make an armistice, but no formal treaty; withdraw your army from the seceded States; reduce both armies to a fair and sufficient peace establishment; declare an absolute free-trade between the North and South; buy and sell; agree upon a Zolverien; recall your fleets; break up your blockade; reduce your navy; restore travel upon your railroads; re-establish the felegraph; rewe have to stick to our vessels, and in consequencefeel the want of exercise on terra firms saily.

We have constant reports that we are to be attacked both from the water and the shore, which
keep us continually on the alert. We have so many
rumors that we are getting tired of hearing; them.
We would rather prefer some demonstration on the
part of the enemy to the never ending suspense and
anxiety on the subject. We should not care a sixpence for the whole party if we had room enough to
move about in; but we are anchored in a sort of upon your railroads ; re-establish the telegra unite your express companies ; build no mor unite your express companies; build no more Moni-tors and iron clads, but set your friendly steamers and steamships again in motion; visit the North and West; visit the South; exchange newspapers; migrate; inter-marry; let slavery alone; hold elections at the appointed times; let us choose a President in 1884, and when the gospel of peace shall have s'unded again from Heaven into their hearts. pence for the whole party if we had room enough to move about in; but we are anchored in a sort of natural canal where there is not sufficient space to turn around. You have to be pointed fair before you can go either way.

If they come at us with their light-draft boats, which are able to go anywhere in the bay, you can see what an advantage they will have over us. However, I think we will give a good account of our selves if they come. We understand that John Magnuder says, if our troops do not arrive practive contracts. haves unded again from Heaven into their hearts, and the gospel of Abolition hate been expelled, let your clergy and the churches meet again in Christian intercourse North, and South; let the secret orders and voluntary associations everywhere reunite as brethren once more. In short, give to all the natural and all the official causes which impel serves it they come. We understand that John Magruder says, if our troops do not arrive pretty soon, and beat him off, he will drive us out of the bay. John will have to get up early in the morning. Still, we shall be very glad when the troops make their appearance, so that we can sleep in peace.

us together their fullest sway. Let Time do, his office, drying tears, dispelling sorrows, mellowing passion, and making herb and grass and tree to grow again upon the hundred battle-fields of this terrible war. He denied that this was a formal recognition to which for obvious respons he would so was the exchange of prisoners, flags of truce, &c.

If it confessed disunion, it was only as the surgeon,
who sets a fractured limb and heals it, and admits who sets a fractured limb and heals it, and admits that it is broken. It would not do to say that the Government would have failed to crush out the rebellion. It had failed, and would always fail. Neither ought anybody to complain that no one would be hung. Neither would there be, though the war lasted for fifty years.

But, if nobody was to be hung, then let the wrong-doers of the Administration rejoice and be exceeding glad. He approved of mediation as a means of suspending hostilities, but rejected arbitration. He spoke also of the important lessons which the war had taught on both sides; explaining the antislavery errors, proving the strength of the South, and that slavery, instead of weakness, was power—that the non-slaveholding white men of the South were the chief support of slavery, and there was no danger of scrvile insurrection.

He said that the South had learned that personal courage is a quality common to all sections, and that

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—In the Legislative caucus, at Sacramento, last night, eight ballots were taken for U. S. Senator. The first resulted as follows: Phelps, 30; Conness, 21; Park, 17; Sargeant, 18; Brown, 7; Shafter, 3. And the last ballot as follows: Phelps, 37; Conness, 23; Park, 16; Sargeant, 18; scattering, 6.

The caucus will meet again to night. Sargeant's strength and Park's weakness surprised all. It is reported that the friends of Sargeant and Phelps have agreed to combine. He said that the South had learned that personal courage is a quality common to all sections, and that in battle the men of the North, and especially of the West, were their equals. Twenty months of war had corrected errors and taught us the wisdom of a century, and if we would only reunite, the Union would be stronger and more durable than ever. He expressed his readiness to yield personal interests, and the more material rewards of ambition, just now, to the future and the good of his country. Whoever believed that war would restore the Union; whoever was for war was for the abolition of Islavery or disunion, and whoever demanded Southern independence and final separation would not be satisfied with what he said; but he had always been for the Union, and would not now sur-The colored people are having a grand jubilee to-lay, in honor of the emancipation proclamation. Sailed, ship B. Hoxié, for Mazatlan. Boston, Jan. 14.—The public reception of the California cavalry took place to-day, notwithstanding the bad weather. Under a military and civic escort the Californians visited Mayor Lincoln, who addressed them elegentic. addressed them eloquently.

A collation and interchange of congratulations followed at Fanguil Hall

not be satisfied with what he said; but he had always been for the Union, and would not now surrender it. In youth he desired to live to see the hundredth anniversary of American independence; and as orators exult in our growing glories and greatness of the still United States, he hoped for it still sooner, if possible. In any event, let that day be the day of the great restoration. We were in the midst of the crisis of the revolution. If we secured peace now, and began a reunion, all would be well—if not, he saw nothing before us but revolution and anarchy. Boston, Jan. 14.—Gov. Andrew, in an address at the reception of the California Cavalry to-day, said he had this morning received assurances from Washington that the tender of a whole cavalry battalion from California had been accepted, and notice of the fact telegraphed to San Francisco. The battalion will be counted as a part of the contingent of Massachusetts. New Hampshire Politics. MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 14.—The Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional district to-day nominated John H. George, of Concord, for

anarchy.

Mr. SAMUELC, FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, in reply to a remark made by Mr. Vallandigham, in the course of his speech said that New England "still lives," notwithstanding the tirade of the gentleman from Ohio against her, and will still live in the Union and the Constitution as they are.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Ohio, said that we have been favored again on the other side of the House with an apology for rebellion. This, should never be allowed to go to the country unchallenged, while an opportunity was afforded him to respond.

His colleague (Mr. Vallaudigham) had come here.

to-day with denunciations that this war had been made by the Executive of the United States. He started out with the oracular declaration which he had heretofore made, that cocreion would produce war—that he had abided his time, and that time, the great avenger, had answered that coercion would make war. Now, he (Mr. Bingham) demanded that when the gentleman talked about posterity and the truth of history he should Bingham) demanded that when the gentleman talked about posterity and the truth of history he should make up the record fairly according to the facts. A stranger to the events of the last two years, listening to the remarks of his colleague, would suppose that blood would not have been shed and war not have covered this land with the shadow of its dark cloud, but for the act of the President in attempting to coerce law-abiding citizens. This is not according to history. While the care of the State was in the keeping of the gentleman's party war was already organized against the Republic and our flag dishonored by a rebel attack upon it within our own waters. Yet upon this subject the gentleman chose to be silent. Long before the inauguration of the President rebel batteries were erected around Fort Sumpter, for no other purpose than to reduce it by force.

As his colleague had raised this question, he thought he might be allowed to show how the war originated, and who of all others are responsible for its existence. He charged here to day, while adjudged and justified by history, that this rebellion would have been powerless but for the gentleman himself and his party, who were perpetually crying in the ears of the rebels, "No coercion." While the rebels were organizing for disunion by force of arms, and when one of the conspirators in the Cabinet was dismantling our forts, and while another member of the Cabinet was sending our vessels to distant seas, in order that the navy might not, in the day of trial, protect our flag, the gentleman's President, on the 4th of December, 1869, sent to Congress a message,

in order that the navy might not, in the day of trial, protect our flag, the gentleman's President, on the 4th of December, 1860, sent to Congress a message, saying that it was unconstitutional to coerce the secuting States, and that the sword was never given to the representatives of the people in Congress to declare war against rebel States. What was the object of this coercion? All on one side. If the President had not met the existing condition of affairs, and taken action against the treasonable proceedings, he would have been false to his oath to protect, defend, and maintain the Constitution of the Enited States, and ought to have been pursued with a resolution of impeachment.

He repeated, that this rebellion would not have assumed its present-dimensions, but for the dereliction sumed its present dimensions, but for the dereliction of the preceding President. South Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession, but at that time stood alone, a pitful, contemptible State, with a small army. But all her traitors could have been strangled if President Buchanan had performed his duty. would it have been if we had followed the example of that Administration which expired, thank God on the 4th of March, 1861? It was then considered on the 4th of March, 1861? It was then considered unconstitutional to suppress rebellion. In other words, it was assumed that there was no power in the Government to defend itself against armed rebellion and treason. It required no foreshadowing of prophecy to see that the Government would be dissolved by coercion on the one side without resistance on the other. He had no doubt it rieved his colleague that the President in April, 1861, had dared to sound the note of alarm, and that he had courage in obedience to his oath to pro-lect, defend, and maintain the Constitution; to call for 75,000 volunteers to defend a threatened capital and the violated laws. The watchman placed on the tower declared to the people the existence of an armed rebellion. The people were asleep. But for this the capital would have fallen without resistnice. His colleague was of this mind still, and there-fore he reiterated to-day. "the war ought to stop," yet, the only means by which the Union could be maintained under the Constitution was by the force of arms.

The other part of his colleague's speech was intended to satisfy the people that he is for "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." His colleague told them again that he had never yoted men or more with a part of the way. money to carry on the war. Suppose all had acted as his colleague had acted, what would have been the esult? No bills would have been passed authorizing volunteers to be enlisted to defend the fing, and volunteers to be enlisted to defend the flag, and arming, equipping, and supporting in the field 600, 000 men. No resistance would have been made t

000 men. No resistance would have been made to the rebels, who have multiplied graves all over this land—a subject to which his colleague appealed with so much tenderness and so much regard, by reason of this unconstitutional war.

He (Mr. Bingham) did not say that everybody belonging to the Democratic party was of that mind; but he did say and challenged contradiction, that but for the aid and comfort of his colleague and his party to his heresy, the ruin to which he points, and which has visited so many hearthstones, would not have occurred. His hands are not clear of the blood shed in this war. He (Mr. Bingham) could not be tolerant toward those who, charged with standing by and protecting the councharged with standing by and protecting the country and the Constitution, withdraw their support, nd leave the country to the tender mercies of its enemies.

His colleague assumed that there would be no difficulty if the army were disbanded. His colleague took it for granted that secession is a constitutional right. He (Mr. Bingham) thought that he was not mistaken in saying that that was his colleague's honest judgment. He believed the same gentleman who now talked about "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was "introduced here a proposand the Union as it was "introduced here a proposition to divide the country into four sections, and thus legalize secession by consent of the State Legislatures, without consulting Pennsylvania, New York, or other States, which, on the principle advanced, had no right to interfere. He did not think vanced, had no right to interiere. He did nor inink a gentleman occupying such a position had a right to denounce others as opponents of the Constitution. But his colleague was still for the Union, and at the same moment for disunion. "Disband your armies, and let the war cease." Not a word about

His colleague's official conduct corresponded with his declaration. He had refused to vote men and money to carry on the war. If we all follow this course, the war would necessarily cease. The South would then surely triumph over the Union and the Constitution, and hence his colleague's resolution offered as an amendment to the resolution now under consideration contemplated a final treaty of peace. His colleague assumed that "if" we withdraw our armies the South will come back. By what au-thority was this declaration made? If he had any authority he ought to give it. He appealed to his colleague to furnish the information, whether by abendoning our army the rebels will come back abandoning our army the rebels will come back under "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." The gentleman is silent upon the subject. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was understood to say that he had answered that question by what he had already said already said.
Mr. BINGHAM resuming, said he did not think his colleague was allowed to say that by his master, Jefferson Davis.

Jefferson Davis.

His colleague had also argued that we cannot get any more men and cannot raise the necessary money by taxation to carry on this war. He would ask his colleague by what authority he made this assertion? He doubted the correctness of his conclusions. He did not believe the millions of people from the ock-bound coast of the North to the Gol of the Pacific were yet prepared to lay their faces in the dust, and their hands to their faces, and cry, Unclean! unclean!" No! They occupy the position now that they always have occupied, and, he thanked God, they ever would, because they have the faith of the Pilgrims, at which his colleague sneered. He presented to his colleague the admonition of Washington that his colleague the admonition of washington that "the Constitution is sacredly obligatory upon all until changed by the act of the entire people." This was a sufficient response to his colleague's assertion that the people would pay no more taxes, and would submit to the laws no longer.

In allusion to a remark of his colleague's about Moses, Mr. Bingham alluded to the Jewish leader by saying that he received the law from God, and among the commandments was, "thou shall not steal." The rebels should not, therefore, steal our

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said he was willing that his colleague should volunteer in the army.
Mr. BINGHAM responded, that if our citizens should follow the counsel of his colleague, nobody would volunteer. [Applause.] When your flag is dishonored, and our sons are murdered, you set here and refuse to vote a dollar to'defend our institutions. You talk about volunteering! [Applause.]

The SPEAKER reminded the galleries that such breaches of order would not be permitted.

Mr. BINGHAM said his colleague undertook to speak for the great Northwest. Where did the people living there obtain the model of their free commonwealths but from New England, where the founders were made 12. A short Silvid, where the founders were cradled? As they followed the sun as he walked with steps of fire to the distant West, the very first thing they did was to initiate the blessed institutions of New England—they made free commonwealths. It was an ungenerous imputation on the people of that section to say that they will lock hands with the Secssionists for the sake of gain. Out upon all such incipient treason?

Mr. WRIGHT (Union), of Pennsylvania, said he differed as far as the Fart in from the Witter. liffered as far as the East is from the West from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham). He (Mr. Wright) was a peace man, but not a peace man if peace was to be erected on a broken and destroyed Union. He was for peace if peace could be obtained with the rebels, who are now striking at the heart of the Republic, on terms honorable to the North. But while he was a peace man he was no coward, and while he destroyed. a peace man he was no coward, and while he desired peace he shirked from no responsibility.

This resolution declared that an honorable peace This resolution declared that an honorable peace is desirable, but no peace should be made while armed opposition menaces the capital and threatens the overthrow of the Union, and while the rebels say they will make no terms with us, he was no peace man. Under these circumstances he could not preserve his own honor and that of his country.

Did the gentieman from Ohio suppose that peace could be obtained from the rebels in arms? Nothing would be more satisfactory to them than for us to say that they should have the Republic for which they are now struggling. If the doctrine of the they are now struggling. If the doctrine of the gentleman from Ohio had prevailed a year ago, the members of Congress would not now hold their seats here, and the chief master of his cohorts would possess the Capitol. The rebeis first fired their gun at the American flag. They were the first to withdraw their States from the American Union, and establish within their highers. Union, and establish within their borders the reign of terror, raising the standard of opposition and sending piratical ships, to the seas to plunder our commerce—and were we to fold our arms and sa "Peace! let the war stop!" Had we not the man-hood to raise our voices against it, and the courage to protect our wives and children, and maintain our liberties? Must we lay down our arms? No! Morries! Must we lay down our arms: No: While God has given us the power to maintain our position, let us light this thing out like men. The day has passed when we can compromise with traitors!

These rebel States have committed great wrongs. The soil is saturated with the blood of our children The soil is saturated with the blood of our children. We cannot degrade our national character. He repeated that no terms could be made with distunctions. If we have peace, we must bring it about ourselves. Jefferson Davis and his co-adjutors say they never will listen to peace. In this connection he read a resolution which was unanimously passed by the North Carclina Lexislature, saying that they would not listen to peace at any time on any terms; and also the carl of Garchina the connection is the saying that they would not listen to peace at any time on any terms; and also the carl of Garchina the connection that they would not listen to peace at any time on any terms.

any time on any terms; and, also, the card of Governor Letcher, in which the latter asserted that there could be no consideration of any proposition for a reconstruction of the late Union on any terms or condition whatsoever.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in reply to Mr. Wright, said the ballot box is still a powerful weapon in the hands of the South, and through its agency, when passions shall have cooled and reson resumed its passions shall have cooled and reason resumed its sway, he expected to see a return of the Union sen-timent he had indicated; when the men in the Con-federate and State Governments would be super-seded by other men, just, as those who have waged war on a peculiar line of policy have been superseded in the North and West. Mr. WRIGHT could not see on what terms or orinciple of reasoning such a result was to be ex-Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied: History and human nature.
Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, inquired whether he expected the rebels, at some future day, to revolutionize by the ballot box while in arms, or must we wait for the revolution? Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied that the laying down of arms must be a matter of common consent down of arms must be a matter of common consent. He would, if he had the power, reduce both armies to a reasonable peace establishment. [Laughter on the Republican sided] He would have a reunion through the ballot box, and by this freeman's weapon bring about the result. But you say this can be done only by fighting. You have been fighting for twenty months, and what has been the result!

fighting for twenty months, and what has been the result?

Mr. WRIGHT, resuming, observed that what the gentleman had just said surprised him more than what he had previously uttered. The idea of laying down our arms would be a most monstrous proposition. He believed that, even if we sent a committee of this House, or of the two houses, to wait upon Jefferson Davis, the gentlemen would not be received by him. He understood that certain gentlemen of New Jersey had made an attempt of this kind, and that the delegation were not received by the Richmond officials.

Mr. PERRY (Rep.), of New Jersey, said there was he Richmond officials.

Mr. PERRY (Rep.), of New Jersey, said there was not one word of truth in the report.

Mr. WRIGHT was glad to hear it was not true. He had a better opinion of the State, being half a lerseyman himself. (Laughter.)

After further remarks he said—As to the results of he recent elections. the recent elections, those in his own State were not hostile to a vigorous proscution of the war. As to New York, he perceived that Gov. Seymour spoke of New York, he perceived that Gov. Seymour spoke of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Never was a war so bunglingly conducted since the days of Alexander to Napoleon. He would not discuss the question of who is to blame. Perhaps it was wrong to remove McClellan, or to do a, thousand other things; but because blunders have been committed, shall we stand up and say, We will abandon the war and surrender our liberties! The men who now stand up for the war will be dear to the country, at d their names live forever, while the tories who oppose it will be as infamous as the Cowboys of the Revolution.

you have been wearing for the last twenty months.

Mr. WRIGHT. If you were to get my jacket you would be a better Democrat than you ever were in your life. [Laughter.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Have the kindness to

Mr. WRIGHT, resuming, said: Our men have power and courage, and will put down the rebellion. [Cries of "Good"] The infernal devils at the South are trying to destroy our Government, and men at the North are aiding and abetting them. Loyal men only, he said, are my brothers. "Let the rebels alone!" Was there ever a rogue but wanted to be let alone?

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law,"
and yet their rebel necks itch for the halter. They
are not only attempting to slay the North, but to
destroy the best Government ever made by God or
man. We had better make another sacrifice of men,
than a dishonorable neare than a dishonorable peace. In conclusion, he said we must fight to restore the overnment; we must fight for the Stars and ripes; for the Constitution and the Union of our thers. The House then adjourned.

EUROPE

News from India, China, and Australia-The Relations between France and Spain

-The Political News Unimportant. NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The steamer China arived at noon. It is again reported that the Concerter Government has appointed an agent in England to obtain a lean England to obtain a loan.

The Gibraltar Chronicle says that the Federal and thorities, who profested against the sale of the Sumpter, still persist in regarding her in the light of a privateer, and the United States steamer Chipnews continues to watch her from Algesiras.

The Sumpter, which is now called the Gibraltar eccently made a trial trip to test her machinery. The Chippewa also got in motion. The Sumpter soon returned to her anchorage, and the Chippewa eturned to Algesiras.

The English papers contain but little of moment in regard to American affairs.

The London Times looks upon the rumor of Mr. The London Times looks upon the rumor of Mr. Sewsard's resignation as an evidence of despondency. It thinks the Federals begin to see the hopelessness of the struggle, but their national pride prevents them from acknowledging the fact.

The Times, in an editorial on the projected negro emigration from America to the British West Indies, regrets that political objections at present stand in the way. It hopes the scheme may not suffer from these objections, but be ultimately carried out. Mr. Caldwell, in a speech at Oxford, ardently

noped for peace in America. He asserted the purity of British motives, and their steadfast adherence to neutrality. He looked upon the American contri-outions to the distressed at Lancashire as an evidence of good will and affection.

The Princess Louis, of Hesse, is at Osborn, and
the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, at Berlin, had met with a carriage accident without serious result. Napoleon's diplomatic reception on New Year's lay was unimportant; merely congratulatory and pacific phrases were interchanged. At a similar ceremony the King of Italy regretted hat the wishes of the nation had not been yet ac mplished, but hoped that the national cause would The Pope received the officers of the French army, nd expressed thanks for their continued protection. Is believed that Piedmont would yet repent. The resignation of Concha, as ambassador a Paris, had been accepted by the Spanish Govern

nent.
The Correspondencia Autografa says that the relaons between France and Spain are not endangered.
MELBOURNE, Nov. 25.—The gold shipments since Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.—Cotton—The Brokers' circular says: Upon the resumption of business on Monday there was a very active and general demand, largely participated in by spinners, which resulted in sales of 20,000 bales at \$4.54 \ \text{# B } \text{ b rise in all descriptions. The most marked advance was, however, in East India, which continues the principal article of consumption. The increase in the actual stock as compared with the estimates is about 103,000 bales, caused chiefly by the large quantity of cotton returned by the trade for resale, and which was not taken into the weekly estimates.

The immediate effect of the increase was to cause a pause in the buying. Some holders submitted to a decline of \$2.60 \text{# B in Mich has since been recovered to the extent of fully one-half, prices closing about \$2.0 only below last Monday's rates. The sales of Friday are estimated at about \$5.00 belies, 2500 being on speculation and for export. Messrs. Clare & Son's Circular of Friday calls the decline, since the stock taking, Id on Brazil and Egyptian, \$2.00 being on speculation and Egyptian, \$2.00 being about \$2.0 on Strat, with more tone at the close. The total stock on hand at the end of the year was \$32,450 beles, including 70,000 American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—A more cheerful tone. the end of the year was \$92,450 bales; including 70,000 American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER—A more cheerful tone pervaded the market yesterday, and but for the firmness of holders considerable business might have been done. Very full prices were, however; demanded, and business was consequently checked.

BREADSTUFFS—There has been no regular market, owing to the holidays, since the departure of the City of Baltimore, but Messrs. Richardson. Spence, & Co., Gordon, Bruce, & Co., and Bigland, Athya, & the report Wheat and Flour firm at Tuesday's quotations. Corn queet at 28:@28s 9d for mixed. The estimated stocks on hand at the ead of the year were as follows:

Wheat 795,888 grs. 305,026 qrs. Four. 280,472 bbls. 145,118 bbls. Flour. 280,472 bbls. 145,118 bbls. Flour. 293,590 qrs. 365,035 qrs. Thoysigns—Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and others, report

Trovisions—Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and others, report Beefand Pork dull, with considerable arrivals. Bacon heavy and fully 18 lower. Lard dull and again rather lower. Tallow quiet and nominally unchanged. Butten—Little doing at former rates.

Phonuce.—The broker's circular reports: Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee.—no sales. Rice inactive, but prices the same. Ashes—Pots 33s 66@34s. Pearls 31s 96@32s. Philadelphia Bark 7s 96@85 6d. Linseed steady. Linseed cake £9 2s 66 for American. Cod Oil rather lower. Pretroleum quiet. Crude £21 Lbs. Rosin—Small sales of American common at 25s. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 113s. LONDON MARKETS. -Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report Breadstiffs friner, and in some instances better prices obtained. Little or nothing doing in Sugar, Coffec, or Tea, the produce markets being closed for the holidays. Tallow rather firmer; buyers of Y. G. at 44s. 6. Spirits of Turpentine in better demand, and rather dearer; American 110s.; Petroleum quoted at £20@21 for crude; Linseed Clakes very slow; New York bhis £10 fs. Linseed Oil advanced to 38s. 9d. Sperm Oil quiet at £30@38; Cod £48. Grove & Todd report Beef in good demand; Pork quiet; Bacon tending downward; Bark nominally unchanged; Rosin quiet and unchanged. AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring Brothers & Co. say there has been no change in American stocks.

ly there has been no change in American stock Election of U. S. Senator in New Jersey. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—Both Houses of the Legislature met at 3 o'clock this afternoon to elect United States Senator James W. Wall, of Burlington, was elected on the first ballot. The vote stood as follows:

James W. Wall..... United States Senators from Indiana. Indianapolis, Jan. 14.—The Legislature in joint convention to-day elected T. H. Hendricks and havid Turpee United States Senators—the latter

Heavy Fog in New York Harbor-Detention of Steamers. NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—There is a heavy fog prevailing to night, and the steamers City of Balti-more and Teutonia, from Europe, are still below, being detained thereby. The Sound boats left at their usual hour, and have probably anchored in

Cow bay.

The steamers Asia, for Liverpool, and Eagle for Havana, did not sail. Peace Resolutions. The following resolutions were offered in the New Jersey Legislature last Monday, and were made the special order for the 22d instant. Their reading was received with a faint acclamation:

Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Nersey: First. That it is the sense of the Legislature, and of the people of New Jersey, that the civil war, in which the nation is unhapply involved, ought not to be protracted one moment longer than is necessary to test the power of the Government, within the limits which the Constitution has imposed, and that so soon as the conduct of the war requires or involves the sacrifice of rights which the Constitution secures, it ought to cease.

Second. That the people of New Jersey, their representatives here assembled, and the gallant soldiers who, without compulsion, have rushed to arms to maintain the Constitution, believe that the time for honorable pacification has arrived, and that every effort ought to be made to effect it, and avert the consequences which must ensue from a con-tinuance of war at the expense of constitutional reedom.
That the recent proclamation of emancips tion; the division of a sovereign State without the consent of its people and Legislature; the appointment of Military Governors, and the attempt on the part of the Executive to control the popular branch of Congress by fraudulent military elections of Reof Congress by fraudulent military elections of Representatives, are gross violations of the Constitution, and merit and receive the condemnation of this Legislature.

Fourth. That to the same category belongs the system of arbitrary arrests—the infringement of the freedom of the press—the executive suspension of the writ of habeas corpus—the confiscation and seizure of property without judicial process, and the establishment of military authority beyond the lines of the army, and all attest the evil tendency of civil war.

war.

Fifth. That in view of the possibility of greater evils in the dark future before us, it is the duty of the Legislature and the Executive of the State to maintain and improve its military organization, and to take all necessary and proper means to assert the integrity, the dignity, and sovereignty of the State.

Sixth. That as in the heat of passion, excited by civil war, it is impossible to approach the discussion of measures of peace with that calmness which is requisite, an armistice of six months should be stablished between the contending States.

Seventh. That in the third month after the ar

mistice has been agreed to, one delegate should be elected in each Congressional district in each State, which delegate should on the second Monday of the

ensuing month assemble in Convention in the city of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky, to discuss

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE. The January number of this excellent publication is the best yet published. It is in the inevitable nature of things that it must soon be published weekly. Its staff of able vriters is large, and its selected news good. It is the only reliable record of promotions, deaths, resignations, discharges, and dismissals in the army, navy, and marines. William R. Dyer & Co. are the publishers in this city.

POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the choice assortment of British, French, German, and American dry goods, embracing 243 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles; to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .-

The attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1.000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., to be sold by catalogue this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., autioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market and 522 Commerce street.

GERMAN FORTRESSES -The German for tresses have been greatly strengthened during the last two years. Six hundred rifled cannon have been added to the armaments, and all the former material has been replaced by that of modern inven-

tion. Luxembourg has been fortified by the construction of a new work. At Mentz two new fortifications upon the northwest side, towards Bingen, have been commenced. On the side which is most exposed the ramparts are also carried forward. The Diet has under consideration, the establishment of an entrenched camp at Rostoff. At Ulm the forts which form the fortified camp are to be increased. RECOVERY OF LOST JEWELS.—Two years ago a great robbery was committed at the Uffizit Niuseum, in Florence, when many valuable jewels were stolen. Some of these were recovered in 1861, but the remainder were missing until the 12th of December last, when the remaining three hundred and three historical jewels, rings, cameos, and other objects of value, were discovered, through the active efforts of the police, buried in an obscure spot on the banks of the Arno. How the discovery was made is not stated, but the fact of these articles having been returned to the State is received with universal satisfaction.

Revolution.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Amen!

Nor. WALLANDIGHAM. Send me yours, which

Nr. VALLANDIGHAM. Send me yours, which

SCHOOL LANDS.—Minnesota has just disposed of forty thousand acres of her school lands for about one quarter of a million dollars. There yet remains two and one half million acres to be sold. If Minnesota has just disposed of forty thousand acres of her school lands for about one quarter of a million acres to be sold. If Minnesota has just disposed of forty thousand acres of her school lands for about one quarter of a million dollars. There yet remains two and one half million acres to be sold. If Minnesota has just disposed of forty thousand acres of her school lands for about one quarter of a million dollars. There yet remains two and one half million acres to be sold. If Minnesota has just disposed of forty thousand acres of her school lands for about one quarter of a million dollars. There yet remains two and one half million acres to be sold. If Minnesota has just disposed of forty thousand acres of her school lands for about one quarter of a million dollars. There yet remains two and one half million acres to be sold. If Minnesota has just disposed of forty thousand acres of her school lands for about one quarter of a million dollars. There yet remains two and one half million acres to be sold. If Minnesota has just disposed of forty thousand acres of her school lands for about one quarter of a million dollars. There yet remains two and one half million acres to be sold. If Minnesota has just disposed of forty thousand acres of her school lands for about one quarter of a million dollars. There yet remains two and one half million acres to be sold. If Minnesota has just disposed of forty thousand acres of her school lands for about one quarter of a million dollars. There yet remains two and the half will be a state of the school lands and the half will be a state of the school lands and the half will be a state of the school lands and the half will be a state of the school lands and the hal

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET. The stock feveris progressing, w the more alarming symptoms. To-day again. Gold rose to 146%, and closed fir closed at 142. A rumor prevailed Secretary Chase had received an offer hanks and bankers to take three h seven-thirty treasury notes and twen cents, on condition that the further der notes be restricted to one million arguing that unlimited amounts of ev ment debt were rapidly tending to so g tion of Government securities that 500 would be found for them. This report ness in the stock market, which close verish, with prices somewhat down. As Government securities decline, State tion bonds advance: Seven-thirties foll

he sixes three. State fives sold up to firm ; the coupons sold at 110. New Cit-Long Island sixes at par. Elmira sev clattel tens also 2½. North Pennsylv; rose l. Reading sixes, 1893, were in de advance of 1/2. Echnylkill Navigation ovement loan selling at 81½. Unio 2. Philadelphia and Erie sixes sold at Amboy sixes advanced. Cleveland and Ma sold at 106%. Hazleton coal sold at 50, ferred advanced to 134, a rise of 4; th M. Schuylkill Navigation advanced in gation rose 4. Delaware division sold at hanna Canal at 7%. Lehigh Zine brought of 2. Delaware Mutual Insurance sold at 3 ence New Creek coal appeared, and w a dollar per share. Reading Railroad opened at 47%, sold to 47%, weak at 47. Little Schuylkill was stiff at 45 preferred rose to 27%, fell off, closing at 27, Island was active at 26. Philadelphia island was active at 20. Infladespita and 40. Minehill at 50%. North Pennsylvania ristown sold at 57%. Lehigh Valley rose, Meadow to 64%. Elmira rose 1, the prefer den and Amboy sold at 166. Pennsylvania senger railways are looking more activa Pine was active at 18, an advance at 26, an advance of 14. Arch Street at of 1/2. Seventeenth and Nineteenth at 1 Third at 75. Green at 57/2. Manufacture nics' Bank sold at 24; no change. Farmers' and Mechanics' at 52%. The

much excited, after over \$90,000 in box changed hands at the regular board a amount being sold outside, Drexel & Company quote: United States Bonds, 1881... United States Certificates of Indebtedness. United States 7 3-10 Notes... Quartermasters' Vouchers
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness Juy Cooke & Co. quote Government seer

Quartermasters' Demand Notes... The West Philadelphia Passenger Railway The West Pillaucipila a accuract hailway the (Market street) has declared a dividend of six per clear of taxes, payable on and after the 2 dinst. Peterson's Detector for January 15 is out, with 1 ? le list of forty-two new counterfeits. The following statements show the condition ! of the Western railroads is still improved: The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Rock

or the first week in January were The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railonia e first week in January were; Increase .. Increase
The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad, for 8, irst week in January, were The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Patirold,

The earnings of the Illinois Central Palibrid is in first week in January, were 341,527 m 31,037 m The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie 42 % Railroad, for the month of December, were:

the first week in January, were

The New York World nas the following states of the amount of specie in the United States at the room sent time. Other sources of supply within the United States during the same period. Amount imported from foreign countries Amount imported from during the same perioduced by Grand total..

Amount exported to foreign countries from 1849 to present time...\$58,00,00 Loss by wear and tear of coin, consumption in the arts, and by fire and shipment during the same period.... Amount of specie existing in the United The New York Evening Post of to-day says Wall street is considerably agitated to-day by a extraordinary rise in gold, the price touching is continued advance, amounting in two days to produces an uneasy feeling in money and stock and we notice a disposition among the large he curtait their operations. Some of the oldest stock are refusing further orders on securities at presegand money-lenders likewise raise their rate of are refusing further orders on securities at present and money-lenders likewise raise their rate of 1½@1 P cent., and this, too, with larger margin usual on the leading speculative shares. This he

1501 Fecut, and this, too, with larger mare usual on the leading speculative shares. This is caution of course has its effect on the stock mar the upward tendency in prices, which has owithout interruption for the past tendars, gives a becided disposition to sell, especially for cash. This sudden rise is stimulated in a great me the purchases of the "Bears" for delivery. We was placed upon the Board books for transaction sixty days ago, the operators for the fell particle of the state of the state of the state of the fell part of the Board was placed upon the Board mearly a million at one session of the Board mearly a million "Short," on thirty and sixty-day contracts as siderable part of this has been bought as a few days. erday.
Among the heaviest of the Western stock were thin du Chien, Fort Wayne and Chicago, aminous less

Hante.

Cleveland and Pittsburg fell 2 2 cent. Less that some of the bondholders have taken are prevent the declaration of a dividend. Less were at 65 fg. against 63 yesterday.

There is a further advance of 2 1 cent in 3 7 Worreston. Vorcester.

Railway bonds continue in demand. Every o have unlimited confidence in them. Gever this burgs, and the Eries, and the issues of the Port. Wayne and Chicago Railway Chaptaghan. higher.
The Government list is again weaker being.
The Government list is again weaker being.
Of 1831 showing a fall of 214 7 cent, since
This heaviness comes upon the marker since

of 1881 showing a fall of 214 7 cent since professional state and the market similared with the departure of Mr. Chase for Washingar has seemingly failed in his interview with the Assistance state of the preciation of the national credit. Seven-diffres all down 1 B cent, the 6 B cent, certificates 14 Money is a little more active, and most of the and large moneyed establishments are getting on new transactions. Old loans, at 5 B cent, disturbed.

Before the Board there was great excitements 2 and the outside dealers run the price up to 15.52 and the outside dealers run the price up to one time as much as 1471/201471/2 was paid it fell off to 1461/2, at which most of the business. as been done. Gold, since the first Board, is selling at 18 41 19 2 Dutiable demand notes, rose 2 Freut, and are ro Dutable demand note, rose 2 Peeut, adart in the Dutable demand note, rose 2 Peeut, adart in active at 1424 Feeut.

Exchange on Europe is very excited and attached, Some of the drawers are not in the matrix, fusing to name a rate. The quotation range from in 1814 Feeut, on London.

The Asia for Liverpool to-day takes out \$2.73 specie.

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 14. | Reported by S. R. SLAYMARER, Philadelphia Exciaignost of the property of the ...pref... 27% ...pref.lts 27% ...pref. b5 27½ 50 ...pref. s15 27½ Penna 5s C&P... do...C&P...

50 dv ... 173 200 100 do ... 3dys &int 478 10 100 do ... b30 474 200 do ... C&P b5 int 472 200 do ... 610 473 100 do ... b30 473 100 Schu Nav pref . b5 16 20 21 BETWEEN BOARDS

i0 17th & 19th St R.... | 21 LeBigh Max | 100 New Creek | 15 Far & Mech Bk | 52% | 100 New & Coal 155 Penna R | 100 Green & Coal 165 Penna R | 100 Green R | 100 G

| Do 2d mtg | 104 | Chestual-st & Arch-street R. Arch-street R. Arch-street R. Race-street R. B. Do 6s | 52 | 73 | Chestual-st & Tenth-street R. Do bonds Green-street R. Do bonds Green-street R. Do bonds Green-street R. Do bonds Second-street R. Do bonds Second-street R. Do bonds Green-street R. Do bonds Green-street R. Do bonds Green-street R. Second-street R. Second-st New York Stocks, January 14, Closing Quotations at 3 o'clock.

Bid. Asked. NY Cen RR. U S 5s '74.

U S 6s '871.

U S 6s 'S 1 coup. 92½ 92X
U S 6s regist. 92½ 93
U S 6s regist. 92½ 93
U S 6s 5 yr coup.
U S 6s 6 yr coup.
U S 6s 7 yr coup.
U S 6s 8 yr coup.
U S 6s 8 yr coup.
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