

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

CONGRESS.

SENATE .- The Vice President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior asking for an appropriation for the completion of the apitol. The memorial of the widow of Col. E. D. Baker we a pension was presented. The bill to Baker to. flands on the Southern coast was suspend the sale of dment, as was also the reported back with an ame dment, as was also the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States, A bill to punish fraud against the Government was introduced and referred. Resolutions were adopted to encourage foreign emigration; asking whether the authority to raise men for the defence of Missouri had, not been exceeded; to ascertain the expediency of deepening and widening the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to inquire into the construction of our iron-clads, which latter was rejected. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to enable the heads of departments to deputize substitutes during temporary absence. The resolution to exclude from the mails newspapers suppressed by military authority was adopted. The bill making appropriations for the support of the civil service was taken up and passed. The bill to aid Missouri in emancipating her slaves was considered, and postponed, as was the bill to consolidate the regiments that have been greatly reduced during the war. Resolutions were adopted instructing the Vice President to appoint a member of the Board of Regents for the Smithsonian Institution, in the place of Senator Pearce, deceased, and asking why the message of the Governor of Utah had been suppressed. The bill to increase the clerical force in the office of the Quartermaster General was taken up, discussed, and postponed, when the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned over until Monday.

House.-After the consideration of several bills from the private calender, the House took up the bill for the enlargement of the Mississippi and Ohio Canal, which gave way to a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when the finance bill, from the Committee of Ways and Means, was taken up and discussed for two hours when the committee rose, and the House adjourned until Monday.

i na prata da

Our National Finances. The National Congress is now engaged in discussing one of the most important questions that can concern the people. The derangement of our finances was a necessary consequence of the war. The war came upon us like a whirlwind, and when men began to kill one another they very rapidly conceived feelings of distrust and trepidation. Stocks, property, credit, investments, bonds, and mortgages, everything that represented private faith and public security, began to tremble from the effect of the universal strife. America has been no exception to the rule that governs the world, and it is a matter of pride to us that we do not suffer from war as France did under NECKER and England under PITT. The great genius of Secretary CHASE, which commands the admiration of our most unrelenting foreign enemies, has saved us from many . dangers and embarrassments. But we cannot content ourselves with remaining in a position of comparative confidence-for our position is only comparative. There are troubles. Soldiers have not been paid, and many an anxious volunteer mounts guard this morning with a heavy heart, as he thinks of those at home who may be suffering. The necessities of the Treasury are such as to require speedy relief, and that relief must come from Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury has proposed his plan to the House of Representatives-the House is dis-

LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1863. Undoubtedly, the speech of Hon. Hen-

drick B. Wright, pronounced yesterday, afternoon in the House, was an opportune and fearless declaration of devotion to the coun-

try and of hostility to the dangerous doc-The President resites the diplomatic relations trines of those apostles of Secession who, neretofore existing between the United States and New Granada, and the recognition in 1858 of the while preaching present peace, insidiously Confederacy of New Granada. He then states that and industriously prepare the way for perprevious to March, 1861, a revolutionary war broke petual war. Opportune, because it came at ut in New Granada, assuming to set up a new Government under the name of the United States of moment when the mobocratic spirit. Colombia. This war has had its vicissitudes, but flushed with its success in threatening State the revolutionary organization had hitherto been Legislatures, was beginning to show itself in simply a military Provisionary Power without a definitive Constitution of Government, and no Godemonstrations even here at the capital of vernment of the latter kind has been organized in the nation; and fearless, because it was the lieu of the Government of 1859; which has been reutterance of a Democrat in reply to Mr. cognized by the United States: Vallandigham, the foremost leader, the ac-The U.S. Minister, appointed in 1961, was in tive counsellor, and the untiring advocate of structed, in view of the occupation of the capital of New Granada by the revolutionists, and the uncer that interest which regards this war as untainty of the civil war then waging, not to present just, and which contemplates the fatal rehis credentials to either of the governments, but to medy of an armistice without caring for its conduct his affairs informally, as customary in such cases, and to report the progress of events and await bloody consequences—a Democrat, who, the instructions of this Government. The advice heretofore bound by party ties, and herereceived have not been sufficient to determine the tofore voting, with a few exceptions, President to recognize this revolutionary govern ment, and Gen. HERRAN being here as the represe with his party column in the House, tative of a Government so long recognized, he had at last broke loose from the chains in not received any representative of the revolution, a which he was bound, and spoke hearthat would be an act of recognition. Official con y, healthy, honest, noble words for munications have been had on occasional and incidental questions with Gen. HERRAN, as Minister of the liberties of his bleeding and beleaguered. the New Granadian Confederacy, but in no other country. It is certainly doing no discredit character. From these communications no defini

New Granada.

Restored to the Service.

of the rebel Army of the West.

Forrest is still near Harpeth.

Special Despatch to The Press.

leeing to this city daily.

vere shot in the water.

ontinues to rise.

way.

The latter's army corps are at Shelbyville.

The conscripts in the rebel army are deserting and

The river has risen to ten feet on the shoals, and

Sidell. Several of the boats contained wounded

soldiers, who, in jumping from them while burning,

The negro crews were stripped of their clothing,

burned, after being robbed of valuables.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 16-P. M.

to that veteran legislator and sterling Repubtive measure or proceeding has resulted, and a com lican patriot, Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, who munication of them, at this time, the President does not deem compatible with the public interests. was the first to reply to Mr. Vallandigham's speech, and who drew tears from Surgeon SIM, Surgeon-in-Chief of Gen. SICKLES every patriotic eye on the floor and in the brigade, who was recently dismissed from the service salleries—it is no discredit to him to sav that on erroneous information, has been restored, it appearing from a communication from Medical Direct the speech of Mr. Wright carried away the tor LETTERMAN, Gen. SIERLES, and other promi chief honors, and made an impression which nent officers, that no surgeon in the army has a betwill not soon be forgotten. It is true, there ter record. was a sad and significant side to this DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND. picture at the conclusion of his spontaneous protest against Mr. Vallandigham. Not operal Longstreet Supersedes Genera six of all the Democrats in the House congratulated him after he had spoken for the

Republic. These were the leaders of the party; but the Democrats in the galleries. who were not leaders, and who did not applaud Mr. Vallandigham, (and among them I noticed many in the national uniform), could not be restrained by the Speaker as the eloquent words of Mr. Wright fell upon their ears.

What does this spectacle prove? It proves that we have a country, after all. That the heart of the people is sound and whole, and that although the Democrats may be misled, and fooled, and frightened by their oracles, yet when the Union chord is struck, that heart responds to it instinctively and instantly. The conclusion of Mr. Wright's speech did not seem to be understood by the House. Let me explain what he meant in the following passage. He, too, has lost a gallant son, who, after serving with distinc-. tion in the army, died of a fell disease, contracted in the field. Well, therefore, might the father say, "The war has cost me its trials and tribulations.

I can truly close my remarks with a quotation from an ancient philosopher, uttered over the dead body of his son, slain in battle: 'I should have blushed if Cato's house had stood

Secure and *flourished* in a civil war." OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1863.

placed on shore, and paroled. The highly interesting report of the Comriver has risen over three feet in a few hours. mission, created by the act of Congress emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, which I presume you have alders, and mail communication cannot be resumed for ready laid before your readers, imposes an important and imperative duty upon both houses of Congress. The appropriation compensating the loyal owners of these slaves. which will amount to \$896,700, should at once be voted. Already the Secessionists in our midst are predicting, now that freedom has been proclaimed in this ten miles square, there will be delay on the part of the Republicans in Congress in completing the covenant of the act itself. It is the bounden duty of the Administration and of all its sincere friends to disappoint this malignant prophecy, and to leave no room for cavil and complaint in any quarter. The sum required is considerably less than at first estimated, and the Commissioners, Hons. Dan. R. Goodloe, Horatio King, and John M. Brodhead, deserve great credit for the fidelity, care, and economy with which they discharged their delicate and responsible obligations. If Congress makes this appropriation immediately it will materially hasten emancipation in the adjoining State of Maryland. When the people of that State realize that the Government has acted fairly and honorably towards the recent slaveholders in this district, they will be glad to indemnify themselves by uniting in a general act of fleet of gunboats and transports ascending the Misemancipation before the great body of their human property has taken to its legs and run away. The number of slaves escaping from Maryland is known to be considerable. Why, then, should not their masters make a virtue of the necessity, and adopt the only sensible alternative remaining to them? The present Congress should remember that in less than six weeks its term will expire. Every motive of good faith, sound policy, and patriotic foresight should, therefore, inspire the Republicans to make the appropriation called for by the Emancipation Commission at the earliest possible day. OCCASIONAL.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST. Our Relations with New Granada. The President to day sent a message to the Hous Jan 1973. 5. 2. 4 in reply to a resolution asking why Senor MURILLO has not been received as the representative of the CAPTURE OF ARKANSAD POST

revolutionary Government of New.Granada, and what communication had been had with Senor HEAVY LOSS OF THE REBELS HERRAN, the representative of the Confederacy of

> PEN. MCCLERNAND AND ADMIRAL POI TTE WIN A VIOTORY.

CALRO: Jan. 15-The ram Switzerland arrived here this evening from the squadron. She brings iews of the taking of Arkansas. Post on the Arkan sas river; one hundred miles from the mouth, By the Pland and naval forces under McClerhand and Parter. The surrender occurred on Sunday, with all the guns, stores; and ammunition.

The full particulars have not been received. The rebel loss is said to have been 550 killed and wound ed, and from 5,000 to 7,696 prisoners. These results

may be modified by fuller and more authentic ac counts.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

tebels Advancing on Donaldsonville-Ge Banks about to Move Admiral Farragut Despatches a Fleet to Recapture the-Harriet Lane"-Further Details of the Galveston Affair-ARebel Gunboat Sunk -Gallant Resistance of Our Sailors, NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- The steamer Illinois, with-

New Orleans advices to the 8th of January, arrived at this port to-day. The rabels were encreashing upon the lines of the

United States army in the neighborhood of Donald sonville, but no danger was apprehended. Gen. Banks had been in command for a month but none of his plans had as yet transpired. It was known, however, that he was not idle. Most of his. troops had gone to Baton Rouge.

Rumors were current to the effect that a battle began at Vicksburg on the 31st, and was continued daily, but nothing very definite was known in New Orizans as to the result. The affair at Galveston on the 1st inst. caused a

general feeling of gloom both in the army and mayy. Admiral Farragut had sent the Brooklyn, Sciota. and half a dozen other of his best ships to recapture the Harriet Lane at all hazards, and, if possible estroy the rebel gunboats in Bayou Bugalo Of this expedition nothing had been heard in New rleans up to the 8th inst.

Bragg-The Corps of the former at Shel The following are all the details of the Galvesto byville - Conscripts Deserting - Forrest Still Making Raids-Full Particulars of disaster to be found in the New Orleans papers: At 2 o'clock on the morning of the law instant, Forrest's Raid at Harpeth Shoals-Negro Crews Stripped and Tied to Trees after Receiving Thirty nine Lashes-Raffjold our rebel gunboats, lined and fortified with cotton bales, emerged from Buffalo bayou into Galveston Bridges Destroyed Terrible Storm-De-sertion of an Entire Rebel Regiment, &c. Bay, and moved directly to attack our vessels.

The Harriet Lane was aground, but succeeded in NASHVILLE, Jan. 15.-General Bragg has been getting several well-directed shots into one of the superseded by General Longstreet in the command steamers, sinking her in a few minutes. The sharpshooters succeeded in killing all the gunners and Captain Wainwright. When the latter fell, the Texans boarded the Harriet Lane and captured her, meeting with a heroic defence from her officers' and A fleet under the convoy of gunboats is on the men.

Lieut. Lee and nearly all of her crew were killed. The rebels next attacked the Westfield, which was lso aground. After ineffectually attempting to get her afloat, a consultation of the officers was called by Captain Renshaw, and it was unanimously agreed to blow her up. Most of her officers and crew escaped, but Capt. Renshaw, Lieut Zimmerman, Engineer Green, two quartermasters, four firemen, and a boat's crew of five men, were blown up Brigadier General FORDEST, of the rebel army, with a force of about four thousand men and twelve. with the vessel. The gunboat Owasco had two men killed and pieces of light artillery, attacked our relief and leven wounded. The rest of the fleet escaped. storeships coming up the Cumberland river, and The rebels turned the prows of all the vessels nucceeded in capturing five steamboats, laden with shoreward, where they were anchored at the latest valuable commissary stores, and the gunboat advices.

The steamer Cambria, with two companies o cavalry, the horses of the 2d Vermont Battery, and a large number of women and, children, bound to Galveston, had a narrow cseape from capture on the 4th ; but she escaped and returned, meeting the tied to trees, cowhided, and left to starve on shore. United States frigate Brooklyn en route to Galveston.

The boats were all anchored in mid-channel and The Suspected Steamer Princess Royal. The officers and soldiers were stripped of clothing, BOSTON, Jan. 16.- A letter from Halifax gives the following description of the British steamer Princess Royal, which sailed thence on the 12th inst., for A tremendous rain storm has set in, and the

Nassau, N. P., with a valuable cargo, principally consisting of powder and munitions of war Several bridges on the Louisville and Nashville The vessel is built of iron, schooner-rigged, and is railroad have been destroyed by this band of maraupropelled by screw, making an average speed of twelve knots. After coaling at Cunard's wharf she

o the stream and fo

XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. WASHINGTON, JANUSIT 16, 1863. SENATE. Capitol Extension.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a communi-cation from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the Capitol extenon, and \$200,000 for the new dorne.

Pension. Mr. HARDING (U.) presented the memoriss of the widow of the late Col. E. D. Baster, asking for a Sale of Lands. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachuzetts, from the Committee car Military Affairs, reported back the bill to suspend the sale of lands on the coast of Geor-gia, and in and about. Port Royal, with an amend-ment as a substitute.

The Judicial System. Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, from The Com-mittee on the Judiciary, reported back a bill to amend the act amending the judicial system of the United States.

Mr. WILSON (Bep:); of Elassachusetts, intro-duced a bill to prevent and panish fraud on the Go-vernment of the United States, Referred. Emigration.

Binigration. Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of making an appropria-tion for the purpose of encouraging emigration from Europe to the United States. He said there were now about a million of men withdrawn from the peaceful pursuit-in this country, and there were a great many persons in Europe, industrious and frugal, who would be glad to come here; and they would do so if they had the means. It seemed too him that, under the present circumstances, this was a matter of national concern. Adopted. Defence: of Wilscourd.

Defence of Missouri. Defence of Missouri. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Scoretary of War to inform the Senate whether the limitation in the act autho-rizing the State of Missourit to raise 10,000 men for loyal defence has been exceeded, and, if so, by what authority such excess has been allowed. He said it, was reported that a great number of mon bad bace was reported that a great number of men had been raised in excess of the act at a great expense. The lution was adopted: River Improvements.

Mr. RICE (Dem.), of Minnesota, offered a resolu-tion directing the Milltary Committee to inquire into and report upon the practicability of widening and deepening the Fox and Wisconsin rivers so as to erease their navigation. Adopted.

Tron-Clads. Mr. McDOUGAIL. (U.), of California, offered a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to in-quire into the efficiency of the iron-clad vessels, con-"structed and being constructed for the Government, the power of their machinery, and if defective, the causes thereof. Mr. GRIMES (Rep.); of Iowa, said the whole matter had been referred to a board of competent engineers. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said the Naval Committee would not have time to make

such an inquiry." After further discussion, the resolution was re ted-yeas 18, nays 18. Department Substitutes.

be given to heads of departments to appoint persons temporarily to discharge the duties of Secretary o War, Navy, and Treasury, reported a bill for that purpose.

Mr. CARLILLE (U.), of Virginia, called up the resolution, offered by him yesterday, relative to the instructions from the Post Office Department, con-

Peace. Mr. COWAN (Rep.) offered the petition of W. C. Jewett, praying for a reconsideration of the post-ponement of his late petition, quoting from the speech of Mr. Sumner, in favor of peace, asking for a withdrawal of the emancipation proclamation to reunite the North, with mediation to save the Union; and the adoption of the peace policy of Napoleon, Greeley, and Vallandigham, to prevent a revolution in the North, which would result in disunion. On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the petition was laid on the table.

On motion of laid on the table, Civil Service, (Dan) of Ma

Emancipation. Mr. HENDERSON (U.), of Missouri, called up the bill to aid the State of Missouri ne mancipating the slaves in the said State, and proceeded to ad-dress the Senate. He said he should endeavor to dress the Schate. He said he should endeavor to answer some objections which might be urged against the measure, and do all he could to secure its success. It was well that the details of emanci-pation were left to the Legislature of the State, for that Legislature is truly loyal, and was elected with a view to this special purpose. He referred to a speech he made last year, in which he urged that the Convention of that State be recalled, and instead of multing Missouri out of the Union they should of putting Missouri out of the Union they should put slavery out of the State. Before the rebeilion here were about 127,724 slaves in Missouri. Many have been removed by their owners and many escaped—probably from ten to twenty thousand and it, might be assumed that ten or fifteen thou sand were entitled to freedom under the confis

ful removal of that institution would make him re

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Rep.), of New York, said that originally one-half of the House were op-posed to the paper promises and to making them a legal tender for debt; and others basides himself de-sired to know whether the Secretary of the Treasuared to know whether the Secretary of the Treasur-ry dectas himself able to accept the Yarms proposed by the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. In other words, whether the Secretary con conduct the business of his Department inder it. Bir HOCDER (Rep.), of Mässachusetts, repliced that the bill was not satisfactory to the Secretary, who believed that some of its provisions were inex-pedient, and would cause serious difficulties to the Department.

. ROSCOECONKLING maked the direct ques-

Mr. ROSCOLSCON KLENG maked the direct subs-tion whether the Secretary would be able to carry on his Bepartmeat under this bill ? Mr. HOOPER said it was his opinion that he could no?. He had after consultation with the Ss-cretary, prepared an amendment to the bill, which was read to day, to borrow nine fundred millions, and to issue bonds, payable after twenty years, with not exceeding any per centum interest—the interest and to issue bonds, payable after twenty years, with not exceeding six per centum interest—the interest rad principal payable in coin or trassury notes, psyable in three years, with interest not exceeding six per centum, payable in lawful money or United States legal-tender notes. The whole amount of bonds, treasury notes, and United States notes, to getHer, not to exceed the sum of nine hundred mil-lions. It also authorizes the deposit of coin, for which receipts are to be issued in sums not less than twenty dollars, receivable at the custom feuse and for payment of interest on the public debt. Mr. SHEFFIEID (Dem.), of Knode Island, after cremariling that by was an inpressible to carry on the

remarking, that is was impossible to carry on the yvar on a specie basis, said: he was willing to give to the Secretary of the Treasury all the confidence ne-cessary in transacting the affairs of his department, but he would not adopt the analysis of neutral the decret of any man as a rule for his action. Hence, he was opposed to the Secretary's banking scheme, which would break down the State banks. He was unwilling to put such powerin the hands of any man. Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep.), of Obio, replied to Mr.

for the payment of soldiers, etc. He maintained that the Secretary of the Treasury for not selling bonds for the payment of soldiers, etc. He maintained that the Secretary was legally correct in his con-struction of the law, as he was restricted to sale at market value, which was what the bonds were sell-ing for at New York. Mr. HOOPER, during the dedate, remarked that,

after inquiry, he had assertained that provision had been made for the payment of the soldiers for the months of September and October, the rolls for No-vember and December not having been sent in. He alluded to the difficulties and risks of paymasters in

Mr. DIVEN (Rep.), of New York, said the regi-ment he was connected with came into service in August, with the promise that they should be paid, but up to this time they had not received a dallar

adular. Mr. NOBLE (D.), of Ghio, knew one regiment of Ghio cavalry that had not been paid for a year, and others not for six months. Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep.), of New York, said it was not the fault of the paymasters, who were per-sistent as to getting funds, but the fault of the trea-sury-the money not being there. Some poor, crip-pled, and invalid soldiers, who were thronging the doors of the paymaster, lad, fallen victims to the Shylocks who were in waiting to fleece them. Mr. MCPHERSON (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, asked whether Mr. Van Wyck was not aware that steps

Mr. McPHERSON (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, asked whether Mr. Van Wyek was not aware that steps had been taken by the milliary authorities to pre-vent such outrages. Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, wished to know whether Mr. McPherson referred to the action rescinding the order of Gen. Grant against the Jews. Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep.), of Ohio, resuming, said if there was criminality anywhere, it certainly was not with the Secretary of the Treasury. Without coming to a conclusion upon the bill, the committee rose.

committee rose. Mr. HOLMAN referred to the fact that the House had directed Simon Stevens to be brought before the bar of the House, to answer for contempt in refusing to answer certain questions of the Committee on Government Contracts. He now stated that Steswered all questions put to him. He therefore moved that Mr. Stevens be discharged from custody, on condition that he pay the fees incurred. Agreed to.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER AT HOME.

General Butler met with a cordial reception on artiving at his home in Lowell. The meeting was presided over by Mayor Horsford. The welcoming address was made by the Hon. John A. Goodwin, to which General Butler replied, by giving some ac-count of what Lowell regiments had done in the count of what Lowell regiments had done in the war; he then went on to speak of the cause of the Union, saying that whoever believes in God must-believe in ultimate victory. He had changed no principle since he had left them, but he had learned something. He added: "I have found that this rebellion is a rebellion against the working classes, without distinction of color. The rebellion was begun and is carried on for the number of creating a lended subtorear for the purpose of creating a landed aristocracy, which shall give to four hundred thousand the go-vernment of eight millions of whites and four mil-lions of blacks. It is for that that Jeff Davis and his confederates have undertaken a rebellion which his confederates have undertaken a rebellion which they claim is to secure the rights of the people. "It is to correct this idea that the Northern man, with red blood, blue eyes, light hair, and all that, God gives to this image of himself, is not equal to the slare-drivers, with their thin lips and pallid brows. It is to correct this idea, I say, that we are correct in this momentous struggier. Thet is the

engaged in this momentous struggle. That is the question before us; and he who does not side with us on that question says that he desires to kiss the those masters Twent to Louisiana desiring to do everything to be paid for. His object was to get rid of slavery in the State of Missouri. There were two ways to do it—one by force, backed by military power, and the other by the peaceful means of con-stitutional legislation. The first cannot be done without ruin to the State, so that the letter was the only practicable rathod. He read a letter from one of the largest slaveholders in Missouri in favor of companiation and expressing a perfect willingness His object was to get rid of to restore it as it was; to see if, by any possibility, I might bring the principles, the laws, and the insti-tutions which govern that State into harmony with the Union, but I found there no disposition to have quote fo that done. I found that the aristocracy looked upon ngton, London Paris, 60 Do. 3 emancipation, and expressing a perfect willingness to sacrifice the institution for the preservation of the

into battle. The idea of riding unfed horses, hungry enough to devour wagon tongues, was ridiculous in the extreme, and justified the actions of those who refused to enter into the engagement. He had been candidly assured that four out of every five of Weekly Review of the Phil

The Produce markets have 1 idvance, since our last weekly r rapid rise in gold and foreign ex generally has been more activ with a large business to note in Fic

ennsylvania and Western at 1561855 P bushel, the 1

Inding plain and fancy canvassed t 7@7%c, and 300,000 lbs Sides and

been candidly sssured that four out of every five of their pistols, were worthless. The President stated that a committee of five was now in Washington, clothed with full power, pos-sessed of legal advice; and knocking at the doors of the authorities there, determined to retrieve the wrongs which the young lack may have suffered. Mr. Mearice, vacating his seat as chairman, re-marked that there was a feature in the present meet-ing which had marked no previous meeting with has doelined. In Cotton there is more are looking up. Candles are unchange dull and firm, there being very li n. Sugar and Molasses are firmly h marked that there was a feature in the present meet-ing which had marked no previous meeting with equal interest. He thought that if the Wrahington authorities could look a upon the determined as-sembly around him, they would set in unison and at once with the unanimous feelings of that assem-big-they would feel that those lads whose sause that assembly espoused had never acted otherwise that assembly espoused had never acted otherwise that assembly around pathotism. These young nen-that been treated worse than the convists in Cherry Hill. Their only crime was that of seaving their happy homes, and baring their young bosons to tha-devastating fire and sword of a releatless enemy. Mr. Seal remarked that, in a Retter received from his son, the latter stated that the number of killed and wounded was 78. In his last letter, that of the is a fair briness doing. The from h and the derivend good. rates. Navai stores of all kinds tre changed. These is more doing to Promarket is firm. Rice and Said and Tobacco are firmer. Fool i ance. In Dry Goods there is a or Cottons prices continue firm and 1 for Cottons prices continue fra a sales of most kinds. Woolens at There is an increased demand ment and home use, and prices (d hetter, with sales of about 25,007) western family, at \$707.40, inc. at \$6.57%; extras at \$6.507; is \$2.50 : superfine at \$506.25; inc. d, 5,000 bbis extra and extra family terms keyt private. The sales to same range of prices, art high \$50 Phil. Ryr Flour is quick \$50.25 Flour is quick \$50.25 bill. Ryr Flour is quick \$50.25 bill. Ryr Flour is quick WHEAT—The market is sirily have advarged 2003 eff bus sel . Panagylyr and Western and and wounded was 78. In his last letter, that of the 10th, he had said that they were living on half

Mr. Wayne stated that he had seen the advertisement asking for recruits as a body-goard to General

Buell. Mr. Mason remarked that a telegraph had been re-ceived from Washington; that the proceedings of the committee wore a favorable aspect. At this juneture contributions began to pour in at the president's desk from all parts of the roors. The first was a five-dollar note from a lady. In the course of fifteen minutes nearly one mundred dollars were collected. The poon was crowded to suffere the were collected. The room was crowded to suffocatio and the proceedings conducted with absorbing

At 150(9)550 7 bushel, the lith Rive is steady, with sales of Fen hushel. Corn is in patter reases wanged; sales of 25,000 bushes 60(0)510 7 bushel for old. Or bushels Penneyl ranin soid at 10 Mait has been soid at 100(770-PROVISIONS.—There is a but Prices are fail maintain but prices are real maintained. Salas of ano city packed Mess at \$14,250 if per bils prime Bless on private terms, with sales of city packed at \$150 if a cash. Dressed Hogs range at from \$2 Bacon — There is not much inquiry. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION DELEGATION TO

MURFREESBORO .- The following despatches were eceived late last evening :

received late last evening: NASHVILLE, JAn. 16, 1863. To George H. Stuart, Chairman Christian Commission: E Patterson, Co. G. missing; Joseph D. Little, Co. B, missing; Augustus Marker, Co. L. safe; Or-lando Weikel, Co. G, dead; Isadore-Weiler, dead; Sergeant. Stratton, Co. G, well; Edwin Stevens, well; Edward Parry, well; John C. Fleming; Co. B, captured; Harry Paschall, captured; Anthony Taylor, safe; Lieut. Allen McDowoll, safe; Wm. Tarr, Co. E, safe; Joseph Bomlemps, Co. B, safe; Edward Wheat, Co. D, safe; C. K. Heydon, Co. B, paroled prisoner; A. J. Carrier, safe. The road broken; Cummings cannot get off till Monday. A. Gr. MCAULEY. NASHVILLE, Jan. 16, 1863. erime at or private terms. Lud co Sales of L20xbbls and tes at 49.56 time, and kegs at 103/601c. Country cash. Butter-There is a fair inqui-18.692c, 'and Sepsil packed at 1:601c. 10.691c, and Ergs 106/20c METALS.—The firmness noted in t

10 Galle, and Bersh@20c at Egite C. METALS.—The firmness not-d in the some time past still continues, will No 1 Anthracite at \$32337 ton, en-Prices of Secter, Pig are nominal. Brow demand for Bar and Boiler Iron, and maintained. Lead—There is very inte-of Galena sold at 8% c. cash. Content-doing, with sales at 2.5 % in for yellow BARK.—The receipts and stock of 1sht, and the demand has fallen ed. \$34% \$\expression to a which rate 100 rasks sold is scarce. The last sale of Span-NASHVILLE; Jan. 16, 1863. To George H. Shuart, 13 Bank sheet; Orlando Wiler; of Catasauqua, and Robert Eudy, Co. B, died in hospital. Captain Thos. M. Kneass, 18th regulars, buried on battle field; saw-his grave. J. S. OUMMIENGS; BEESWAX. There is but little here

BEESWAAA--increases but little late & at 40c, 20 fb. CANDL 55. - Prices are firm for all beet very little demand, except for Atlance selling at 183/2022. The each the late weight Western. COAL. - Trade is dull, the demand in-both for skipment and home consumption ply the Government. Prices favor buyer of suitable vessels, and the high rate of restrict operations at Richmond. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1853.

of suitable vessels, and the high fattend restrict operations at Richmond COFFEE-There have been no arrival very much reduced. The demand is n Sales of 300 bags, including Rie, at Zar-Sales of 200 bags, including Rie, at Zar-Sale, and Laguayra at 246 32c each, and 42 COTTON meets a good juquiry, and, insh receipts and stock, prices have alve sologing at the latter rate, and good Midd Now that the question of legal-fenders is pretty well settled, a reaction is taking place in most of the fancy securities and in Gold, which opened at 1432, fell to 144, rallied and sold at 145, at which figure it closed. The late speculation in the article was founded upon an expected issue of legal-tenders, and no further rise can be

ooked for, as the one hundred millions has had its effect DRUGS AND DYES. -Prices of most foreign chemicals are firmer, but trade doing. Sales of Soca Ash a casks Chickory at 121/c, and 50) key

New Creek at ¥; Dolaware Division at 43; Schuylkill

FIREIGHTS to Liverpool are steady a were taken up at 35 6d P ton r 2006 b taken at 35.7d P bil. To Louden the str Two barks are loading with Perrolan 7@Sc P bil. Small ressels, suitable for are scarce. A schooner was taken to (Sugar and \$3.76 for Molasses. A schoon at 600 P bbl out. We quote New Image 75c bbl, and \$6.50 P ton. Coal Friday 16 d. The Boston packets are getting a for Grain, and 90c for Coal Oil. GINSENG is scarce, and crude, if a mand \$200 Sec. cash. Navigation at 51%, the preferred at 151%; Eusquehann: Canal sixes at 39. Reading Railroad shares fell off ¾ Catawissa X, the preferred X. Pennsylvania fell 14. Norristown sold at 5814; Minehill at 53. - Little Schuylkill was weak. "Elmira sold at 311/4 ; Beaver Meadow at

66; Long Island at 26. Passenger Railways generally were weaker. except Green and Coates, which sold at 38. Fifth and Sixth sold at 53: Arch-street at 28; Spruce and Pine at 17% ; Seventeenth and Nineteenth at 10% ; Second and Third at 75%. The market closed rather heavy-

GUANO.-We hear of no sales; P., GUANO.-We hear of no sales; P., HIDES are dull; a lot of Caraes. \$50,0.0 in bonds and 5,200 shares changing hands.

Hinds are durit a for of caracteristic in the spream shaughter sell at from you HOPS are firm, with sales of first Western at 200226 2 fb, as in quality, LUMBER.—The demand is limited and and yellow pine Boards at Sloar Laths at \$1.25(0:1.50), and Picket, \$66-7 MOLASSES.—The market has been stock here being your light Sales.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

LETTER BAGS

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

.45%@46% prm 42 @43 prm stock here being very light. Sales at 28c on time, and 150 bbls Sugar emand Notes. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as vate terms. NAVAL STORES.—There is very lin-kind. 100 bbls common Rosin sold at \$ llows: 2 at \$17@20 per bbl, as in quality, sells in a small way at \$1.57@1.60c, OILS.—Fish Oils are unchanged s

. 95½@ 96¼ .101¾@102¼ . 94¾@ 95½ United States Sixes, 1881..... Urited States 7 3-10 Notes Certificates of Indebtedness...

Drexel & Company quote:

-and more than belonged to it-on the markets. The actual appearance of the notes will only have the effect of sustaining prices, if indeed they succeed in doing that. Old demands fell to 142 and closed at 142 with rather a steady market. Government securities were in firmer demand, and rose two per cent. Money continues easy without change in the rates. Stocks generally are lower, the fancies suffering especially. Government sixes rose 4 B cent.; the seventhirties 11/2. State fives rose 11/2. City sixes were firm Fifth and Sixth-street Railway sevens sold at 106. Reading sixes 1886 rose 14. Schuylkill, Navigation sixes 1882 old at 72%, a decline of %. North Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Eric sixes were steady. Camden and Amboy sixes 1883 advanced 14." Hazelton Goal sold at 55-

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.) of Maine, called up the bill making appropriations for deficiencies in the civil_service of the Government, which was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the message of the President, asking that authority Prostitution of the Mails.

cerning the transportation of certain newspaper through the mails. It was adopted,

posed to amend it by another plan like that of Mr. SPAULDING, of New York, whose recent speech on this subject has been printed. The question seems to be whether there shall be an unlimited issue of treasury notes based upon the general faith of the country, and depending upon future generations for redemption, or whether every issue shall represent so many values in the shape of property, lands, taxation, revenue, and internal improvements.

We do not favor the plan of the House, so far as we are able to understand it. The issue of currency by printing and signing a certain number of reams of treasury notes, with arbitrary denominations, curious designs, and nothing more, will pay debts temporarily, but, by depreciating the value of the currency, soon involve the country in further troubles, and give only a transient relief. It affords an expedient, and does not give a remedy-it is a compromise, and not a conclusion, and it must make the whole system more deplorable in years to come than it is now. Capitalists dread it as a most unfortunate contingency, and the fact that such a plan was discussed in Congress depressed Government securities about fifteen per cent. This shows what the mere alarm occasioned; and we can readily imagine what the effect would be had the alarm been realized. So far as any past experience will sustain present reasoning, we cannot but see that the effect of such an irresponsible issue would be to advance the price of every necessity and comfort of life, and encourage the rash and reckless spirit of speculation, which is now reaching a wild and fearful point. The plan of Secretary CHASE is open to no such objection. He desires to make an issue of legal-tender notes bearing a nominal interest sufficient to make it an object to the community to hold them, and thereby prevent pressure upon the market or inflation of values. Currency bearing interest ceases to be an involuntary me dium. Men desire it as an investment-as a convenient method of change-as a representative of property. It will be held by the community, instead of being deposited in the banks, because it possesses all the virtues of a bank deposit, and will not form another temptation to false tracking, by giving a new basis for inflated bank issues,

extent. There are indications that the House will reject the counsels that prompted an indefinite issue of non-interest-bearing legaltender notes, and the probability is that the Senate Committee of Finance will take the more reasonable view, and do nothing to remove the currency any further from the specie standard. Every business man and capitalist-every man. indeed, who feels an interest in the in tegrity of our currency should oppose the issue of any more legal-tender notes that do not bear interest. What the country wants is a currency that will afford speedy relief to our present depressed system of finances; enable the Government to make settlements with soldiers, contractors, and public creditors, and at the same time combine the advantages of loan and currency, granting to the holders the privilege of converting it into new twenty-year six per cent. loans. The great advantage of this system, as we intimated before, will be to make every man his own banker, and remove from the money centres large amounts which are used, in times like these, for speculation in gold and stocks. Money would tighten and become

-----WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1863.

esting Letter from the President to Gen. McClellan. Gen. RICKETTS was examined, testifying that the or swelling bank deposits to an injurious road by which he was ordered to march by Gen. Mc-Dowell, on the morning of the 28th of August, was so obstructed by wagons in his front as greatly to impede the progress of his command. Major General HITCHCOCK was next called. He testified at length relative to the forces which left for the protection of Washington when MCCLEL. LAN'S army started for the Peninsula. In the course of his testimony, the following letter from the President of the United States was laid before the court:

WASHINGTON, April 9th, 1862. To Major General McClellan:

MY DEAR SIR : Your despatches, complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, pain me very much. BLENCKER'S division was withdrawn from you before you left here, and you knew the pressure under which I did it. and, as I thought, acquiesced in it-certainly not without reluctanc

After you left I ascertained that less than 20,000 unorganized men, without a single field battery, were all you designed to be left for the defence of Washington and Manassas Junction, and a part of these even was to go to Gen. HOOKER's old position. Gen. BANKS' corps, once designed for Manassas Junction, was divided and tied up on the line of Winchester and Strasburg, and could not leave it without again exposing the Upper Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio road. This presented, or would present, when Generals McDowell or SUMNER should be gone, a great temptation to the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock and sack Washington. My explicit directions that Washington should, by the judgment of all the commander. of the corps, be left entirely secure, had been entirely neglected. It was precisely this that drove me to detain MCDOWELL. I do not forget that I was

some time. The wires between this place and Murfreesbord have been cut by Secessionists, who pretend to be quiet Union farmers, and I have no word from our army to day, but it is ready for the enemy. Nineteen deserters from various Tennessee regiments came into this city to-day.

An entire rebel regiment, numbering about three hundred men, deserted and came into our outpost, fifteen miles beyond Murfreesboro, yesterday. Ninety thousand dollars of Confederate States funds were seized from brokers in this city and confiscated yesterday, by order of Gen. MITCHELL. Gen. LONGSTREET has arrived at Shelbyville with thirteen brigades from LEE's army, and he has superseded Gen. BRAGG in command of the rebel

army in Tennessee. Reliable information has been received from scouts that efforts are being made by the rebels to cutRosE-CRANS' army off from supplies and retreat, and

then crush it. Gen. LONGSTREET will attack us, it is said, next week, with his entire force, which is thought to number about 45,000 men. We shall have stirring times here soon. Gen. ROSECRANS is fully prepared for the enemy, but will

not move upon him until certain expeditions effect the destruction of a railroad and tapture FORREST and his men, or drive them off. The Chattanooga Rebel of yesterday reports a large

sissippi river on the 13th instant. We have nothing but rebel news here and feel

gloomy, but hope for the best. B. C. T.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

JOHN A. DIX, Major General,

SUFFOLK, January 10, 1863

The Recent Affair near Suffolk-General Roger A. Prvor's Forces Defeated-Official Despatches from Gens. Dix and Peck. WASHINGTON, Jan, 16.—The following despatch as been received at the Headquarters of the Army :

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 16, 1863. To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: The Richmond papers are boasting that General Pryor repulsed our troops near Providence Church, on the 9th.

The following despatch of the 10th, from Gener Peck, gives the true version of the affair. His attack was repulsed by our mounted rifles, under Major Wheelan.

It is due to the latter and to our troops that the truth should be known, and if you see no objection, I will be glad to have the despatch published.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry-Inter-Major General Dix, Fortress Monroc:

The enemy crossed the Blackwater in considerable force, and attempted yesterday to drive in our right. at Providence Church. Infantry, cavalry, and artillery were employed by the rebels, but they were repulsed by Major Wheelan, of the New York Mounted Rifles, at dusk. The enemy's advance was charged and driven back pon his support. At intervals, during the night,

shells were thrown from the rebel batteries. JOHN J. PECK, Major General Commanding

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 15 .- The steamboat

who have recently deserted from Gen. Wise's army,

which is at White House in force. These prisoners report that Wise is now seationed with his command at the White House, and threat-

ens to hang any of the Federal officers he may capture who were in the expedition which recently made the successful raid upon the White House The goods they then captured were brought to Fortress Monroe to-day on the steamboat Thomas A.

Morgan. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

The Affair at Springfield, Mo.-The Rebels Defeated and in Full Retreat-General Brown Wounded by a Rebel Resident of Springfield-Loss of the Enemy, 300: ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16 .- A despatch from General Brown to General Curtis, dated Springfield, the Sth inst., says the battle at that place lasted thirteen hours. The enemy numbered 5.000 nicked mounted infantry, with two rifled guns. The expedition was fitted out on the Arkansas river, and marched at least fifty miles in twenty-four hours, notwithstanding they had skirmishing with our scouting parties most of the way. The enemy opened fire on the town, without

giving notice to remove the sick or the women and children in the place.

painter's brush has been transforming her hull. spars, funnel, &c., from black to lead color. Her captain professes to belong to New York, but it is certainly his real intention to run the blockade if he can. Being short of one or two hands, he engaged two young men at Halifax, to whom he promised a handsome bounty if he should succeed in getting into Charleston.

The Princess Royal has ten large guns in her hold. but has no guns on deck. Her cargo is represented to be most valuable. She was built at Greenock, in 1861, and is a beautiful model.

An American Bark Overhauled by a British Gunboat.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- The bark Morning Star arrived at this port to-day from St. Jago. She reports that she was fired into and overhauled by the British gunboat Ployer.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 15.—The steamship Golden Age arrived from Panama to-day with the Eastern

ARTINE SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The steamer Golden Age, from Panama, reports the United States steamer Saranac and coalship Carlisle at Acapuico on the 5th None of the French fleet had arrived there, but they were hourly expected. In the California Legislature seven mose ballots: have been taken for United States Senator without result. On the last ballot, Phelps received 37, Sarresult.

gent 34, and Carnes 24-scattering 64. All parties stick to their candidates with the All parties stick to their candidates with the greatest stubbornness, and, there is, as yet, no evi-dence of any intention of yielding on any side. SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 16.—Legal fenders are dull at 65. The first turpentine of California manufac-ture was offered in the market to-day. Sales of 1,000 boxes of Proctor & Canilles' candles at 18½c 55 h, and 1,500 boxes of Thomas' at 164/c. # D. and 1,500 boxes of Thomas' at 161/c.

From Canada-Great Snow Storm-Sudden Stoppage of the Oil Wells.

TORONTO, Jan. 16.—A great snow storm prevails all over Canada West. all over Canada West. Great excitement prevails at Ermiskelling in con-sequence of the sudden stoppage of the oil, wells in that region. Renewed drilling to a greater depth

has been commenced.

Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 15.—Mr. Burrel's resolution sustaining the President's emancipation proclamation, which was offered in the House yes-terday, together with Mr. Allen's substitute, was In the Senate a resolution was adopted requesting the select committee of seven. In the Senate a resolution was adopted requesting the select committee on emancipation to report what amount of money should be appropriated by Congress to compensate for the slaves in Missouri, provided they shall all be emancipated by act of the provided they shall all be emancipated by act of the slature. The resolution was passed with a to facilitate Congressional action on the sub-Legislature

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Assembly was a scene of excitement, occasioned by the nomination of Mr. Callicott, a Democrat, for Speaker, by the Republicans. The voling is going on, each Democrat making a speech as his name is called. ALBANT, Jan. 16.—The House adjourned to-day without taking a ballot for Speaker. The voting was staved off by a long speedi made by Mr. Fields (Dem.) against time.

Loss of Horses at Sea.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—A private letter states that six-ty horses, of the 12th Massachusetts Battery, died during the passage to Fort Monroe, on account of the rough weather. The vessel which conveyed the ery was detained in Boston harbor two or three days of pleasant weather, waiting a clearance from the custom house.

Freshet in the Lehigh and Delaware Thomas A. Morgan, Capt. Plim, from Yorktown, "Rivers. brought down two rebel prisoners, cavalrymen. EASTON, Jan. 16.—There is a freshet in the Lehigh

and Delaware rivers.

And Delaware rivers. No damage to the canals has yet been reported. ΜΑυσΗ ΌΗυΝΚ, Jan. 16.—There is a freshet here, the river being eight feet on the dam at six o'clock The wagon bridge leading to East Mauch Chunk

The Lehigh Valley railroad bridge below here has been injured, and the trains will be stopped for seve-

ral days. The water is now over the wagon road below the Mansion He

Mansion House. It is reported that the Turn Hole bridge, on the Beaver Meadow railroad, has been washed sway, but as yet the report lacks confirmation.

Heavy Snow Storm at Cincinnati.

OINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—Out-door business was generally suspended yesterday on account of the snow storm. The street railroads were stopped from running, and the trains on all the roads leading to the city were behind time. A number did not arrive et all

at all. The roof of the barracks on Vine street fell in: also the roof and a portion of the sate with a several other buildings, having been crushed by the weight of the snow. No lives have been lost so far as is known. The storm is general throughout Ohio and Indiana, and the snow ranges from six inches to two feet in depth.

Kentucky.

that done. I found that the aristocracy looked upon. us as their enemies; and I found that the working and middling classes looked upon us as friends. "Within the first month fourteen thousand of those who compose the bone and sinew of New Or-leans had taken the oath of allegiance, not by lip service only, but from their hearts; and from that those who compose the bone and sinew of New Or-leans had taken the oath of allegiance, not by lip service only, but from their hearts; and from that day I found no man owning slaves who would take the oath of allegiance except for the purpose of sa-ving his property. That way ine rule; there were some excentions... I found the workingmen, thue to the Union, and I found the slaveholders false to the Union. I dealt kindly with the workingmen, and I dealt harshly with the slaveholders. [Loud applause.] "I recognized my friends and my enemies, and I other as there was between Dives and Lazarus. [Applause.] I understand that you have sent forth your sons and brothers, not for the purpose of mak-ing peace, but war, wherever they found enemies. I believe that you sent-out your sons and brothers for the purpose of insisting that the flag of the United States should wave everywhere in sympathy with the powers of the United States; and upon that "I encouraged the laboring men. A thousand to sharing the institution for the preservation of the Union. There were three questions arising out of this measure: 1st. Is slavery wrong? 2d. 1s it an obstacle to the preservation of the Union? 3d. Are the people of the non-slaveholding States in any way responsible for the evils of slavery? He should not argue the first question, but leave it to the con-science of every one. The second would be answered is the effective by every one who would on one science of every one. The second would be answered in the affirmative by every one who voted or sup-norted the confiscation acts. If the third question could be answered in the affirmative, then the peo-ple of the non-slaveholding States ought cheerful-ly to bear their share of the burden necessary to get rid of the evil. He then referred at some learth to the actly introduction of slaver into to get rid of the evil. He then referred at some length to the early introduction of slavery into the country, and quoted from the debates on the subject in the Convention which formed the Consti-tution, claiming that the Northern States were par-tially responsible for the evils of slavery, and to day, for by their votes they opened the land to the im-portation of these wretched beings for twenty long years, and the North should not now refuse to make some sacrifice to remove them. The people of all classes, Puritan and Huguenots, had settled in the State of Missouri, and they had made immense sa-crifices for the Union. It was perfectly plain to him that, glavery must be abolished in this country. Should rebellion succeed, it might linger for a time, but its doom was scaled. The greatest economy

thesis I have acted. "I encouraged the laboring men. A thousand were employed every day by the United States; 34,000 were fed every day by the United States, and over 17,000 of these were foreigners, whose consuls as-sumed to represent them, but who did not 'represent them truly, because the consuls represent commerce and property, not men. "But those men had no voice in the newspapers shrowd or at home and the consequence was their nding! From P but its doom was scaled. The emancipation of slavery in Missouri would be the greatest economy to the Government. Not long since, Jeff Davis, in a speech, expressed the hope of freeing Missouri, and also expressed his solicitude and hope for Kentucky. Now, why did he not express his desire for Ohio or Illinois 1. If the presence of slavery in the two former States makes the chief of the rebellion pre-sume that he has some claim on them, then the peace-ful removal of that institution would make him re-

abroad or at home, and the consequence was, their thanks and their applause were never heard, while the complaints of the property men, who felt that when they were struck slavery was struck, flowed all over Europe and the North; and every misreall over Europe and the North; and every misre-presentation that the malice of enemies and traitors could devise was resorted to in order to embarrass, and, if possible, defeat my plans. But there is one thing I have a right to say—and I thank you, sir, for adverting to it—and that is, that from the first week when our soldiers, entered New Orleans until I left there, it was as safe, as quiet, and as conve-nient to attend to one's business, by day or by night, as ever it was in the best-governed cities of the North—even our own. [Loud aplause.] "Be not deceived. Be not weary! Remembe, this : that while we may feel this war is hard for us it is the effort of desperation for them. I have seen the conscript law of the South taking the boy of sixteen and the old man of sixty—the school-master not excepted—and force them into the ranks. While it costs us effort, it costs them desperation.

ful removal of that institution would make him re-linquish all such supposed claim. Slavery removed from Missouri, treason would give up all hopes of that State, and sullenly retire from her borders, leaving her to achieve her high destiny in the ranks of the free States. He argued at length in favor of the constitutionality of the measure, claiming that there was power under the Constitution to pass this measure almost the same as removing the Indians from the States. It had seemed strange to him that the North would not cease its de-nunciations of slavery for a time, that the South might reflect, and with that reflection put slavery away; but it was stranger still that the South, with herpopulation cramped and industry destroyed. with herpopulation cramped and industry destroyed, should still eling to this curse as the inebriate elings to his cups. In these troubles about slavery the bor-der States had suffered the most. The people of the free States would not settle there because slavery

mater not excepted and force them into the ranks. While it costs us effort, it costs them desperation. While it costs us labor; it costs them life-blood. I wish that they might be won back without this; but so they have not chosen. As long as life lasts, as long as any power remains, we must stand by the Union, one and indivisible. [Applause.] "Every stream, every lake, every river, every mountain, that ever belonged to the flag of the United States must still remain under the flag of the United States, cost what it will, cost what it may. [Enthusiastic applause.] If, as you flatter-ingly observed, I shall go back with the determination never to give up, never to compromise, [renewed ap-plause.] never to have anything but that flag of ours as the symbol of our nationality. Whoever The states would not serve there occause shavery was there; and the people from slave States would not come because they were so near the North. They had tried all means to be at peace. They had adopted all the panaceas of Democracy, all the com-promises of the Whigs and all the nostrums of the publicans, but all in vain. We are now in a war with this institution. The horder States want to be at peace, and wish to adopt measures to secure a permatical peace. There is an attempt now to raise up a party on the basis of the old agitation, but that will do no good, and such an attempt should be repu-diated. If the object be to restore the Union by com-promises before the rebels are beaten and lay down differs from that let him go south of Mason and Dixon's line—he has no business here. [Applause.] heir arms, it will be of no avail, and worse than seless, for the rebels demand peace on the basis of Great complaint has been made of the arbitrary Arrests of this Government. If there is any blame it is partly the fault of Congress, and they have left the Administration to its own discretion, reserving

differs from that fet min go south of mason and Dixon's line—he has no business here. [Applause.] "Let me repeat—because I hear there are some who falter—come what may, whether weal or wo, there is one thing which we will not lose, and that is—the supremacy of this Government over every inch of our boundary. "I desire a single word on the question of eman-cipation. On that question, you know, I have held certain opinions. These opinions have received, in some degree, correction. I have views to offer, which, I think, will commend themselves to the judgment of every one of you. "Is there a man here who doubts that some time or other, in the providence of God, the negro is to be free—and that some day the protection of the laws will be extended over him, and that he will become free? No man doubts that, and all desire to guard against the evils that may arise from that change, and which cannot be made without disorganizing our political system. It is my opinion that all this has political system. It is my opinion that all this has been sent upon the nation for some great object; and it is my opinion that it will be easier at this time to settle this question that to leave it to be settled hereafter.

we have now a war upon us, and it slavery be the cause, the State of Missouri offers to sacrifice it on "Is it not evident to every mind that the day and "Is it not evident to every mind that the day and hour have come when all men, so far as this country is concerned—and it is the last refuge of slavery on the globe—shall be in political rights free and equal, as they were declared by the Declaration of Inde-gendence? [Applause.] Let no man be concerned about the question of social equality. They will be just so far equal as God has made them equal, and no more and no less. Take care lest use be found figh-ing against God. If He has not made them our equals; they will not be our equals. But He has made them free. God will have them free. God willed them free. God will have then free. And let His will be done."

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.

MEETING OF THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF THE ANDERSON CAVALRY .-- An adjourned meeting of the relatives and friends of the Anderson Cavalry, now in the field at Nashville. Tenn., was held at half past seven o'clock last evening, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1009 Chestnut street. Mr. Wm. H Maurice was in the chair, and Mr. A. B. Bosler Se-cretary. The meeting opened with prayer by Mr. Thomas T. Mason. The President then stated that the object of the meeting was two-fold i Firstly, to hear the report of the delegation which left the room on Schwadyr wach, which bed into a stated the on Saturday week, which had just returned from

Quertermasters' Vouchars	OILSFish Oils are unchanged and prove
Quartermasters' Vouchers	LIUSPER UNITS IN FOOD TERMEST OF STREAM
Cold 14640011742	nu upir Lard Oil on private ferma. When the
Messrs. M. Schulze & Co., No. 16 South Third street,	Sales of 1,500 oblis at 40,000 free for remained and and
quote foreign exchange for the steamer City of Wash-	
	PLASTERThere is very little conligit Last
ington, fróm New York as follows:	
London, 60 days' sight160 @163	RICEThere is very little offering; sales of Final
Do. 3 days161%@163%	34 / 2600 / 21 C. CASI).
Paris, 60 days' sight 31 42%@3f 45	SALT. There have been no appival, of Linger to
Do. 3 days	cargoes of Turk's Island sold at 200 30 7 ba
Antwerp, 60 days' sight	SEEDS Cloverseed continues active, and pro-
Bremen, 60 days' sight	advance: sales of 6,000 bus common and prince rainy
Hamburg, 60 days' sight 55 @ 55%	\$6,50@7 ? bu. Timothy is selling at \$127
Hamburg, 60 days' sight	sales of 300 but at the letter former 11
Leipsic, 60 days' sight	sales of 300 bus at the latter figure. Flaxe 1942
Leipsic, 60 days' sight	SUGAR -Thomas a firm fully in the
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight 60 @ 61	SUGARThere is a firm feeling in the material
Frankfort, 60 days' sight, 61 @ 62	moderate inquiry, with sales of 300 hhds, including in
이번에 실패했는 것 같은 것 같	at 93 @1014c, and New Orleans at 1016 11 10 11
The following is the amount of coal shipped over the	SPIRITS Brandy and Gin are held with the
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the	ness, and but little selling. N. E. Rumis stair and
	gallon. Whisky is firmer, with sales of Louble Par
week ending Wednesday, January 14, 1863, and since	
January 1:	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 is lather better, with sales of environment
Week. Previously. Total.	1 at 1920 110, and connerv at himinist 7 h.
Tons Tong Tong	1 TOBACCO.—The stock of manufactured is he if in
1645. 1045. 1015. 1015.	1 and very light; a small sale of common Leaf wards
1602	at 8%(a), four months.
10020000 10,000	WOOL-The domand for the fine grades cause
Week. Previously. Total. Tons. Tons. Tons. 1862	good and prices are looking up, with sales of 2005
Dogranos	common and quarter blood at 64@6Sc, fine at 60% c
The following is the amount of coal transported on the	pulled at 5Sc 7 fb.
	The following are the receipts of Flour and the
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week	this port for the past week:
ending Thursday, January 15, 1963;	Flour
Tons Cwt	Wheat
From Port Carhon	Corn
"Pottsville	Oats
" Schuvikill Haven	
" Auburn 151 05	Markets by Telegraph.
" Port Clinton 4.711 11	BALTIMORE, Jan. 16 Flour buoyant ; Ohin an
From Port Carbon	\$7.50. Wheat steady and scarce: red \$1.50?!
	Comp active at 9960000 rollow 906022 Will
Total Anthracite coal for the week 38.623 16	Corn active at 88@90c; yellow 82@83c. Willy
From Harrisburg, total Bituminous coal for w'k 3,160 19	steady at 47c. New Mess Pork \$15.75.

Total of all kinds for the week. 41.784 1 276,524 0 SEORGE, L. BUZBY, E. C. BIDDLE, INO, E. ADD.CKS, .318.305

ties of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one and the corresponding time of 1862 as fol AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADE ows:

36,770,746 9,551,563 7,751,123 8,373,162 4,544,786 4,450,676

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan 1 The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

Wall street is comparatively quiet to-day, feverisl ness growing out of the extraordinary rise in gold hav ing quite subsided. The reaction in gold of 2%@3 cent. from the high points of yesterday seems to re lieve the anxiety of the street, and we notice a much more comfortable feeling among the banks and stoc houses. SUN RISES..... HIGH WATER.. ARRIVED Bark Emerald Isle, (Br) Hunts. Bit of with sugar, cigars, &c, to Steward Constant to B A Sonder & Co. * Brig Itasca, Robe, H days from Relation &c, to S S Scattergood & Co. Brig Ambrose Light, Stald, 11 days from with molasses to John Mason & Co. Brig Abby Elleu, Gilmore, 5 days from Fil ballast to Twelle & Co. Schr Lion, Creighton, 14 days from Fil

houses. The Stock market is dull, and a triffe lower. The in-creased activity in money restricts operations for the rise, and some of the speculative stocks are 100 F cept, lower, without, however, any pressure to the market One of the most encouraging features of the market today is the improvement of 11/202 F cent, in Govern-ment cicks

Schr Lion, Greighton, 14 days from Hevel b G W Bernadou & Bro. Schr D S Siner, May, 6 days from Acquistic Schr D S Siner, May, 6 days from Acquiation act to captain. Schr Sarah Gullen, Cullen, 3 days from N=WTM ballast to L Andenried & Co. Schr Young America, Lawrence, 1 day = = Tw post, with bark to J L Bewley & Co. Schr Rebecca, Carey, 1 day from Lewes, Delwe to Jas L Bewley & Co. Schr Lucy J Warren, Warren, from Alexan ballast to Crowell & Collins. City foe Boat, Schellonger, 7 days from Lais-towed thereto ship Lizze Moses, for San Frazier ishe anchored at I P M yesterday. Coming appre-fruit-loaded brig, a deeply-ladin brig, sappre-West Indits, and Schr Lion, from Matanzas.

to day is the improvement of 13:693 B cent, in Govern-ment stocks. Any work of the address are Frie Galena, and Chi, case and Rock Island, while Cleveland and Toledo and Illinois Central are firm at full prices. Michigan South-ern is also in good demand. Eric closes after the first board with sales at 736/73/2. Hudson, 92, Harlem 356/83/4. Prairie du Chien is 45 bid. The closing sales of Illinois Central were at 90. The dividend just declared is 2 B cent. The directors were restrained from making it 4 B cent, by an agreement with the full-paid stockholders, who would then demand an extra dividend of 2 B cent. The company will be free to pay any amount in July. ree to pay any amount in July. The bond market is lower to-day on nearly all descrip-

The bond market is lower to day on nearly all descrip-tions. There is a rise of 2 B cent. in Illinois Central Con-struction bonds; sales at 122. Of the State stocks Missouris advanced 2; Virginias 4, while Californias lost 3 B cent. of the advance of resterday. Ohto long loan sold at 115. Governments are decidedly better to-day. The relief to be afforded by the one hundred million treasury-note bill has induced speculative purchases at the low prices. The coupons of 1851 rose 124, the coupons of 1874 226. Seven-thirties are in good demand at 102@10224. Certifi-cates rose 12 B cent. The noney market is moderately active, but the sup-ply is easy at 6 B cent. This advance in rates brings a large amount of outside capital into the street, and first-class borrowers supply themselves at 366 B cent. Gold opened at 163%@1474, against 1472@185 last even-ing, and on the call at the board dropped to 14514, with large sels. Afterwards 164 was paid. Gold closes at 1464@1482. Dutiable demand notes are in good request at 1414@142. Bxchange on London is duil at 1601/@162 P cent. for first-class bills. CLEARED. Schr Central America, Lepren, New Orleans, Wo:

Schr General America, Lepfert, Acht Great Virgar, Schr & Co. Schr Greenland, Heather, Charlestown, Isaac & Co. Schr Sarah Gullen, Cullen, N York, L Audentiel¹³ Schr D H Bills, Rich, Boston, Schr L Phleger, Navlor, Alexandria, Tyler, St. 24 Schr Village Queen, Hawkinstrom, captain, Schr Village Queen, Hawkinst, Providence, M P. F. Schr Jaa Tilton, Davis, Portland, J E Barley & Str H L Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A Grove, Jr.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange

The following vessels are at the Breakwi-Atlantic, for Fortress Monroe: hrig Harriet, den, and a brig, name uknown, apparents trim, together with schrs Marr Forest, for A Elliott, with wood, and James Dobod. To cutter Dobbin has left for Wilmington, Del. all of brigs and schooners left the Breakwing how the about for a treely perise.

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 16. Reported by S. E. SLAYMARER, Philadelphia Exchange.] FIRST BOARD.

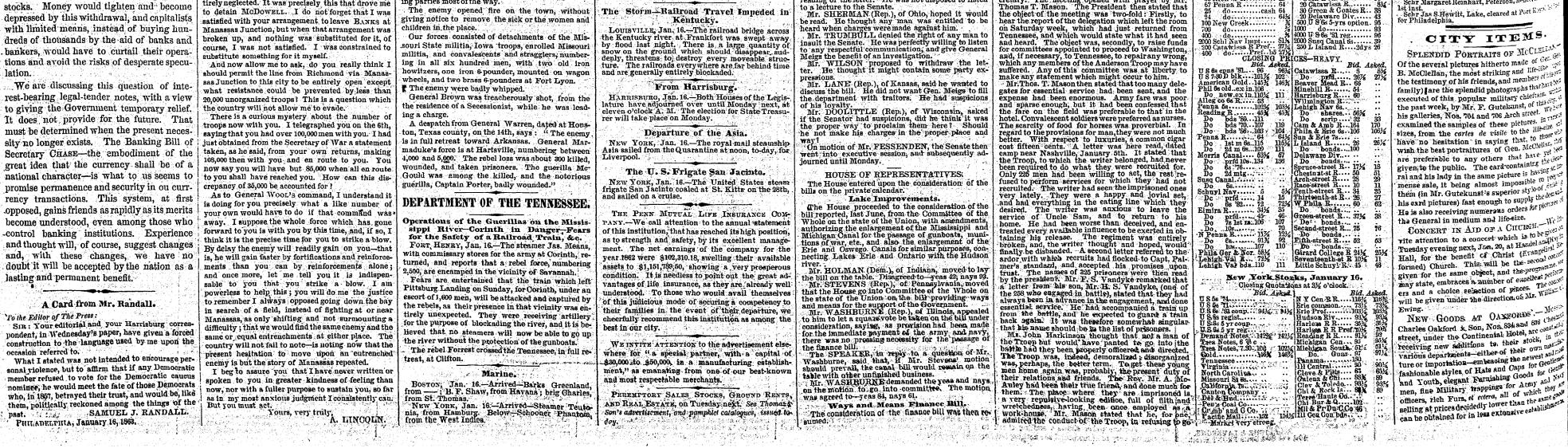
night of the 13th for their respective parts of a leaving about ien or twelve sail in the harbor Yours, &c, AARON MAR MEMORANDA. Ship Connectiont, Spedden, from Liverpoint VI was of the Skerics Sist ult. Ship Oswego, Card, sailed from Liverpoint and Philadelphia. Brie Dala Philadelphia Brig Delaware, Ross, hence, arrived at Luli Brig Mazatlan, Merryman, from Portland in Phia, remained at Newport 14th inst. Schr Alida, Lambert, from Boston for Philadel Newport 13th inst. Schr Robert Raikes, Hawes, from Boston it Philadel

6 400 New Creek..... 100 do..... 8 Commercial Bk....

Schr Robert Raikes, Hawes, from Beston Trans Schr Robert Raikes, Hawes, from Beston Trans Schrs Lizzie Maul, Frambes, and R W Ditter and hence, arrived at Port Royal Sth inst. Schrs Spray, Price, and Northern Light, Ireining arrived at Port Royal 9th inst. Schr R B Howlett, Somers, cleared at Port Ker Ult, for Philadelphia, via Fernandina. Schr W F Garrison, Morris, cleared at Port Ker Schr & Philadelphia. Schr Armenia, Bartleit, cleared at Port Real Schr Marietta Tilton, Tilton, May Queen, 6 5, 3 B. Bateman, hence, arrived at Port Royal Star Schr Margaret Reinhart, Peterson, hence, at Schr Margaret Reinhart, Peterson, hence, at Port Schr Margaret Reinhart, Peterson, hence, at Port Ker

500 U S 7 S0 T.N. .. blank, 102

Huntingdon& BTR 15



Utah. Mr. HOWARD (Rep.) offered a resolution; which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Terri tories to report whether the publication of the mes sage of the Governor of Utah, has been suppressed

so, what was the cause, and what was the messag Quartermaster General.

Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts, called up the bill to increase the clerical force in the Quartermaster General's Department. He offered to be read a letter from Gen. Meight internet. The ontered to be leady to ter from Gen. Meight relating to the remarks made in the Senate concerning his loyalty. The letter went on to say that if the charges were made, the authority ought to be given. Mr. TRUMBULLI (Rep.) objected to the further were the the back of the removed internet is listed

ading of the letter. He was not disposed to listen

Consolidation of Regiments-On motion of Mr. WILSON, (Rep.), of Massachu-setts, the bill was postponed, and the bill for the consolidation of regiments taken up. After discussion it was also postponed. Smithsonian Institution. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Vice Presi dent appoint a member in the Board of Regents o the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancy oc casioned by the death of Senator Pearce.

only the privilege to complain of whatever court the Administration may adopt. The loss of slaver can do the Border States no harm, if the Government will compensate the owners. He should say nothin about the character of slavery. It did not becom

him to praise it while inaugurating measures for its abolition. As a member from a slave State and a slaveholder, he should not heap excertaions upon it, but he had not the heart to curse slave-

holders simply because they were slaveholders. He had always firmly believed that the institu-tion in itself was not antagonistic to the perfect success of the country, and there was not an irre-

pressible conflict between freedom and slavery. But

he altar of her country.

to giving the Government temporary relief. It does not provide for the future. That must be determined when the present neces-Secretary CHASE-the embodiment of the great idea that the currency shall be of a national character-is what to us seems to promise permanence and security in ou currrency transactions. This system, at first opposed, gains friends as rapidly as its merits become understood, even among those who -control banking institutions. Experience and thought will, of course, suggest changes and, with these changes, we have no doubt it will be accepted by the nation as a

lasting and permanent benefit.

lation.

A Card from Mr. Randall.

To the Edilor of The Press : SIR : Your editorial and your Harrisburg corres pondent, in Wednesday's paper, have given a forced construction to the language used by me upon the occasion referred to.

What I stated was not intended to encourage personal violence, but to affirm that if any Democratic member refused to vote for the Democratic caucus nominee, he would meet the fate of those Democrati who, in 1857, betrayed their trust, and would be, like them, politically reckoned among the things of the past. SAMUEL J. RANDALL.