ERIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863.

- We can take no notice of anonymous commu alications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all marts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The Situation. The sentiment of opposition to the Government is beginning to assume a decided form. The enemies of the Union no longer talk in vague and mysterious sentences-by hint, innuendo, suspicion, or suggestion. They are precise and positive in their attitude of opposition to the Union. A year ago their enmity was silence. They were constructively loyal. They were more anxious for a vigorous prosecution of the war than the Republicans themselves. They were for hanging Jefferson Davis, and every rebel that was taken in arms, and when the President returned BUCKNER and released the privateers, their indignation became excessive and uncontrollable, at what was called a manifestation of weakness. Now we have an carnest, extended, and to all appearances a concerted plan of opposition to the Union. The platform of this Opposition party is developed in all its various forms, and we may briefly sum its leading features in this manner: 1. Opposition to all attempts to punish treason, by arresting those who proclaim treasonable sentiments. 2. Opposition to the draft. 3. Attempts to demoralize the army by fomenting a spirit of dissatisfaction and mutiny. 4. A depreciation of the currency by weakening the public faith, and producing a distrust in the minds of those who buy and invest. 5. Opposition to the confiscation of rebel property; the emancipation of the slaves of rebels; and the employment of negroes in the army and navy. 6. Opposition to the revenue and tax laws. 7. Propositions for armistice and the suspension of the blockade. 8. Invitations to the European Powers to mediate in the affairs of the country. 9. Denunciation of the generals who make themselves conspicuous in the cause of liberty, like Banks, But-LER, and HUNTER, and a disparagement of generals who achieve great military successes, like Rosechans and Grant. 10. Constant

departments of the Government, the Treasury the War, and the Navy. 11. Attempts to create revolutions by endeavoring to array the State and local authorities against the Government. 12. A constant repetition of the idea that the destiny of the Middle and Western States is with the South, and that the true policy of the future will be to separate from New England and unite under the SouthernConfederacy. The opposition to the Administration is based on these principles. We might illustrate every position we have mentioned by an abundance of facts, but that is not necessary. When men take this confidence and support—union against evil, and a harmony of sentiments. When the country is menaced with destruction the duty of all men is to seek its salvation. That can only be done by selfthe nature of the coward to complain and moan over what might have been. It is the nature of the patriot to be generous and frank, to make allowance for the weakness of our human nature, and to be indulgent to those in authority when he sees that they do all things possible for the general welfare. There is nothing easier than criticism, and if we are disposed to cavil and find fault we shall find no glory in the sun-no brightness in the moon—no beauty in nature—no fragrance in the rose—no life in humanity, and no virtue in the soul. We can make earth a universal chaos—the ocean a universal grave, and human thought universal sin. And if we take the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN with the idea of assailing it, we shall see many things that we would have seen otherwise; errors of judgment and errors of neglect; errors that were consequent to the mighty task it had undertaken. In the manage-

mont of the war we see defeats, and delays. and victories with ungathered fruits. We see frauds on the part of those who received the nation's bounty; perverse and unnatural conduct on the part of her most favored children; treachery, incompetence, ingratitude. We see these things with pain; we regret that they have occurred, and could we remedy them, we should gladly do so. It may be that, had our own judgment been consulted in the beginning, we should have avoided the mistakes we now deplore. But if we take any single life whose history is written; if we take our own lives, or any year in our own personal history, we shall find them strewed with promises unfulfilled, hopes destroyed, confidences bro-

ken, mistakes of judgment and passion, great ambitions not realized, good deeds forgotten. This is the life of man, and the life of man is the life of nations. He would be a coward who said that life was nothing, because the shadows fell over at times; because we stumbled and halted. He is a coward to his country, he is what men call a traitor, who sees nothing but gloom in the past, and prays for death and anarchy in in the future that the enemies of the Admi-

We can see nothing but death and anarchy nistration are endeavoring to fashion. We have not read, we have not heard, a single sentiment or suggestion of these men that could bring comfort to the true heart. They have done all that depravity could suggest to make this contest a war of failure, grief, and disaster. In the day of our distress they were silent; in the day of our calamity they were scornful; when we triumphed they · poisoned our joy; when we failed they derided us. Let us see what they are doing now. Mr. Cox assails New England, and demands a new Confederacy, in which Puritanism shall have no part. Mr. VALLAN. DIGHAM echoes the sentiment, and hopes that some foreign Power may interfere and end the war-that separation may take place. Could anything be more revolting to the loyal heart than suggestions like these? Noble, brave, devoted, unselfish New England, whose States are endeared to us by the most sacred memories of the past, whose fathers fought with ours at Bunker Hill and Brandywine, whose sons died with ours on every Virginia battle-field,the New England which gave Pennsylvania her Franklin, and every State in the Union many of the best and purest citizens, loyal New England, which has refused no sacrifice this war has asked, and which has been a bright example to every loyal Commonwealth, - is to be crushed, dishonored, disfranchised, to gratify the haughty rebels of the South, who are murdering our sons and brothers that their power may live, and destroying liberty that slavery may not die. Foreign nations are asked to assist in this great humiliation, and we see the humiliating spectacle of an American statesman in the halls of Congress imploring the oppress. ors of the world to come to our shores and

assist in our ruin. We have faith in the people. They need only see the dangerous designs of these men to crush them. They have been lulled by smooth words and silvery sentences. They have been misled by false cries of devotion to the Union and the Constitution. They have been told that Mr. Lincoln has only given the country Fort Lafayette and Bull Run. They have been taught to look upon the negro as their rival in their cornfieldthe enemy of their labor—the successful tion by the rebels, arrived at Wheeling on the 10th -competitor in their industry. Many of them inst. The train had very few through passengers, have [believed these things; but the day for blindness is past. Let them look at the situation as it now appears—let them closely and conscientiously examine the policy that it, but it was only about five hours behind time, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM announced in the House on Wednesday, and we know that they will turn from him and those who follow him with disgust. Now is the time for all loval men to combat these doctrines and arouse the people. Let them see what this know that the dishonor and the division of nominated HENRY D. Moore for State Treasurer. the Republic is intended, and we have no fears for the hereafter.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1863. Foreign Powers in Favor of the Union. The Confiscation Law. The Attorney General, in reply to the resolution of the House asking why the confiscation act had not

been enforced in the District of Columbia, encloses letter from Mr. CARRINGTON, U. S. District Attorney, stating that in all cases of property that has een seized and reported to him by the military authorities with a view to confiscation, preliminary proceedings have been instituted to secure the con-

lemnation of the same. He adds that the obstacles in the way of the execution of the law as it stands are so serious as to cause grave apprehensions that no satisfactory results will be attained in the prosecution of the suits authorized by it. The Attorney General, in a direct reply to the resolutions, states hat there has not been any judgment of condemnaion rendered in the courts under either of the confiscation acts passed by Congress, but that no innecessary delay has occurred since the subject was placed in his hands. He states that the law requires the facts constituting guilt and consequent forfeiture shall be clearly proven, and he has instructed the District Attorney to avoid hasty and improvident seizures, whilst he has urged upon them all vigilance in enforcing the law. He further says, that the President charged him with the execution of the law only last November, and since then he has been arranging with the District Attorney for a uniform practice in these cases, so as to avoid conflict with

State laws and practice, and he has just completed

his arrangements. Gen. MARTINDALE has turned

over all property siezed by him in the District to the civil authorities, and the cases will proceed as soon as the necessary testimony can be obtained. The Attorney General concludes by stating that he encloses a draft of an amendment of the existing law prepared by the District Attorney, the adoption of which, however, he does not urge. The amendment proposed provides that the United States District Attorney of any district may institute proccedings in rem, by petition, praying the condemnation of the property seized, and after a reasonable public notice, if the party interested shall fail to appear, the court shall proceed to adjudicate the case as though the facts set forth in the netition had been proved. Should the parties appear, the proceedings shall accord with the practice in admiralty cases. The second section provides that the property of persons who have left any of the loyal States for the seceded States and have not returned, shall be condemned on the presumption that they have been engaged in the armed rebellion against the United

The Banks Expedition Transports. The select committee of the Senate, appointed t nquire into the character of the transport vessels for the Banks expedition, and of transports genesteam vessels and twenty-five sailing vessels, chartered and fitted out at New York, under the authority of the Secretary of War, by Cornelius Van-DERBILT, a trust which he had stipulated should be without compensation. Commodore VAN BRUNT was ordered to report to General Banks for special service, in the supervision and outfit of the ficet, with the authority to avail himself of the assistance of Charles H. Haswell, an engineer of New York, and surveyor of steamers for the underwriters of the principal cities. The committee believe and malignant assaults upon the Executive | that conomy and safety would have dictated the employment of a larger proportion of sail vessels, but suppose these considerations were held subordinate to the supposed necessity for despatch. The sail vessels were found to be generally of the firstclass, and chartered at fair rates. The steam vessels were of three classes: the sea-going steamship. the steamtug, and the inland transports. The former were well adapted to the service. That the latter were not such selections is assumed to imply a want of forecast which the Government had a right to expect; the only explanation for which is found in the divided responsibility in the selections. Mr. VANDERBILT chartered the vessels; Com. VAN BRUNT superintended the outfit, with the assistance

Mr. HASWELL'S opinion was that the vessels would be fit for service beyond Cape Hatteras under very favorable circumstances. Com. VAN BRUNT ground the time for argument is passed. In | says, in his testimony: "I told Mr. VANDERBILT periods of danger we expect affectionate | these small vessels were not such as I would have selected. I would not have taken any of these small vessels and river steamers." Mr. VANDERBILT seems to have acted on the supposition that his duties were performed when a sufficient number of vessels had been secured, leaving the question of Siness to those whose duty it was to fit them out. while Com. VAN BRUNT, who did not know the forming the duty according to the light he had. The steamer Niagara was built for the Northern lake service in 1845, and rebuilt in 1849, and used until within two or three years, and laid by as unfit for service. Mr. HASWELL examined her and found some of her timbers soft, but Mr. VANDERBILT bought her on the representation of her owner, that she was a first-quality vessel. Mr. HASWELL had made a partial examination, and was informed by the owner that he had repaired her. She was after wards condemned on the examination of Inspector LANE, who notified the captain not to sail with troops embarked. The owner is blamed for his representations, the Government officers interested are scarcely exculpated from blame.

Military Courts. The military-court bill of Senator Wilson authorizes any judge advocate of a court-martial to issue process to compel the appearance of witnesses as in criminal courts of the States in which such court martial shall sit. Such process may be legally executed at any place in the United States, and it is made the duty of the post commanders to detail-the requisite number of orderlies for that purpose. For reasonable cause the court may grant a continuance for either party: but in cases of close confinement of the prisoner the delay cannot exceed sixty days. The minishments for criminal offences shall be a nearly as possible the same as those inflicted by the laws of the State or Territory in which the court i

Tent Hospital at Acquia Creek. Medical Director LETTERMAN has selected a site for a tent hospital, near Acquia Creek, to accommo date 4,000 of the sick and wounded. It is intended for cases of slight severity now in the army which do not justify a removal to the general hospitals. I is being rapidly organized by Assistant Surgeon WEBSTER, of his staff.

Certificates of Indebtedness. The bill pending before the House, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, providing for raising inine hundred millions in the different modes nentioned, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive certificates of indebtedness at par, in pay-

ment of loans, whatever may be the price obtained. The McDowell Court of Inquiry. Major General King was examined to-day, and of his division in the great battle at Grovetown on the 28th of August, and explained the reason why his division was withdrawn from its position held in hat battle, contrary to the orders of Major General Pope. He said that having lost a thousand men in an hour's action, a consultation of his division officers was held, which resulted in the expression of the opinion that it was necessary he should fall back to join the forces at Manassas Junction, to save the rest of his division, which was not in a condition to stand a longer action with its 5,000 mer against the 20,000 to 25,000 of Longstreet and Jack.

on, who were retreating from Centreville upon him and Thoroughfare Gap. Senator Sumner's Serenade. The Massachusetts men here intended to have serenaded Senator SUMNER to-night, in honor of his re-election, but, on learning their intention, he declined the compliment, as not in accordance with the prevalent condition of public affairs, and intimated that he would prefer that the funds subscribed for the music should be donated to the Massachusetts Soldiers' Relief Association here, which

has been done. Naval Orders. Capt. JOHN CAMP has been ordered to the command of the steam sloop Ticonderoga.

Legal-tender Notes. The bill to authorize the issue of \$100,000,000 legal ender notes, for the immediate payment of the army

and navy, is now a law. The Issue of Passes Suspended. No more passes are granted to the Army of the

The Pennsylvania Reserves The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the War Department to Governor Curtin, refusing to allow the Pennsylvania Reserves to return to Pennsylvania to recruit:

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 12, 1863. Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania The Scoretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., enclosing a copy, of one from Gen. Meade to Gen. Franklin, relative to recruiting the regiments constituting the Pennsylvania Reserves, and asking that the remnant of that gallant body of men be ordered to Harrisburg in order to fill its ranks. in order to fill its ranks.

In reply, the Secretary directs me to say that there are numerous applications of this kind on file, in regard to regiments from other States, which have been greatly reduced in recent battles. If one such request be acceded to, all similar applications must be granted. This would so reduce the armies in the

be granted. This would so reduce the armies in the field as not only to prevent any further operations for the next three or four months, but to endanger important positions now held by us.

The War Department has uniformly refused applications of this kind, and cannot, at the present time, adopt a different policy.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant General Assistant Adjutant General Recpening of the Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having resumed the transportion of merchandise, the following des patch from Mr. HARRINGTON, acting Secretary of the Treasury, was on Saturday sent to the collectors of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, which will relieve the trade with the West by this route of some of the delays and annoyances of custom-house su

You will allow through freights over the Balti-You will allow through freights over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in sealed cars, intended for Wheeling and points beyond, to go forward without special custom-house permits.

GEO. W. HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

The Baltimore and Ohio, and Philadelphia, Wilmington of the Secretary of the Treasury.

mington and Baltimore Railroads seal their cars with Mears' metalic seal, and thus meet the requirements of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The first through train from Baltimore lover the

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, since the last destrucowing, of course, to the fact that the trip was in many respects only a trial trip. The portion of the road recently built is very rough, and the train could not make more than ten miles an hour over If Stonewall Jackson and his crowd will only manage to mind their own business for a while the road will soon be in as good condition as ever.

Nomination for State Treasurer. [Special Despatch to The Press.] HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1863

The Republican members of the Senate and House new Democracy really means-let them of Representatives met in caucus, this morning, and The vote was as follows: Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia......49
B. Rush Effadford, of Beaver county.....12

THIRD ANNUAL MESSAGE OF JEFF, DAVIS. RIGHT OF SECESSION BOLSTERED UP ONCE MORE.

Europe Opposed to Rebel Privateering. ANATHEMA AGAINST BUTLER & M'NEIL.

REBEL HOPES RIPENING IN CONSUMNATION. LOOKING ASKANT AT NORTHERN AID. HEADOUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. The flag of truce brought over this afternoon Mrs. McIntosh, widow of the late General McIntosh, of

the rebel army, her sister, and sister-in-law. They were received, and escorted to Gen. Sumner's liead quarters, by Col. Sawtelle of that officer's staff. The Richmond papers of this morning have come to hand. The most important feature of the news is Jeff Davis' annual message to the Confederate Congress. After briefly referring to the campaigns since his last annual message, he says: "The anticipations with which we entered into the contest have now ripened into a conviction, which is not only shared with us by the common opinion of neutral nations, but is evidently forcing itself upon our enemies themselves. The advent of peace will behailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed, but earnest as has been our wish for peace, and great as have been our sacrifices and sufferings during the war, the determination of this neonle has with each succeeding month become more unalterably fixed to endure any suffering, and continue any sacrifice, however prolonged. until their right to self-government and the sovereignty and independence of these States shall have been triumphantly vindicated and established." He then refers back to history, and the days that four of the States now forming a portion of the Confederacy were recognized as independent sovereignties by the two great maritime Powers of Europe, in a treaty of peace concluded in 1783. He reviews the history of the Confederation, and the ultimate re-union of the States, and asserts that the now Confederate States being members of the Union, with the right as equal and independent sovereignty to secede, when in their judgment safety and honor required such a step. He speaks of the early determination of England, France and other European nations to confine themselves to recognizing the self-evident fact of the existence of

a war, and to maintain a strict neutrality during its progress, but draws from this the conclusion that heir course of action was but an actual decision against the South and in favor of the Union, at the same time tending to prolong hostilities. He complains of European injustice on other matters, citing the conclusion of a treaty with the United States for the abolishment of privateering, thus preventing the Confederates from disposing of, in foreign ports, the prizes which their privateers might capture. This, he thinks, one of the direst shafts aimed at the success of the Conederacy. Notwithstanding repeated remonstrances by the Confederacy to neutral European Powers, and their own admission as to the inefficiency of the Federal blockade of Southern ports. neutral Europe has received these demonstrations in almost unbroken silence, submitting to the wrong inflicted on her commerce by the United States. He, however, asserts that while speaking thus of the European Powers, he has no complaint to make that these nations have declared their neutrality. In speaking of the war, he says: It is my painful duty again to inform von of the renewed examples of every atrocity committed by the armed forces of the United States at different points within the Confederacy. Since my last communication, one Gen. McNeill murdered seven prisoners of war in cold blood, and the demand for his punishment has emained unsatisfied. The Government of the United States, after promising examinations and explanations in relation to the charges made against Gen. B. F. Butler, has, by its subsequent action. after repeated efforts on my part to obtain some answer on the subject, not only admitted his guilt, but sanctioned it by acquiescence. I have accordingly

oranded this criminal as an outlaw, and directed his execution in expiation of his crimes, if he should all into the hands of any of our forces. Recently I have received apparently authentic intelligence of another general by the name of Milroy, who has issued orders in western Virginia, for the payment of money to him by the inhabitants, ing every recusant, besides burning his house, and threatening similar atrocities against any of our citizens who should fail to betray their country, by giving him prompt notice of the approach of any of our forces. This subject has also been submitted to the military authorities of the United States, with but faint hopes that they will evince any disappro-

In relation to President Lincoln's emancipation

proclamation, he says he may well leave it to the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breasts of our fellow-men of all countries to pass judgment onmeasure by which several millions of human beings, of an inferior race, peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere, are doomed to extermina tion, while at the same time they are encouraged to a general assassination of their masters by the inidious recommendation to abstain from violence unless in necessary self-defence. Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most excerable massacre recorded in the history of guilty man, is humored by a profound-disregard of the impotent rage which it discloses. As far as regards the action of this Government on such criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced in the roclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of these States, providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrections. In its political aspect this measure possesses great signification, and to it in this light I would invite your attention. It affords to our whole people the complete and crowning proof of the true nature of the designs of the party which elevated to power the present occupant of the Presidential chair at Washington, and which sought to conceal its purposes by every variety of artful grace, and by the perfidious use of the most solemn and repeated pledges on every practicable occasion. He gives ex-

tracts from President Lincoln's inaugural, comments fully upon the subsequent acts of Congress and the Administration. the funding of the outstanding treasury notes, fixing the ultimate period for this purpose not late than the first of July next, so as to effect the withdrawal of notes issued prior to the first of last December. If to this be added a revenue from adequate taxation and a negotiation of bonds guarantied by the several States, as has been already generously proposed by some of them on enactments spontaneously adopted, there is little doubt that we shall see our finances restored to a sound

and satisfactory condition. It is true that at the close of the war our debt wil be large, but it will be due to our own people; neither the interest nor the capital will be exported to distant countries, impoverishing ours for their benefit He merely calls attention to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and asks for proper legislation on the subject of the finances. The operations of the War Department have been

in the main satisfactory. The summary of military uccesses he ascribes to the enactments of the conscription laws, which organized the army, as well as the spirit of unity, endurance, and devotion of the

He recommends liberal appropriations, in accordance with the suggestions of the Secretary of War. The dependence upon foreign supplies he deplores, and should be obviated by internal developments. He recommends a revision of the exemption laws as being too comprehensive, but to leave at home a sufficient police guard. While congratulating the Confederacy on the riendly relations with the Indian tribes generally,

he deprecates the hostility of a portion of the Che-The report of the Secretary of the Navy he says exhibits the progress made since the last session, but the details are withheld from publication at present. The revenue postage force has been increased while the expense of that service has been decreased, but there is a considerable deficit beyond the revenue. Improvements are suggested. He commends to the favorable action of Congress claims for private property destroyed by order of

ion have accomplished marvels. Trials have been converted into blessings, and he winds up with prayers for a restoration of peace and its blessings. PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. Nothing was done in the rebel Senate. In the House, a resolution was introduced and referred, ooking to the recall of the Confederate Commissioners abroad, but eulogizing France for her endea-

In conclusion, he says the energies of a whole na

vors to induce European intervention Rebel News from Chattanooga. CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 14.—Official information has been received here that Rosecrans has been heavily reinforced, and is repairing the railroad from here to

Gen. Wheeler is in his rear, and has destroyed a railroad bridge just finished at Mill creek, 9 miles south of Nashville. He also destroyed an engine, cars, and all the tools, and captured the entire work-From the front there is a report that the Federals re ten miles this side of Murfreesboro. The Richmond Dispatch advertises for new type. The wind here continues to blow a gale from the

south, and the atmosphere is mild. Wisconsin Legislature. Madison, Wisconsin, Jan. 15.—The Legislature organized to-day, and the Governor's message was transmitted. He expresses earnest and uncondiional loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. The total number of men furnished the army is 44,000, and the loss by deaths, discharges, and desertions, have been 7,800. The number drafted is 4,455, of whom all but 1,285 were exempt.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 16.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon passed here yesterday afternoon, bound to Liverpool. Despatches of the 12th were placed on

The California Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Three more ballots were taken to-day by the Legislature at Sacramento for United States Senator. The last ballot stood: Phelps 38, Sargent 34, and Conness 22. Necessary to a choice 51. The joint session the Robbery of the Scranton Post Office. SCHANTON, Pa., Jan. 15.—The post office was broken into last night, and its contents cleared out, including the mell-bags made up for the South, via the Lehigh and Bethlehem Railroad, by the train of this marriage.

The miners resumed work to-day.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

[Special correspondence of The Press.] Munphersbono, Jan. 10, 1863. In my last letter, which was placed in charge of Captain Otis, of General Van Cleve's staff, I gave you brief notices of the corps and division officers f the Army of the Cumberland, who participated in the battle of Stone's river. Now I will tell you something about the brave commanders of brigades and regiments, many of whom fell fighting for their

BRIGADE COMMANDERS. SECOND DIVISION—Tenth brigade, commanded by Col. P. P. Baldwin, of the 6th Indiana, behaved himself well, as the moble men from that great State

Fifth brigade, Col. E. N. Kirk, of Illinois, received a severe wound in the hip early in Wednesday's fight. He is a splendid officer, and has commanded a brigade se long that he is always known as Gene. ral Kirk. Me married a Philadelphia lady. Sixth brigade, Gen. Willich, of Indiana. General Willich is one of our best officers, and had one of the best-drilled regiments in the service. He was wounded early in the engagement on Wednesday, and taken prisoner. NINTH DIVISION-32d Brigade, General W. E. Woodruff, of Rentucky.-General Woodruff be-

ongs in Louisville, and has suffered in various ways for his country. He has enjoyed an extended experience in all of the Southern prisons, and, although very sick on Wednesday, fought until thoroughly xhausted. The 39th and 31st Brigades, Colonels Post and Carter, I am informed, did great credit to themselves. ELEVENTH DIVISION-37th Brigade, General Sill, of Ohio.—General Sill was killed early in the fight,

and fell into the hands of the enemy. He was one of the finest young officers in this department, and for a long time commanded the 2d Division. The death of no officer would have been more lamented. FIFTH DIVISION .- Col. Baty, of the 11th brigade, was one of the bravest men; on the field. He took command of the division after the wounding of Scn. Van Cleve, and exhibited thorough military SIXTH DIVISION.-Gen. Haskell of Indiana, commanded the 15th brigade until Gen. Wood fell, when the command of the division devolved upon him. He is known to be a brave man a and good soldier. EIGHTH DIVISION.—Colonel John F. Miller, of

Indiana, commanding 7th Brigade, was the bravest man upon the battle-field. Gen. Rosecrans has presented him with a letter of thanks. Gen. Negley, and everybody who witnessed Col Miller's performance, speak highly of him. Upon Wednesday he was seriously wounded a musket-ball passing through his neck. He bandaged it up, but never left his horse. Upon the succeeding days he fought bravely, unable to turn his head, from stiffness of the neck, and upon Saturday night led the Pennsylvanians across Stone's river, with his hat in his hand, shouting and gesticulating with all his might. I tell vou. Indiana ma well be proud of her position in this war. Col. Stanley, commanding 29th. Brigade, also acquitted himself handsomely, and fought over a large space of ground. There are other brave brigade commanders, certainly, which I do not mention, merely because I have given you what I know. From what I can learn, however, REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS AND OTHERS I understand that no colonel showed the white

Lieutenant Colonel Garesche, chief of Rosecrans staff, had his head taken off by a cannon ball, the same missile injuring two others of the staff. Garesche was a fine officer, and greatly beloved by all who knew him. Colonel Charley Anderson, of the 93d Ohio, re ceived a wound in the leg, but stuck to his regiment until the termination of the battle. Colonel Williams, of the 44th Indiana, formerly a

feather. The following-named officers come under

my notice:

physician of Philadelphia, was wounded, and is a prisoner. The 44th again distinguished itself, as ithad done before in three great battles. Colonel Hawkins, of the 13th Ohio, one of the bestdrilled regiments from that State, fought bravely side-by-side with Colonel Williams, and was shot dead while his regiment was making a charge with the 44th.
Colonel Scott, of the 19th Illinois, was severely vounded in the hip on Thursday. Scott is but twenty-three years of age, and conducted himself-

splendidly. Colonel Moody, of the 74th Ohio, has earned for himself a lasting name. He was formerly a minister, and moves among his men with great precision. It was once believed that he was unable to command a regiment. He had an examination, and triumphed. No man fought more recklessly during the whole He was wounded on W and Friday, one of his wounds being quite serious. but still commands his regiment. He remarked to me, that had it not been for the divine interposition of Providence, he should certainly have been killed. The reverend colonel fought in the daytime and

one of the bravest men upon the field. I have given you a full description of his conduct and that of the egiment. Colonel Stokes, of the 1st Middle Tennessee Cavalry, fought very bravely. His regiment had the advance from Nashville to the battle-field. Colonel Stokes is very low with a fever. Colonel Stoughton, of the 11th Michigan, led a fine

Colonel Sirwell, of the 77th Pennsylvania, was

regiment into the battle, and lost a large number of men in killed and wounded. A brother of the Colonel commands the 100th Indiana. while gallantly charging a battery of the enemy. The 2d Ohio is the regiment which was so unceremoniously shelled out of Battle creek last fall. It is the best-drilled body of rien, as regards the

bayonet exercise, in the "Fourteenth," Col. Cotton, of the 6th Kentucky, lost his life while gallantly leading his brave men forward. Col. Conon was a cousin of the surveyor of the Fort at Louisville, and a braver man, a nobler soul, truer patriot never existed. He detested traitors and loved his country. Last summer he had charge of a portion of the railroad leading to Huntsville. and I can assure you he treated the rebel marauders very much in the manner in which rebels should be treated. He leaves an amiable wife and a multiplicity of friends. His body was sent to Nashville, to e forwarded to his relatives in Louisville. Colonel Loomis, who has charge of twelve bat eries of artillery in the centre, was one of our most active and gallant officers. He did not lose a gun For seventy-eight hours his horses were without

endurance as regards sleep. He came out of the 'scrape" uninjured. THE REGULARS. Probably the most severe fighting which has been lone by any body of men since the war commenced was that done by the brigade of regulars in Rousseau's division. Every officer who led a battalion was killed or wounded. The gallant Colonel Shepard, who commanded the brigade, escaped injury, Major Slemmer, of Fort Pickens fame, was severely injured. Major King also received a severe wound

feed, and the Colonel himself tested his powers of

in the arm. Major Carpenter was killed. THE ROCK CITY GUARDS. These rebel boys (F. F.'s of Nashville) again met Pennsylvania. At Perryville they received a terrible whipping at the hands of the 79th. This time the 78th taught them a lesson, and handled them very roughly. Seven were buried at one place; and their number of wounded must have reached thirty. PRISONERS. General Rosecrans sent to Nashville to-day ano-

ther batch of prisoners, numbering, including three officers, one hundred and seventy-nine. This makes, n all, quite fifteen hundred prisoners sent to the capital, who will be taken North and imprisoned at Alton, Illinois.
POSITION OF OUR ARMY.

At present the Army of the Cumberland remains in statu quo. Before Gen. Rosecrans can move, he must mass some supplies at this point, and place the railroad in operation. There is no disorganization of the army, as many may suppose unacquainted with military matters, but a great many things must be done before it can move a great distance. Gun carriages, caissons, and wagons must be repaired; stock must be attended to in the way of shoeing, &c. The organization of the army, however, is just as complete as it was the day before the battle. No matter how severe may be the fighting, no victorious army, if well manœuvred and well treated, can approach a state of disorganization. Officers and men all are in good spirits, and actually worshipping Rosecrans. What few friends Gen. Buell had, have all departed. Valor and patriotism more than match

strategy. SMALL-POX. Before the army entered town it was rumored that he above-named odious disease was prevalent. It turned out, however, not to be the case really. There were two hospitals, two or three miles from the court house, containing eleven cases. The patients were removed and the houses burned before the bulk of our troops crossed the river. Speaking of disease, less exists in the regiments than for some time past. I have talked with several surgeons, who assure me that the sanitary condition

of the army is excellent. STONES RIVER The late contest, at least as far as our side is concerned, will be known as the battle of Stone's river, from the fact that it was fought near that stream. Stone's river is a southeastern branch of the Cumberland, rising in Warren county, according to the State map, and flowing southwest through Rutherford, and joins the Cumberland, a short distance below the Hermitage, in Davidson county. It is navigable, at some periods of the year, as high up as a little place called Bowman's mill above Jefferson, in this county. The river was named after Uriah Stone, who composed one of a celebrated exploring party, under the lead of Colonel

James Smith, of Kentucky. MURFREESBORO. I believe Bragg calls his last defeat the battle of Murfreesboro. Before his army encamped within the limits of the town, it was quite a pretty place. From 1817 until 1826, Murfreesboro was the seat of government. Before the rebellion took place it was one of the most flourishing towns in the State, and contained a population of about three thousand. Murfreesboro is well laid out, and handsomely situated near the west branch of Stone's river, surrounded by a body of rich farming land, which, until of late, had been under a high state of cultivation. From the first, most of the people have aided the rebellion. The two most worthy Union men of the place are Mr. Spence and Mr. Jordan, notther of whom has yet arrived.

REBEL LOSS Not knowing the exact loss of either side, I cannot say which army suffered the most. The rebels lose two generals killed, one severely wounded, and three slightly injured. According to the Rebel Banner, published the third day-of the fight, they lose in two days three colonels killed and five wounded; two majors killed and five wounded; seventeen captains and lieutenants killed and forty-one wounded. I think they lose about one thousand killed and six thousand wounded. Possibly their loss may exceed these figures. Rosecrans has already sent just sixteen hundred prisoners to Nashville. In the different hospitals here there are thirteen hundred wounded rebels, who are, of course, prisoners, and we have paroled them. This makes about three thousand in all. I think the following will not be distant from the facts in the case: Commissioned officers killed and wounded... 

The enemy also lose two stands of colors, and ine pieces of cannon. I dare say the enemy's loss is under-estimated by the above figures. NATIONAL LOSS.

We lose one general killed, and one severely rounded, and a prisoner. We also lose the services of one general seriously wounded. The rest are slightly injured. We also lose the services of wenty-seven colonels killed and wounded, slightly nd seriously. Just guessing, I place our losses as ollows: Commissioned officers killed and wounded...... 350 Killed, enlisted mer

doned omeers kined and 900 alisted men 4,500 dd, enlisted men 4,000 d,000 men 4,000 Total.... 9.750 We also lose about a million dollars' worth of coperty, including wagons, ambulances, horses, nules, commissary and hospital stores, &c., which were captured by Wheeler and Wharton in our rear,

....10,000 We lose 27 pieces of artillery, and valuable reginental documents, and a large amount of officers clothing but no colors. It is said by many that our losses in killed younded, and missing, will not amount to over eight housand. I trust that it may be so REBEL FORCES ENGAGED Before going to Nashville, the names of the pr

soners and their regiments were taken, from which make the following: nessee infantry.....41 regiment \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Alabama **Texas** Total infantry.....

The rebel regiments will hardly muster three hi red men each, although they claim that number a in average, which would give them at the battle o Stone's river about 51,000 men. The rebels admit that they had 45,000 men, and lace our force at just double that number. But hat is the rebel style, you know, and folks are a little queer that way sometimes. For instance w dmit that we had about 45,000 men, but think the ebels had about 60,000. NATIONAL FORCES ENGAGED.

Visconsin.... Total .....111 Our regiments, throwing in the artillery, wil

werage 400 men, as many of the new regiments are uite full. This would give us a force of 52,000 mer revious to the battle. You will perceive by the figures that the force vere pretty nigh balanced, as the above are strictly correct. Therefore, if there is any great difference between my tables and the facts, it is because I have not averaged the regiments accurately.

NASHVILLE, January 10, 1863. A GUERILLA ATTACK. As matter of convenience and expediency, if no of absolute necessity, General Rosecrans, upon his econnation of Murfreesboro, commenced repairing work with his characteristic vigor, and would have completed it very soon, and very much to the gratification of the army, but a guerilla party, formed of men residing along the line of the railroad, watching closely the progress of the reconstruction, on Thursday dashed in upon the train, near Antioch, and destroyed the locomotive and cars, captured and paroled the guards, burned a bridge that had been rebuilt, and absconded, having executed all the damage they could. No raid could have been more annoying, and more calculated to call forth severe measures on the part of the Federal authorities to prevent recurrences of such raids. Gen. Mitchell commandant of this post, on being advised of the facts, promptly issued the following order: HEADQUARTERS POST.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1863. SPECIAL ORDER No. 9.—I. In consequence of the wanton destruction of a locomotive and construction train upon the Nashville and Chattanooga rail-road, this day, by one Richard McCann and Thomas Kilkird, leeding a gang of outlaws, the property of these men will be destroyed. Colonel Moore, 35th Illinois Volunteers, will proceed immediately with his regiment along the line of the railroad to the bourse of the prepose above and destroy their houses of the persons above named and destroy their houses, barns, fences, and all property susceptible of destruction upon their respective grounds, by fire or any other means at his command.

2. It is hereby announced that the property parties engaged in interrupting the workings of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, or other rail-roads in this vicinity, or of the passage of the Cum-berland river, will be treated in like manner with the property mentioned in the above order, so far as t is in the power of the General Commanding at this ost so to treat it. 3. All property of any kind belonging to any rebe or rebel sympathizer, found within one mile of the locality of any similar outrage perpetrated upon the line of any railroad, or on the banks of the river,

in this vicinity, will be destroyed in the manner de-By order of Brig. Gen. ROBT. B. MITCHEL Commanding Post, John Pratt, A. A. General. The Captain McCann mentioned in the foregoin

has long been known in this community as an adventuring, reckless, sporting character. He, several times, became a candidate for sheriff of this county, and in the canvasses managed to make himself very generally acquainted. In the last Presidential campaign, he was district elector on the Douglas ticket, and acquitted himself much better than any one, knowing him well, expected. He was familiarly known as "Dick McCann." From his natural love of excitement he raised a company early in the war, and has been in the rebel service ever since. For the last four or five months he has been hovering around this place, watching pportunities for making himself a second Morgan.

His last exploit cost him all his property, and was, no doubt, followed by sincere repentance of having THE LATE REBEL GENERAL RAINS. Among the incidents in this city following the battle, was the burial of the rebel Gen. Rains. He was born and raised in this vicinity, was exceedingly popular with all classes, and having made political speeches in various canvasses, and being the district attorney general, he was widely, as well as favora-In the rebel army he had, from captain, been made brigadier general. He was killed in the fight and his

body brought to his family here for interment. The rebels would have made immense demonstrations, especially the women They were actually jubilant at the prospect of making a big parade, and, no doubt, preparations were preconcerted for a grand Secesh affair. They were all nipped in the bud by General Mitchell, who ordered the funeral to be limited to one hundred persons and ten carriages. This was a good order, and had the effect of the city being quiet during the funeral rites of General Rains. It was enough to send his body to his family, without permitting, in the presence of Federal soldiers, a grand ovation to

his memory as a prominent rebel by the rebel resident population. THE REBEL ROGER HANSON. The body of Gen. Roger Hanson was also brought in, accompanied by his wife. His remains were quietly deposited in a vault, for future removal. Roger had rather an eventful, though short career, in the service of the enemies of his country. He and his command entered into the Federal lines at Fort Donelson. Roger served with Buckner in Fort Warren, was exchanged, and after remaining some time at Murfreesboro, he was rewarded with a brigadier's commission, and three days afterwards he lost it, and his life, in the inglorious attempt to

sever the Union. GENERAL ROUSSEAU. Major General L. H. Rousseau has arrived in the city from the front, on a leave of absence, to recruit his health. General Rousseau was afflicted with a violent cold some time before this desperate engagement, in which he and his magnificent division sustained so conspicuous a part, but he could not be prevailed upon to leave the field, until the exposure experienced during the six days' fight makes it abso lutely necessary for him to take a respite from his

The Anderson Cavalry.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] NASHVILLE, Dec. 12, 1862. Co. L of this troop sent more men into the late fight at Murfreesboro than any other. Gen. Stanley wished to put the troop in the rear, but Major Ward desired that they should be in the advance, and it was granted. On Saturday morning we led the right wing, acting as skirmishers. After marching a few miles, it was discovered that the rebels were a short distance shead. Major Ward took our company with some others, from the road, over a hill. still over another, and then we heard firing; some of the Indiana cavalry were skirmishing with the rebel cavalry. We kept on, and in a little while were brought into action. We charged up on a hill, and when on top of it saw rebel cavalry on the other; we had quite a brist, fight, and the largest number, to all appearances. We succeeded in driving the rebels from the hill; followed them, and drove them across the road, where they concealed themselves behind a house and fired down upon us. We were in the woods. Some of the boys dismounted and got behind trees. The rebels had a piece of artillery blazing away at us, and the shells burst around us rather oo plentifully. In our charge up the hill, Major Ward said, "Now, boys, I want you to go ahead, and do not let anything stop you." General Stanley highly complimented us for our action in this, our first engagement. He said that "we acted like veterans." On Sunday, the 28th, we had no engagement, but came to a rest in front of a violent secessionist's house, named Dr. Webb. Majors Rosengarten and Ward would have us in the advance again next day. We were marching along quietly, when some 200 of the boys came down through the woods beside the road calling for us to come to their aid. We saw Major Ward's horse running down toward us without his rider, and Sergeant Rockhill riding down, wounded. We charged up through the woods to the other side, when a volley of musketry was fired at us from behind a rail fence. It was discovered, too late, that a large force of rebel infantry was concealed in the corn-field on the other side of the woods. They, of course, could pick us down at their pleasure. It was here that Majors Rosengarten and Ward fell, the first killed and the latter badly wounded, (since dead.) Poor Fred. Herring who so nobly rushed up to the fence, full of life and in such excellent spirits on that day, was shot dead. Sergeants Kimber and Drake, Privates Kendig and Chase, were also killed there. We retreated from the woods, and fell back some distance to allow the infantry to take our place. On the next day, much disheartened over our loss, we rested in a cotton field. Perhaps the General, knowing we had no field officers, would not send us toward the front again. This was on Tuesday. On Wednesday we early reported to him, and followed him across from

one field to the other, as a cavalry raid was expected.

Several regiments of cavalry were also with us. We went several miles through the fields and over rough roads to a corn-field, near a heavy woods, where we dismounted and stood about for several hours. Very heavy cannonading was heard in front of us, about a mile distant. It continued all day, and was both heavy and rapid. Toward dusk, musketry firing was heard near us, on our right. Here was the rebel cavalry dash. We were withdrawn from the field a short distance back, with the other cavalry, to prepare for an attack. The rebels (cavalry) were formed in line of battle a short distance in front of us. Our cavalry stood silent and impatient, awaiting orders-in a few minutes General Stanley came upon the field. His first words were, "Let the other regiments go ahead; I will take the Anderson Cavalry." Turning to us, he said, "Drop carbines, draw sabres, and let us charge on them, boys," and off he started, flourishing his sabre, and we following him. We had a sharp fight, and came off victors. On New Year's day we were ordered back to Nashville. In company with another regiment, we guarded, on our way back, a wagon train. Some rebel cavalry attacked us, but upon our showing fight, they retired. We arrived at Nashville in the evening. There are only about two hundred and fifty men in camp. Over one hundred and fifty have left for home, and over three hundred are in prison

Public Entertainments. GERMAN OPERA.-The success of the German Company here speaks as much for the public appreciation of good music and fine singing as of the truly earnest endeavors of all concerned-vocalists, instrumentalists, and leader-to do fullest justice to the operas in the German repertoire. Already, two operas have been performed, -Flotow's "Martha," which, like the "Sonnambula," seems never to tire on repetition, and Carl Von Weber's "Der Freyschutz," which is intensely Teutonic in plot, character, and melody. The latter piece, played on Wednes day evening, reintroduced an established favorite, Madame Johannsen, to her friends, and she sang even better than usual. Without the personal advantages of Madame Rotter, who is young and pretty, and a good actress to boot, Madame Johannsen sang very well. Rotter's voice, though not nowerful, is sufficient, her execution is admirable, and she sings with expression. Mr. Lotti, when he pleases to warm up, will take rank as one of the best tenors yet heard at our Academy of Music. The or chestra play in delightful unison, and the chorus is all that it should be. This evening, the" Mason and Locksmith," a comic opera by Auber, will be played and, independent of its novelty, will draw another great house,-Philadelphia being thoroughly impressed with the idea that the German Opera is worth attending. Mr. A. Birgfeld, the local agen for the company here, deserves all praise for the perfection of his arrangements before the curtain. THEATRICAL BENEFITS .- This evening two esta-

Mrs. Williams usually remain here some weeks at a time, but their present stay is limited, by an approaching engagement at Washington, to this day week. As for the lady, what can be said, except that she has made one peculiar line her own? She is the very queen of "Yankee Gals"-who (on the stage) are voluble in utterance, saucy in language rapid in action, shrill in voice, and generally good atured in the main, though they say and do odd things in a spirit of astonishing exaggeration. Mr. dances and sings sufficiently well to please, without being either a Vestris or a Brignoli. For her benefit, at Walnut-street Theatre, this evening, are an Luck," "Law for Ladies," and "Latest from New York." If there is not variety in such a melange any one may call us Dutchman with impunity. ceive her friends, at Arch-street Theatre, this eve ning. This lady is a good comedienne as well as a richness, and taste. This week, she has chiefly Mr Sperry's comedy of "Extremes," and a piece o French origin called "Cartouche," introducing Arch-street Theatre, and we believe that "Satanela," an opera never yet played here, is also in pre paration.

MUSICAL FUND HALL .- The concert given at the Musical Fund Hall last night attracted a good audience, and elicited much enthusiasm. Master James Willian, without being by any means a prodigy, (a creature of which we are not at all fond), plays expressively, and with nice precision. His delicate ingers flew over the notes with grace, and very swiftly. If his education is conducted judiciously he may in time make a great performer. At present his rendition is intelligent and sweet, and betokens great promise. Miss O'Connell sang "Meet me by Moonlight," quite acceptably, and Mr. MacGowan ratified himself and the audience by giving a Scotch one as an encore for the lady. Messra Carl Gaert-

also assisted. interest to the proceedings. SIGNOR BLITZ,-Signor Blitz, the laughable, pre-

sents his compliments, and is pleased to find himself as popular as ever. His houses are always crowded, and his audiences enthusiastic. THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—This family of song sters announce their third Concert in Philadelphia this evening. Each and all of these children of music will appear. PEARSON'S HISTORIC MIRROR. The last week of Pearson's Historic Mirror of the War is announced. The spectacle is graphic and truthful, and every minutia delineated with fidelity ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. - Woodroffe's Origina

Bohemian Troupe of Glass Blowers appear every evening, and on Wednesday and Saturday after noons, at the Assembly Buildings. It is their first appearance in this city. MR. ROBERT HELLER.-This gentleman, who has wakened speculation in the West and other regions, appears in this city next Wednesday evening, a Concert Hall. He has been contrasted with Hermann, and is said to be very wonderful.

Union Clubs To the Editor of The Press: Sin: I have seen in your very valuable " Press that you urge a better organization of the Union party, and that you give it as your opinion that 'Union Clubs" should be formed in every township, ward, and borough. Now, we here in dark Lehigh believe that to be an excellent plan, and the object of my writing at this time is, to ask some of your friends to send us a constitution or by laws, or if not that, a plan of organization. By so doing you will oblige many Union men, as well as Yours, very truly,

oided, should be done for the same of I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, MERCY. The Steamer Princess Royal. New York, Jan. 15.—A letter from Halifax says that the steamer Princess Royal is a schooner-rigged iron propeller. She was painted lead color while at Halifax, and has a cargo of powder, munitions of war, and ten large guns in her hold.

Flag of Truce to City Point. FORTRESS MONROS, Jan. 14.—Colonel Ludlow, of Major General Dix's staff, left this morning on the Henry Burden, under a flag of truce for City Point.

Markets by Telegraph.

information, it contains a very full chronicle of the Great Rebellion against the United States. It is as good, at least, as any of its predecessors. ENGLISH PICTORIALS. - We have the Illustrated London News of the 3d January, with numerous illustrations of our War, of Canadian scenery, and of the Christmas Pantomimes. Also, the Illustrated News of the World, of the same date, with several engravings of public buildings in Washington. Received

Chestnut street, publishes it for the year 1863. Be-

sides a calendar and the usual local and general

Chestnut street.

blished public favorites will respectively take bene fits-Mrs. Barney Williams at the Walnut, and Miss Caroline Richings at the Arch. These are occasion when "troops of friends" delight to patronize performers whom they admire and respect. Mr. and

Villiams now is confessedly the best Irishman on the stage, either as regards accent or action, and nounced the following dramas: "Born to Good Miss Caroline Richings will be very happy to refine singer, and, moreover, dresses with elegance, played in "The Daughter of the Regiment," and in songs in both, and was very much applauded each evening. For her benefit she announces "Court Cards," a comedy now very successful in London, and the musical piece of "The Bonny Fish-Wife." Miss Richings requires no recommendation in Philadelphia-which is almost her native city-but we may add that few performers have equal claims, personal as well as professional, to the support of the patrons of acting and singing. Early next week,

ner, A. Ahrend, John Bower, and John M. Evans, ORPHEUS MUSICAL ASSOCIATION .- Mr. Edward Payson Weston announces that the second grand concert of the Orpheus Musical Association will take place on Thursday evening, January 22d, 1863. The full military Band and Grand Orchestra will be the feature, and will comprise forty of the best musicians, under the direction of Carl Sentz. Miss Josephine O'Connell, a native of Philadelphia, and favorably known to concert-goers, will also assist. An entire change of programme will give additional

ALLENTOWN, January 7, 1863.

The Arrival of the Wounded. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Allow me to suggest, through your valuable journal, that, for the sake of humanity, hereafter, the sick and wounded soldiers be conveyed direct in the Baltimore cars to the hospital on Chestnut Hill. The last assignment from the South to the latter place, some four hundred and fifty in number, were taken out of the cars at Broad and Prime streets carried by ambulances to Ninth and Green streets, and there reshipped to Chestnut Hill, thus causing needless delay and suffering. Had the cars been drawn by horses from the Baltimore depot to Ninth and Green, as is done with the lumber for the hospitals daily, some two or three hours' suffering would have been spared. I would also suggest, to facilitate this object, that a connecting rail of some two or three hundred feet in length be laid along Noble streets. It would prevent the delay at Ninth and Willow streets, by giving a direct connection with-Willow streets, by giving a direct connection with-out detaching the horses. Every minute of detay is important to the exhausted soldier, and, if it can be avoided, should be done for the sake of

Wreck of the Steamer City of Hartford. HARLEM, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The steamer City of Hartford, from Hartford for New York, ran on the South Brothers rock this morning in a fog, and filled with water. Her passengers were all saved, and the freight is being taken out.

Snow Storm at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—About 18 inches of snow fell to-day. The storm has now ceased, but the weather is cloudy, with a strong northeast wind.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Jan. 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; red \$1.53@1.58. Corn active; white -86@880; yellow unchanged. Whisky firm and tending upward; sales at 47c. Bacon firm; shoulders 61; sides 61; 66%2c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 15.—Flour is unsettled, and is held at \$5.00. Whisky, 49c. Hogs are in good demand at an advance of 10 to 15 cents; receipts today, 2,700. Pork buoyant at 11@111/c for old, and 18c for new. American Gold 45@47; Demand votes 40. THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANIC.-Mr. A. Winch

from Mr. S. C. Upham, newspaper agent, No. 403

A NEW QUADRUPED .- A new quadruped has A NEW QUADRUPED.—A new quadruped has been discovered in Madagascar, and an agent of the French Academy of Sciences has forwarded to that body an account of it. It belongs to the genus Indris, and is described as having a snout like that of a king Charles lapdog, the skin of the face being bare, and of a brilliant jet-black tint. Its fur is long and woolly; its paws, or rather hands, are bare and black; the fourth finger is the longest; the thumb of the hind paws (replacing the great toe) is very thick and flattened. The whole animal measures eighty-six centimetres, fifteen of which belong to the tail. The cry of this animal resembles that of a human heing in distress, and when there are many together, they form a very disagreeable concert. together, they form a very disagreeable concert.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session. WASHINGTON, January 15, 1863. SENATE.

Mr. Buckalew's Credentials-The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the credentials of Charles R. Buckalew, elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, for six years, from the 4th of March next. Military Courts. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, intr duced a bill concerning military courts. Collectors of Customs

Mr. DIXON (Rep.), of Connecticut, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what amount of compensation is paid to collectors of customs in enumerated and non-enumerated districts, under the acts of May 7, 1822, and March 3, 1841, and also from what source the funds are derived, out of which the said compensation is paid. Adopted. The Ossipee.

Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate all the particulars concerning the accident to the steamer Ossipee, her speed, by whom built, &c.
Mr. HALE (Rep.) moved that the resolution lie over, as he wished to include some facts with regard to the Pensacola, Juniata, and Housatonic. Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, said the Secretary of the Navy had referred the whole subject to a proper Board to investigate. The resolution was adopted. A communication was received from Joseph Smith, chief of the bureau of yards and docks.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, moved that the resolution be postponed. He did not think the communication, taken as a whole, contained any charge against Congress.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said he could stand it as well as any body.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator from New Hampshire had written a harsh letter to the Chief of the Bureau, and he had written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy defending himself. The resolution was postponed

French Spoliation Claims. On motion of Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), the papers reating to the French spoliation claims were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Payment of the Army and Navy. Mr. FESSENDEN; of Maine, from the Committee of Finance, reported back a joint resolution, to provide for the payment of the army and navy, Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky asked for the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution.

1t was passed—Yeas 38, nays 2, viz.: Messrs.

Powell and Saulsbury.

Arrests of Political Prisoners. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to regulate judicial proceedings in certain cases, with the recommendation that it do not pass. (The bill was offered by Mr. Collamer, relative to suits for arrests of political prisoners.)

Exclusion of Certain Papers.

Mr. CARLILE (U.), of Virginia, offered a resolution requesting the Postmaster General to inform the Senate if there had been instructions sent from his department to the deputy postmasters in any State, to the effect that the recent order allowing certain papers the privilege of passing through the mails does not apply to those excluded by military authority; and, if so, by what law any military commander or authority is authorized to exclude any matter heretofore transmitted, and by what law the said order was issued from his department, and to furnish copies of any such instructions, and the furnish copies of any such instructions, and the names of persons to whom they were sent. Laid

Civil Deficiency Bill. Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, called up the Civil Deficiency bill. Several amendments were adopted, and the bill postponed till to-morrow. West Point Academy.

West Point Academy.

Mr. FESSENDEN then called up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, for the year ending June 30th, 1864.

Mr. WADE (Rep), of Ohio, was opposed to supporting this academy. He believed that it had been a hot-bed of treason, and had there been no West Point Academy there would have been no rebellion. He believed the officers from that school were obstructions to the army today. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, thought that disloyalty could not be charged against West Point. About 620 officers from that academy in the army had remained loyal; about 178 from the Southern States had resigned, and 19 from the North; 138 officers from the slave-holding States had resigned.

had remained loyal, and 52 of them were from the seceded States. There might be some evils con-nected with that institution. There was an exclusiveness which he thought wrong, but disloyalty could not be charged against West Point. Mr. FESSENDEN asked if a large portion of the Mr. FESSENDEN asked if a large portion of the officers appointed from civil life were not educated at West Point?

Mr. WILSON said they were.

Mr. NESMITH (U.), of Oregon, thought the Senator from Ohio was certainly mistaken in his opinion of West Point. People in this age do not get military knowledge as they do the measles, or by any inspiration, as in olden times. We hear of

Moses, who was a great quartermaster and commis-sary, who had fresh manna every morning without transportation, and of their blowing down walls with rams' horns; but such days of inspiration have zone, and we have to resort to education. An insti-Greble, Lyon, and others, should not be charged Mr. WADE replied, contending that the institution had only fostered lealousies and rivalries in the army; that it was a monopoly entirely at variance with the principles of free government. It might be a good institution to make engineers, but it furnished no qualifications for a commander of an army. There were men in the army to-day wh were eating the bread of Government and doing all hey could to destroy the Government. Mr. FESSENDEN said many men had gone South rom Ohio and his own State, acquired property here, and were the worst men there. Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, thought this kind of discussion calculated to increase the jealousies, if there were any in the army, when we should do all we could to make harmony and unity of ac ion. Many leaders of this rebellion were educa-ed at Yale College and other colleges in the North, and surely the Senator from Ohio would not argue that those institutions fostered treason. If there were these jealousies, might there not be some wrong on the side of the volunteers as well as the West Point officers? Mr. WILSON said there were 34,000 officers in he army, and there could not be over 8,000 of them rom West Point. The country may have been dis-appointed in officers of the army, and perhaps

justly.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, said these men had been educated at the expense of millions. Could the Senator point to one single ray of genius exhibited by any single one of these officers?

Mr. WILSON, in reply, said—We had lost twenty-six general officers since the war commenced, seventeen of them killed in battle, and nine of them were educated at West Point. Among these were such names as Lyons and Mansfield, who fell at Antietam. And then there were Mitchell the setrons. names as byons and management who have Allife-tam. And then there were Mitchell, the astrono-mer, who was taken from his command in the West, God only knows why; Bayard, recognized through-out the country as a brilliant officer; Reno, Stevens, Richardson, Sill, Hooker, and Rosecrans. Hat hese men shown no capacity? No ray of genius n the world than those in the army.

Vonces said that as Senator

in the world than those in the army.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said that as Senator he was supposed to have had something to do with shaping the policy of the Government. He would ask how it is that while in this Senate chamber, and by a majority of the Senate, the opinion is entertained and expressed that a graduate of West Point, now holding a most important position, should not retain that position, he still holds it! It is because this Government is controlled by West Point.

Mr. WILSON. Who does the Senator refer to?

Mr. LANE. General Meigs. He has been boldly denounced here in this Senate. If it be true that this Government be tottering to its grave, when that grave closes, and the epitaph is to be written, that epitaph will be, "Died of West Point."

Mr. WILSON said he had nothing whatever to do with shaping the policy of the Government as far as appointing generals. He had never criticised the operations of our generals in his place in the Senate, and reper should. operations of our generals in his place in the Senat and never should. He never had advised the Pres dent to appoint or not to appoint any general. He believed Gen. Meigs to be as loyal as either the So-nator from Kansas or himself. He was the very first man singled out to take an active part against he rebellion.

Mr. LANE said he undertook to say that a man in high position in this crisis should not only be toyal, but above suspiction. Has the Senator from Massachusetts ever heard the loyalty of a Senator from Veness quaetioned?

from Kansas questioned?
Mr. WILSON stated that he had said he believed
that General Meigs was as loyal as the Senator
from Kansas, or himself. He made no question of from Kansas, or himself. He made no question of the loyalty of the Senator from Kansas. General Meigs had been accused because Jelf Davis was his friend. Davis stood by him when Floyd attempted to crush him. He did not think any man in the country had a right to question the loyalty of Gen. Meigs. General Meigs was the very first man in the country to advocate the right and duty to arm the black man of the South.

Mr. LANE contended that the men from West Point did not desire to save the country at the ex-MIT. LANE contended that the men from West Point did not desire to save the country at the ex-pense of slavery, and they hold command of our armies. Rosecrans had saved the battle by per-sonal gallantry, and he would compare him with other West Point graduates who had command of our armies. If they had shown the same gallantry in the field, battles which now count as defeats would be reckoned as victories.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansas, thought it
was not fair to charge all disloyalties to West
Point. We might as well charge the disloyalty of the clergy upon the colleges and churches.
Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, said he had received
many letters from his constituents to vote against
this bill; but he could not, as he considered a miliary education necessary

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, said he also MIT.TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, said he also had received such letters, and was happy to comply with them. He could not blame all the officers of West Point. He thought some credit was due to the legular army. At the commencement of the rebellion the officers from West Point were placed in command, but it does not follow that because men had mustered a company at West Point they were fit to command an army of half a million of men. Indeed, he thought the very cluestion of these men. Indeed, he thought the very education of these men, turning their minds towards engineering and fortifications, incapacitated them for leading large armies in the field in a war of aggression or rebellion, which could never be put down by building forts.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked if it incapacitated Gen. Rosecrans! Rosecrans?
Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, said he did come this disability.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, asked who
had come up outside of West Point, who had shown had come up outside of west Point, who had shown himself to be a great commander?

Mr. TRUMBULL said, how could be come up, if he had not the opportunity? To what do we owe the thousands and thousands of lives sacrificed within the swamps of rebeldom, except to this pas-

strength of our armies, and that these men who have gone into the field to crush out this rebellion should be led against the rebels with fixed eyes and strong arms.

Let them advance with the power of a hundred thousand bayonets, and thus put the enemy to flight, and rout and destroy this rebellion. You never can destroy this rebellion by building fortifications and planting cannon to see how far you can shoot, and whether you can hit a man without seeing him. The army is substantially controlled by officers of the regular army, and no volunteer has had a chance to command a hundred thousand men. To crush this rebellion the men of the North must be let loose and let them come down who with substantial the state. let them come down upon the rebels with the strong arm, and they will grind them to powder.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, hoped that a vote would be taken. He had sometimes almost regretted that all the officers of our army had not been taken from the Senate or the House, as they would have had all this military knowledge by a sort of ntuitive perception. The discussion was continued by Messrs. McDougall, Davis. Grimes, Wade, and Wilson, and the bill passed—yeas 29, nays 10. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Piggot's Credentials. Mr. CLEMENTS (U), of Tennessee, presented the eredentials of Jennings Piggot, claiming a seat as Representative from North Carolina, under the as representative from North Carolina, under the certificate of Gov. Stanley.

Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented the protest of Charles Henry Foster against his admission. Both papers were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of N. J., regretted that while he had sided the Government with the needful supplies of money and men, he had been unable to prevent a careless expenditure of the money, and a needless sacrifice of the men. His vote had been insufficient to avert the system of finance known as legal tender, but he trusted the results of experience would prevent the increased issue of this fictitious money. He deeply regretted that the one dark enigma which had cost so much of our national substance, and so many invaluable lives, should have led many astray from the principle of financial reasoning they had adopted in the long years of calm reflection. These principles rest upon our obedience to them, and will not yield rest upon our obedience to them, and will not yield

to the ardor of our wisnes or the forments. They are as imperative in as the laws of arithmetic or gravitation.

as the laws of arithmetic or gravitation, ted in detail many of the positions taker tary of the Treasury and Messrs. Steve ing, showing the effects of the legal the state of a society, its pressure upor ing, showing the effects of the legal tender classes of society, its pressure upon cree merchants, and especially upon depositors banks and persons having fixed salaries and the entire laboring classes, and the proper methods of raising money avoided by the party in power, because the have brought the people early to cause they would have been adverse to those whilling to trust the great and difficult praces to the gradual and ameliorating in the providence works its changes without injury to mankind. time by which Providence works it is be changes without injury to mankind.

The President had in vain urged upon and the country, and reiterated the word pose you go to war, you cannot fight a when, after much loss on both sides, and when, after much loss on both sides, and either, you cease fighting, the identical qualitative terms of intercourse are again upon conclusion, after suggesting various mode. Mr. Ward expressed a desire to see a composited, in co-operation with the Secretary, to inquire into the best met ranging our financial affairs, calling before out distinction of party, the wisest and tinguished bankers and commercial men ence, thus avoiding the odium and partial cult to separate from private conference.

Mr. WALKER (Rep.), of Massacht amined the bill under consideration. The given to the Secretary of the Treesury nine hundred millions was a legitimal raising money, but he objected to the prothe bonds were not to be sold at less than Government should come into the market. Government should come into the mother borrower, and raise money on other borrower, and raise money on the lit can. He regarded the payment of interactions as a great mistake. He was unwilling a further in that direction, as the Government of recognize two standards of value. He examined the subject of finance general the tax proposed on bank notes, he would tax proposed on bank notes, he would be section, so that the annual tax shorper centum. This would place the current hands of the Government, which could the both its quantity and its quality. know how the Government could get on.

both its quantity and its quality.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, when loyal banks,
Mr. WALKER replied that they never has the Constitution the right to issue such current the Constitution the right to issue such current bills of credit. In conclusion, he spoke of the ty and integrity of the Secretary of the Treat in whom the country has the greatest confider Let us sustain him. Mr. BIDDLE (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, briefly troverted the views of Mr. Walker, that the vernment has the right to suppress the circulate of bank notes. He cited judicial decisions is port of his position, maintaining that traverse port of his position, maintaining that taxation revenue does not carry with it the extinction what is taxed.

[Mr. GURLEY (Rep.), of Ohio, said, other the content of the c Mr. GURLEY (Rep.), of Ohio, said, other the being equal, the Government engaged in wat that can raise the largest amount of money my the end triumph. But what is money! So speaking, gold and silver, and nothing else. It stamped and issued as money, in large or a quantities, is valued, at last, by the coin it mands in the market. It may be based upon proceeding, but even that credit is in no wise independent of gold and silver. What then? Shall we attain to carry on war by the use of these alone? It is not enough of it in all the banks of the? States, in all the pockets of all loyal people to of the modern nations have waged war of syenses of the Government four months, by years' duration, on a large scale, by the segoid and silver alone. It is idle to presume that Government can prove an exception to all of under like circumstance.

gold and silver alone. It is idle to presume that our under like circumstances, and it only remains for under like circumstances, and it only remains for us select that kind of paper best adapted to meet the exigencies of the public service. The Secretary of the Treasury discourages the further issue of legathered in the the the treasury discourages the further issue of legathered in the secretary of the withdrawal of those already out. His financial plan is a current issued by banking associations based upon Government stocks. As he admits it will not assist the great remains the first of the secretary of the ment stocks. As he admits it will not assist the Gyvernment from one to two years, we ought to reject, for we have not time to lose in doubtful financial experiments. His plan will do us no good, him self being the judge, till long after the nation is either saved or lost. His theory embraces in it objects a complete revolution in the banking institutions of the country, which will bring in financial chaos at a moment when we require more that ever steadiness and the utmost stability. But should the plan succeed in one or two years, so fin as the sale of bonds is concerned, what then! Our legal-tender currency, which is everywhere as popular, would be retired by the sale of the bonds, and Government would thereby lose its not circulation and fifteen millions a year in intent. This is a pretty dear lesson for the first one in the new scheme. What next? The Government is intent. the new scheme. What here I have overment see into the market and borrows the very bills issuely these associations on our bonds, and page in the market ambitions more in the way of them. making thirty millions of dollars which it pars making thirty millions of dollars which it jays licu of its own paper, which every day passes of the fany Banking association. The Secretary insist that this is better than using our own paper for nothing. After stating other objections to the scheme, he said our true theory is to issue, in all, for hundred millions in legal tender-notes, and creat scribe the issue of bank paper. But the secretar proposed to borrow nine hundred millions the proposed to borrow nine hundred millions. Her not be done. We gave the Secretary authority sell our bonds at any time and at the market prosell our bonds at any time and at the market pine. Had he discharged this duty, not a soldier would have been unpaid a day longer than the payment could reach him.

These men stand between us and National desired and desir struction, and are sufferi Secretary, or Congress, and yet the families of of them are living upon charity, and have rot used to buy bread, because the Government of the outry, that is ruch and overflowing with sbundar fails to ask for money which can be had at any is by asking, and to pay the soldiers their honest

The responsibility of this does not restwike the President, for no man is more deeply anxions hit they should promptly receive every cent due traited the does not rest with Congress, asgenerally change and as already shown by a quotation from the levi itself, but it rests with the Secretary, who has fact, but it rests with the Secretary, who has fact, he (Mr. Gurley) thought, from error of judgment and not, he was sure, from any intentional wrong sell our bonds to the extent of five hundred millor to new the brane men who were sleeping man to pay the brave men who are sleeping upon the damp ground, and drenched with the rains at snows of winter, are fighting the battles of the contry, and dying by hundreds and thousands, that it nation may not perish. We have plenty of most in the country, and any amount of pr why not use them? MIR THOMAS (R.), of Massachusetts, briefythe fended the Secretary of the Treasury, saying a was not just to charge him with failure to park beldiers. The difficulty to obtain money was own to a defect in the law, and a similar defect exist the bill now under consideration. He should be sufficiently to the control of the bell to borrow money on the best and be sufficiently as the control of the thorized to borrow money on the base terms, wit out restriction to par-Mr. GURLEY said he had cast no unjust

Mr. GURDEY said to fad cast no unjust reflections upon the secretary, but put a different construction upon the law. So did the Horse when they passed a resolution, by a vote of 12 against 3, inquiring of the Secretary why he hallow sold the bonds.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, said the world if he had the nover compress the resultator of the law of the nover compress the resultator of the law of the nover compress the resultator of the law of the nover compress the resultator of the law of the nover compress the resultator of the law of the nover compress the resultator of the law of the nover compress the resultator of the law of the nover compress the resultator of the law of the nover compress the resultator of the law. if he had the power, compress the respiratory or of every fault-finder.

Mr. GURLEY replied that he found no unse sary fault, but in justification of what he had side pointed to the condition of the army, on the set point of revolt, because they are unpaid.

Mr. LOYEJOX advocated such a tax chains as will drive their notes out of circuitate

as will drive their notes out of circulate their count to be supplied with Government is a Mr. PIKE (Rep.), of Maine, opposite the pending. They should issue current their temporary purposes, and await the development the next thirty days.

Mr. THOMAS (R.), of Massachusetts, we is fovor of the clause imposing fay on back noted to The committee then rose, and the House

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 150 SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Speaker.

Prayer by Rev Dr. Hay, of Harrisburg.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate report of the Commissioners of the Senate medianale an invitation from the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum to visit said Institution.

An extract from the Journal of the House of Engagementatives appointing a committee of the state. Representatives, appointing a committee

act in conjunction with a similar committee of Senate, for the purpose of contracting for the purpose of a daily Legislative Record, was read a referred to the Committee on Printing. Mr. REILLY, a bill to authorize the stockholder of the Minersville Water Company to sell stock in Mr. LOWRY introduced joint resolutions wh authorize the Governor and State Treasurvance to the Government of the United State sums as may be necessary to pay the militia, and unpaid for two ments.

Mr. WHITE, a supplement to the act of Mu 1861, to create a loan and provide for arming the State. This bill entitles the families of the drafte militie to the act as relief or is now extended by the militia to the same relief as is now extended by several counties to the families of volunteers, was taken up and passed finally.

Message from the Governor. Message from the Governor.
The Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth presented a message from the Governor, covering a communication from the War Department declimate to allow the Reserve Corps to return to Pennsylvania for the purpose of recruiting its ranks. The Governor calls attention to the fact that the saddlers have not been paid, and submits the subjection of the Legislature. Bills Considered. On motion of Mr. HIESTAND, the bill from b House relative to the courts of Lancaster co-was considered and passed.

Alr. MOTT reported from the Finance Committee. bill requiring all accounts against the conto be verified by affidavit. Considered and party second reading.

The same committee reported a bill providing the payment of the retiring officers of the last 1 gislature, which was passed.

State Treasurer. The Senate then proceeded to make nominative for State Treasurer, as follows:

Mr. Serrill nominated Henry D. Moore, of Philad.
Mr. Donovan nominated Wm. V. Alagraf, of Philadelphia. Mr. Ridgway nominated B. Rush Bradford, The nominations then closed, and the Senate journed until Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. iagyfith iston HOUSE. The House was called to order at 11 o'clock A. A communication was received from the Superindent of the State Lunatic Asylum, inviting members to visit the institution; also a committee from the Librarian of the Brooklyn (1 Library, soliciting copies of the State Survey Recruiting the Pennsylvania Reser

A message was received from the Gove ing that since his last communication to from the War Department in reference to the serve Corps.

In this letter, George T. Ruggles, Assistant Application to General, states that numbers of application have been made from different sources for the reliable to the company of the company have been made from different sources for the of regiments to the North for recruiting pur These applications have invariably been reuse asmuch as their departure from the seat of would decrease the army, and possibly comparison of the comparison of the war Department does not deem visable to grant the request of Governor Curialiow the Pennsylvania Reserves to come to be a vivania for recruit. sylvania to recruit.

Governor Curtin states that many regiments h Governor Curtin states that many regiment for not been paid by the General Government for siderable length of time. Some of the regio organized under the call of July last have reneither bounty nor pay. Their families are sing, and the families of the drafted militia min a like condition. It is apparent to all that the first duty either of the General Government of the State Legislature to attend promptly for matters, and the Governor hopes that immediately will be taken. action will be taken.

The message was referred to the Militia Committee. The limigration of Negroes into this St

State of the Union.

The Immigration of Negroes into this State.

Mr. JACKSON presented a petition, signed by the hundred and fifty citizens of Bradford county is follows:

Whereas, The immigration of black and multiple persons into this State is doing, and will continue to the persons into this State is doing, and will continue to the state. And

Whereas, The history of nations has short that when the white and black races have been for mitted to mingle together on too equal terms, the tendency has been to degrade the whites in all the tendency has been to degrade the whites in all the relations of life, without elevating the blacks. It herefore, pray your honorable bodies to pass a law therefore the law the law there you have the law there you The Arrests by Government. Mr. BOYER, of Clearfield, offered the following resolution, which, under the rules, was laid over long day: one day:

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be ridered to inform this House what number of citizens of Pennsylvania have been arrested and continued in military prisons and camps of the fuiled