THE PRESS, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) BY JOHN W. FORNEY, OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS, EGIRIERN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier stilled to Subscribers out of the City at BIGHT DOLLARS MER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, TWO DOL-1 ARS FOR THREE MONTHS-invariably in advance for the aue ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six Lines constitute a square. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

VOL. 6.-NO. 146.

from solid iron. One or two of the boats received a sbot through their ports; but the casualities result-ing therefrom are small in number. On the Louis-ville we lost twelve, on the De Kalb seventeen, and on the Rattler two. There was no loss either on the Lexington or Cincinnati.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE GUNBOATS.

THE ATTACK RESUMED.

as well as heavy artillery, with musketry in profu-sion, was belching forth to increase the volume of

din and confusing sounds, and add to the terror and destructiveness of the action.

THE GUNBOATS AND THE FORT.

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four DoL-LARS PER ANNUM, in advance.



THURSDAY, JANUARY 22. 1863.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE GUNBOATS. We had thus silenced half of the guns working against us, and had as yet received no serious damage, when signals were displayed from the flag-ship to withdraw from the action. The cause of this early withdrawal, when every prospect favored an early success in silencing the rebel battery, did not at first appear, and much dissatisfaction and-grumbling were manifested by the crews of the vari-ous boats engaged; but it was soon known through-out the squadron that it had been previously agreed between the navel and army commanders that, at a certain hour, the navy should withdraw and the land forces would make an assault. But for some unexplained reason the army did not come to time, and, although the gunboats were withdrawn at the appointed time, the army mude no assault. This was probably owing to the existence of heavy ob-structions in their line of march, which prevented them getting into position at the proper time. A CONSULTATION. The Capture of Arkansas Post-Sketch of the Village and Fortifications-The Plan of Investment-Brilliant Operations of the Military and Naval Forces-Two Days' Fighting and Final Surrender.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, Ark., January 11, 1863. PRELIMINARY.

After the repulse of General Sherman's army and After the repulse of General Sherman's army and the assumption of the command by Gen. McCler-nand, it was declided to withdraw from the Yazoo ri-er. It was at first ordered for the army to debark at Milliken's Bend and go into encampmont there, preparatory to the adoption of new plans for the campaign. Before the troops had been placed on shore, the order was changed, and the expedition started up the river as far as Montgomery Point, opposite the mouth of White river. It was an-counced that we were to "proceed on an important military enterprise," but beyond this nothing was known. It was generally suspected that we were to attempt the capture of Arkansas Post. AT OUR FIRST RENDEZYOUS. A CONSULTATION. Early in the following evening General McClelr-nand visited the Admiral, when a long consultation ensued, at which the plan of battle for Sunday was agreed upon. It was also agreed upon, as a wise plan, to give the beleaguered garrison as little rest as possible during the intervening night, and accord-ingly the gunboats were directed to fire a shot every, half hour. This desultory firing was not designed to do any great amount of damage, and probably did not; but it unquestionably had the effect of depri-ving some rebels of their usual night's rest, and thus unfitted them in a measure for duty on the following day. Sunday morning, at daylight, our gunboats were to resume the cannonade upon the fort; but the morning dawned with a dense fog spreading over the river, which prevented the gun-boats moving up into action until nearly nine o'clock, at which hour the attack was resumed. THE ATTACK RESUMED.

AT OUR FIRST RENDEZVOUS.

AT OUR FIRST RENDEZVOUS. The military and naval fleet reached Montgomery Point on the morning of the 8th, and remained throughout that day quietly at rest. On the morn-ing of the 9th the boats commenced the ascent of white eiver, the gunboats Louisville and Pittsburg taking the lead, followed by the Marmora and the transports. The latter were headed by the steamer Tigress, the flagboat of General McClernaud. It was expected that we might be annoyed by rebel batteries on the banks of the White; but none were discovered; not even a solitary cuerilla made his discovered; not even a solitary guerilla made his presence manifest, though it is quite probable that many of them were in the brushwood noting our

MOVING UP THE WHITE.

THE ATTACK RESUMED. THE ATTACK RESUMED. For one hour the cannonading was equal to that of the previous day. The enemy had, during the night, replaced the gun we had dismounted on the previous evening, and also had supplied gunners for the other gun silenced, so that their whole battery was in play. As the log lifted the morning shone out bright and beautiful, and nature put on her most beautiful garb. The cannonading that followed was sadly in contrast with the clear sky and the glad-some sun. Heavy reports of artillery, and loud shouts of excited men, were all the sounds to be heard, and these seemed in sad discord with the smiling ap-pearance of nature. But the battle had commenced, and soon it raged with its intenset fury. The artmy on the shore had already, on their left wing, entered an extensive abattis, and were forcing their way up to the rife pits of the enemy against a continuous volley of musketry, while the right of our line was held in check by the shots of our own gunboats. Thus the roar of artillery was inter-mingiled with the din of musketry and the shouts of victorious men until the volume of inharmonious sounds became musical in its discordance. Light artillery was planted by Gen. Sherman in a com-manding position to shell the rebel position from in-land, which drew responses not only from field ar-tillery but from the main fort, two guns of which bore directly upon our assauting column. Thus, between nine and ten o'clock A. M., the battle be-came general in every sense of the word, and light as well as heavy artillery, with musketry in protu-sion, was belching forth to increase the volume of The transports, preceded by the gunboats, ascended the White, and on reaching the cut-off pushed steadi-ly forward, and were soon ploughing the red waters of the Arkansas. This stream, for the last three hundred miles of its course, is exceedingly torthous, and is full of snags and sandbars. From these cauand is full of sings and skndoars. From these cau-ses our progress was necessarily slow, and it was nearly night before we arrived at Belleville, a small town on the south bank of the river, and about ten miles below Arkansas Post by the course of the stream. This place had been selected as a point of rendezvous, preparatory to the attack on the Post. The boats of one division were tied up to the south thank while those of two other divisions of the army tank, while those of two other divisions of the army fastened to the north bank, about a mile above, and commenced throwing troops ashore. rowing tro

A FLANK MOVEMENT.

Une division had gone up the White river, without passing through the cut-off, and landed on the west bank of that stream, so as to come in on the roads leading from Arkansas Post to Little Rock, and thus secure the line of the rebels retreat to the in-terior of the State. With our forces thus disposed we felt certain of canturing the anemy's position we folt certain of capturing the enemy's position. We determined to leave them no opportunities to thee, and by outling them off in all directions to make our success complete.

ARKANSAS POST.

This is the oldest settlement in the State of Arkan-sa, and was founded by the French in 1685. For many years it was a frontier trading-post, and was the resort of the hunters and trappers of the Arkan-ses river, and the then almost unknown Indian ter-ritory. It is situated on the first high ground on the Arkansas river, and is on a bluff about eighty feet high. Back of the-town is a sloping strip of land about half a mile in width, extending to a forest on the edge of the bottom land reaching to White river. the edge of the bottom land reaching to White river. In a high stage of water this land is overflowed, but at present is comparatively dry. The bluff and the sloping ground are cleared, while the bottom land is for the nicst part covered by a dense cypress forest. A few farms and clearings were found; but by far the larger portion has never been redeemed from its natural state. POSITION OF THE FORT.

POSITION OF THE FORT. The river here makes a sharp bend to the north-ward, forming a complete U. The bluff strikes the outside of the bend, and the town of Arkansas Post, contailing less than five hundred inhabitants, is situated on the bluff, near the river. Just below it, in a position looking for three miles down the sweep below the bend, the rebels, more than a year ago.

seems to have been their main reliance, the fire of the enemy began to slacken, as if their force had become disheartened. But still their other guns were worked with some animation, while all the batteries of our gunboats poured in upon them a most damaging fire. As yet not a single shot had struck any of our vessels since the action com-menced, although many fell in close proximity, and our fire did not slacken in the least. We had at-tained perfect ranges, and each shot we fired was becoming more and more close, until it was with the utmost hazard that they could work their guns at all. We slaughtered their gunners; but, obsti-nately, they put others in their places. We silenced one, and finally two, of their guns; but still the re-maining two kept fearlessly at work. It was despe-ration on their part, and they manifested a determi-nation to fight to the last.

AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI. [From the Jackson (Miss.) Appeal, Jan. 9.] The progress of the enemy in this section of the State seems not only to have been checked, but, we have reason to believe he has fallen back to most of the positions he originally held on the line of the Charleston Railroad. With the exception, perhaps, of his advance to Holly Springs—which he reoccu-pied after its capture by Van Dorn-this is un-doubtedly the case. On the line of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad he had no troops this side of Memphis, and our people are entirely free from THE GUNBOATS AND THE FORT. Up till ten o'clock the duel between the gunboats and the fort had been wholly barren of results. About this time a shell was directed, either from the Louisville or DeKalb, though which is a point in dispute, as both vessels fired almost simul-taneously, which exploded directly over and close to a hundred-pounder Parrott gun, mounted on the southern parapet of the rebel fort, and which had given our vessels the greatest anxiety and trouble, disabling every man engaged in working the gun. With field glasses we could plainly see that not less than seven of the poor fellows were literally blown to pieces, their limbs being torn Asunder and their hodies severed into shapeless masses and scattered throughout their works. Nine others, either en-gaged in working the gun or standing by it, were counted among the wounded, who were borne from the spot by those who rushed to their rescue, or dis-covered dragging their crippled limbs over the ground to a place of refuge. Not a man was left to work the gun, and throughout the rest of the en-gagement it was not again fired. THE EREPL.

gagement it was not again fired THE REBEL FIRE SLACKENS. With the silencing of this immense piece, which seems to have been their main reliance, the fire of attention?

and Tennessee Raitroad he had no troops this side of Memphis, and our people are entirely free from his presence and outrages. We do not learn whether any steps have been taken to re-establish mail facilities to all points now out-side the Union lines, but if not, it should be done at once. Communication is, we learn, entirely unin-terrupted as far north as Horn Lake, and there is no reason why the people of Panola and De Soto counties should remain isolated a single day. Had it not been for the unwise act of our own friends in destroying the long bridge across the Tallahatchie, railroad trains could be run as formerly to Cold Water, without interruption, in a very few days; but the absence of this facility can be overcome, and the public, who have suffered so much, accommo-dated. Will not the special agents of the Post Office Department give this matter their carnest and early attention?

Richmond I find very little changed. Yankee. secounts had prepared me to see the inhabitants, generally, barefooted and underfed. But I never saw better dressed people in the streets, nor a great-er show of ladies. All tell me there was not the slightest apparent panic in the town, even during, the desperate seven days' fight; and it is refreshing to hear men, women, and children, speak with such sovereign scorn of the Yankees. The eity is, of course, thronged with strangers, and not even in Paris do you see so many empty sleeves, nor hear the clatter of so many wooden leers. All, however.

house I spent a few days, walking with me, came, suddenly upon his two children sitting on a fende with their argro nurse, and all three were singing, plaintively, "My Marylanders of the poor fellow's eyes filled up. If they can do no better for the present, these Marylanders of the southern counties can, at least, help and forward (Confederates who desire to break the blockade and clear the Yankec lines; and this they do most zealously. Their horses, carriages, negroes, boats, all are at the service of any good Southern man ; and, in short, by their sid and fur-therance, a party of ten of us, including two officers of the Confederate service, ran across the river (more than two miles wide) close by four gunboats, and under the bows of a Yankee revenue cruiser. Nexit morning in old Virginia, and no our way to the now famous city of Richmond. We immediately found ourselves among the Confederate pickets; and 1 view; two horsemen, one well mounted, the other not, partly in uniform, the bits, stirrups, and send-bards rusty, and in the hand of each, instend of acarbine, a double-barrelid shorgun. Near the shore we hired a mule wagon to carry us on, and shorty after starting we met some more horsemen, accom-panied by an officer who was very well mounted, the ecountry and in the hand of each, instend of rady. He stopped us to asik if we brought any news. Richmend I find very little changed. Yankee secounts had prepared me to see the inhabitatis, generally, barefooted and underfed. But: I never saw befter dreased people in the streets, nor a great er show of I find. eary little changed. Yankee saw befter dreased people in the streets, nor a great er show of ladies. All tell me thore, was not the subightest apparent panie in the town, even in far is do you see so many empty sleeves, nor her

little one's shoulders did not please a constable who passed that way. Both nurse and child were carried off to the police office. From Baltimore I proceeded through the "south-ern counties" of Maryland, a rich tobacco country, inhabited by a most worthy class of planters, (most of them Catholics), and all, to a man, warm in the cause of the Confederacy; but their district is sur-rounded on three sides by the sea, and is therefore at the mercy of the gunboats. On the other side it ad-joins the District of Columbia, and is held in awe by the huge army there. No part of all the South, not in Virginia, not in South Carolina, is more entirely Southern in principle and interest than these south-ern counties; but as the North will strain every nerve to hold the command of the Chesapeake Bay, it must crush out and exterminate these original Marylanders. They are doomed : the Celts of Erris and Tyrawley were never more inexorably predes-tined to utter destruction, and the method of pro-cedure is this wise; they are bullied and tormented by constant pairoling of cavalry through the country. uopted.

nance Department. Court of Claius. The bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was taken up, the question being on the mo-tion of Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected—yeas 18, nays 20. The question then recurred on Mr. Grimes' (lowa) motion to inseit a substitute, repealing the original act establishing the court. Rejected—yeas 11, nays 25. AMT. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, contended that it this bill was passed it would open the way for thousands of claims. He proposed, if he could get the opportunity, to offer an amendment that no money should be drawn from the treasury on the judgments from the Court of Claims until all debts arising from the war had been settled. It was only yesterday that he was called on by five soldiers of a New Hampshire regiment, who had been in all the battles on the Potomae, from the first Bull Run to the late affair at Fredericksburg, and had not received a dollar of Government money for the first six moliths. They had heard Congress was at last arousing itself to the necessity of paying these starting soldiers who had left their familles and come to defend the capital and country. This law will open the doors of the treasury to a vast horde of speculators and private claimants, who seem to have imbibed the idea that the treasury is their pri-

vernor of the State, and thus commissioned. He commanded a militia regiment in the service of the United States. Mr. McPHERSON (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said his own former position in the army was of a vo-lunteer character. He did not design to shrink from any duty, and considered the remarks of Mr. Dawes as to the overshadowing influence of the Executive to be merely suppositious in their character. He believed there was an incommetbility in bolding of speculators and private claimants, who seem to have imbibed the idea that the treasury is their pri-vate property; and a haw opening the treasury is like the laws of the Medes and Persians, never to

wo-thirds. 69. Agreed to.

as to the overshadowing influence of the Executive to be merely suppositious in their character. He believed there was an incompatibility in holding a military commission while claiming a seat in the House. The only question with him was whether, having served part of the time in the field and part in the House, Colonel Vandeveer for-feited his seathere? Mr. ORITTENDEN (Union), of Kentucky, said that for the want of other excitement, gentlemen had gone out of their way to suppose themselves lectured by the gentleman from Massachusetts. He sustained the position of the gentleman. Mr. WILSON, replying to Mr. Dawes, said he did yesterday question the soundness of his positions and now maintained that under the circumstances of this case the Colonel Vandeveer. Mr. OLIN (Rep.), of New York, suggested that this subject be deferred to some fixed day, and then brought before the House in a way by which they may be enabled to vote intelligently upon it, and also consider the more important question whether they will decide it by a mere majority, or a vote of two-thirds. The House then voted to postpone the resolution till the 3d of March next, resulting in yeas 78, nays

69. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsyl-vania, the House concurred in all the Senate amend-ments to the Military Academy bill.

estimated below, rather than above, what may rea-sonably be anticipated. It may be assumed, further, that without material changes in the business of the country, the revenue from the same sources, for the fiscal year 1863-4, will not be less than \$150,000,000.

State of the Union. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of general debate

general debate. Mr. HARDING (U.), of Kentucky, said that the

Mr. HARDING (U.), of Kentucky, said that the President's emancipation proclamation had united the South as he had predicted, as one man, and para-lyzed the efforts of the loyal men, so as to leave but little hope of a restoration of the Union. The Presi-dent had, finally yielded his former position to the influence of persistent radicals. The proclamation was a war on the Constitution. It was nothing but a hold and absolute assumption of deepotic power

a bold and absolute assumption of despotic power, which would wrest from the people the right of self-

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Messrs. STEIN and MOTT each presented peti-

Messrs. STEIN and MOTT each presented peti-tions from Liehigh county, for the passage of a law to prevent the Lehigh. Navigation Company from building dams above Mauch Chunk, and empower-ing it to build a railroad in lieu thereof. Mr. STEIN presented petitions from Northamp-ton county, for power to levy a special tax to reim-burse those who have advanced money to pay boun-ties to volunteers. Mr. REILLY, a petition for the recharter of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill county. Mr. ROBINSON, a remonstrance from a majority of the stockholders of the Mifflin County Bank against the proposed change in its charter. **Reports of Committees.**

Reports of Committees. The following bills were reported favorably: To extend the charter of the York County Mutual Insurance Company; the supplement to the Howard Sunday-School Building Association; the bill re-quiring the Quakake Railroad Company to fence their road in Rush township, Schuylkill county.

ersons holding lands by locations and office titles.

Bills Considered.

tension of Bedford street, in the city of Philadel-phia, was considered and passed to third reading, and postponed. Adjourned.

Pay of the Soldiers.

Bills Passed.

The Alleged Senatorial Corruptions.

On motion of Mr. PERSHING, two additional nembers were added to the committee to investigate

Report from the Auditor General.

A report was received from the Anditor General in reference to a loan for arming the State. The re-port sets forth that all the bonds, to the amount of \$3,000,000, were subscribed for and taken at par. None have yet been redeemed:

The Election of State Treasurer

HOUSE.

State.

Reports of Committees.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1863

which would wrest from the people the right of self-government. No State could be safe with such a power sus-pended over it. No stronger disunion document was ever issued in this country. Those who sanc-tion it are ready to yield their liberty, and confess themselves slaves. He spoke about arbitrary ar-rests, etc., and said that any man in the Executive office, who usurps power under the miserable, de-testable subterfuge of "military necessity," de-serves to be called a tyrant. The Abolition creed was short, but full of horror and blood. Secession-iste furpished the five sand the Abolitoriet the was short, but full of horror and blood. Secession-ists furnished the fire, and the Abolitionists the fuel to kindle the conflagration now sweeping through the land. Withdraw the fuel, and the fire of Secession will soon burn out. He had no hope of reunion under the present radical policy. The Democratic party of the North and South would crush out both Secessionists and Abolitionists, and snatch the Government from run. Mr. WILSON read the Crittenden resolutions, heretofore adopted by the House, declaring that the present deplorable war was caused by the disunion-iets of the South. For this the gentleman de-clares that the war was brought about by Abolition-ists. He (Mr. Wilson) accepted the declaration as expressed by the gentleman under his oath, while he repudiated the sentiment of the speech. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned. larger portion of the country. It would, however, I think, be necessary, if such should be the general rule, that the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to allow additional compensation to as-sessors in portions of the country where the ex-penses of living are larger; which compensation should not in any case amount to more than thirty-five hundred dollars per summ

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

First official Report of the Commissioner of Internal Kevenne-The Operations of the Revenue Act are Entirely Successful-Estimated Aggregate Bevenue for the Fiscal Vear ending in June next \$76,009,000-New Regulations Necessary to Govern the

New Regulations Necessary to Governesse use of Stamps, &c. THEASCHY DEFAUTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAS REVENUE, Jan. 13, 1863, SIB: I have the honor to submit the following statement concerning the organization of this office, and the present condition of its business. It is not in my power to furnish the facts contemplated in the 33d section of the Excise Lawy; nor will the facts therein required deserve consideration until one year of experience, at least, from the first of September, of experience, at least, from the first of September,

I effect I entered upon my duties, as Commissioner of In-ternal Revenue, on the 17th day of July last, and, although the organization of the office is now near-ly accomplished, the returns of assessors and collect-ors are not yet so general and complete in their character as to enable me to furnish statistics of im-portance as the basis of an estimate of the revenue Character as to enable me to furnish statistics of im-portance as the basis of an estimate of the revenue to be derived from specific subjects of taxation. The States not in actual rebellion have been divided into collection districts, corresponding in number, gene-rally, to the Representatives to which they will be severally entitled in the 38th Congress. An assessor and collector have been appointed in each. The whole number of districts is 183, including two in. Virginia not filled by appointment of assessors and collectors.

collectors. The assessors and collectors have been required to The assessors and collectors have been required to make returns of the number of deputy collectors and assistant assessors, and the residence of each. Col-lectors have also been required to state the amount of the penal sum of the bond given by each deputy. The whole number of deputy collectors thus ap-pointed is 898; the number of assistant assessors is 2,558—making an aggregate of collectors, deputy col-lectors, assessors, and absistant assessors of 3,814. There are also 60 male clerks and 8 female clerks who have been appointed in the Treasury Depart.

It may be deemed expedient to more than threy-five hundred dollars per annum. It may be deemed expedient to provide that the salary of assessors in districts which yield a revenue of \$400,000, or less, shall be fixed at \$1,500 per annum; and that in districts where the annual re-ceipts exceed the sum of \$400,000, the assessor shall be optimized to receive 15 of operation to the con-

ceipts exceed the sum of \$400,000, the assessor shall be entitled to receive 1-5 of one per cent. on the ex-cess over \$400,000, in addition to his fixed salary; provided, that in no case shall such commissions and salary exceed the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars per annum. In this connection it may be proper to suggest, also, that the Government should furnish to each collector, and to each assessor, a suitable safe for the preservation of the books and moneys belonging to the Government. Assuming that some additional compensation will be allowing the government of the books and some and the following

be allowed to assessors. I have made the following estimate of they annual expenses of assessing the taxes, the sum of ten thousand dollars in each collection of district; or a total of \$1,830,000. For the collection of

revenue, viz : For expenses of assessing the taxes, the sum of ten thousand dollars in each collection of district, or a total of \$1,330,000. Eor the collection of the taxes in each district, the sum of eight thousand dollars, or \$1,464,000 in all. For stationery, seventy thousand dollars: For advertising by assessors and collectors, thirty — thousand dollars. For salaries of Commissioner and elerks in the office of Internal Revenue, one hundred and twenty thousand dol-lars. For stamp agency at Philadelphia, seven thou-sand and five hundred dollars. Total, three million six hundred and sixteen thousand five hundred dol-lars. Tor stamp agency at Philadelphia, seven thou-sand and five hundred dollars. Total, three million six hundred and sixteen thousand five hundred dol-lars. The only remaining item of expenditure is that of printing. Of this I make no estimate. These estimates of receipts and expenditures show that the co.t of assessing and collecting the taxes, under the present system, will be 2 41-100 per centum; and I have the strongest confidence that, in the States now acknowledging the authority of the Constitution, the expense can never exceed 3 per cent. When the authority of the Government is restabilished in the rebellious States, inthe erroto-ries are altogether disproportionate to the income; indeed, the income will barely meet the cost of col-lection. It may be deemed wise economy to limit the operation of the tax law to the States. This re-life would encourage immigration, and ultimately increase the revenues of the country. When I entered upon the duties of the office, the subject which first engaged my attention, was the preparation of revenue stamps. By the provisions of the law, it was necessary that each stamp should indicate upon its face the nature of the paper or instrument to which it was to be applied. This requisition involved the pre-paration of a large number of engravings and dies, which should be dissimilted for so great an un-dertaking, and, in case an attempt should be

more advantageous to the Government than any other. During the months of October, November, and a portion of December last, the supply of stamps, both in amount and kind, was inadequate, and the office was unable to meet the demand made upon it. Con-sequently, many orders remained unanswered, in whole or in part, for a long period of time. In some cases complaints were made, but I am not aware that any neglect could justly have been attributa-ble, under the circumstances that existed, either to the contractors or to this office. At the present time, the supply of stamps, of every kind, is equal to any probable demand that can be made. The arrange-ments of this office are such, that stamps will be forwarded from Philadelphia within three days after the receipt of the orders. The system of checks and guards adopted is such as justifies the belief that losses to the Government cannot occur, either in connection with the receipt of moneys or the distri-bution of stamps.

.

who have been appointed in the Treasury Depart-ment, and assigned for duty in this office. The whole number of persons employed in assessing and col-lecting the revenue is, therefore, 3,682. The number of assessors and collectors appointed does not corre-spond with the number of districts, as there are se-veral vacancies eviating.

Boord with the number of districts, as there are se-veral vacancics existing. I have not the means, at the present time, of esti-mating, with confidence, the amount of revenue which will be derived under the excise law of July 1, 1862. During the last month, I have caused a careful investigation to be instituted into the seve-ral sources of revenue, and an estimate to be made of the amount which may be derived from each source. source. According to this estimate, there will be received

shoes would be hable to taxation upon the leather whenever it was removed for consumption or manu-facture. The legality of such a ruling is not free from doubt, and I, therefore, respectfully suggest such an alteration of the law as to provide that whenever a manufacturer shall use, or shall remove for con-sumption or use, any articles, goods, wares, or mer-chandise, which if removed for sale would be liable to taxation as manufactures, he shall be assessed upon the saleable value of the articles, goods, wares, or merchandise, so used, or so removed for consump-tion or use. In the absence of legislation upon this point, and of authority under the law for the ruling just indicated, it would be impossible that the exist-ing divisions and subdivisions of labor in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits should longer continue. A change in this particular would not only be dis-astrous to a large number of mechanics and manu-facturers, but would essentially and perniciously affect the prosperity of the courty. The uncer-tainty existing in the public mind upon this point, has already affected business unfavorably, and if suffered longer to exist will be likely to produce formidable opposition to the whole revenue system. T cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the importance of legislation upon this subject. There are a limited number of articles which are plainly manufactures, but which, as manufactures, are but slightly increased in value over the value of the material used. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that wherever the value of a manufacture article does not exceed the value of the material of which it is composed by more than five per cent. of the value of such material, the manufacturer should

which it is composed by more than five per cent. of the value of such material, the manufacturer should be exempt from taxation. It so often happens in cities and large towns that persons in business remove from one place to an-other, that I feel compelled: to suggest, respectfully, such an alteration of the law as will allow a licensee

to enjoy a license, granted for a particular business in a specified place, at any other place to which he may remove. The law itself does not furnish a rule or test of

The law itself does not furnish a rule or test of universal application, by which a wholesale dealer can be distinguished from a retail dealer. Lirespect-fully suggest, in addition to the test already pro-vided, that no persons whose sales are less than twenty thousand dollars per annum shall be regard-cd as a wholesale dealer. It may also be expedient to divide wholesale dealer. It may also be expedient to divide wholesale dealers in two or more classes as licensces according to the annual amount of business. It has happened, in many cases, that illegal assess-ments have been made; and, in some instances, the money so assessed has been paid to collectors and de-posited in the Treasury. Other similar instances will arise. It seems to me that authority should be given either to the Secretary of the Treasury or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund the money when so paid, or to make proper allowances

given either to the Secretary of the Treasury or to the Commissioner of Internal. Revenue to refund the money when so paid, or to make proper allowances to collectors, when lists containing such assessments have been returned, and the collectors have been charged with the whole amount thereof. The experience of the office has suggested many modifications of the law which promise to be bene-ficial to the Government or convenient to the public; but their importance is not such as to justify even an enumeration. Information on these several topics can be pre-sented more satisfactorily in an informal manner, either to yourself or to the Committee of Ways and Means, as may seem to you expedient. I desire, in this .my first communication upon the general affairs of this office, to signify my sense of personal obligation to you for the generous confi-dence with which you have honored and aided me in the discharge of my duties. I am, with highest respect, your obedient servant, GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner Internal Revenue.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner Internal Revenue. To Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury

A Russian Noble. Among the last heard of oddities attracted to Paris by various motives, is said to be a Russian Prince of great wealth, his fortune being estimated at the respectable figure of \$650,000 a year. A Paris cor-respondent of a Canada paper says, he spends much of his time travelling, and having a passion for wild beasts, carries an extensive menagerie around with him. This nobleman, who has extensive estates in the Ural Mountains, containing an emerald mine, and producing the finest malachite in existence, has spent immense sums in the purchase of wild beasts, and has succeeded in forming a very formidable col-lection, including a lion, two tigers, several panthers, a pair of hyenas, various monkeys, all excessively noisy, and other "horrors" too numerous to men-tion. The Prince, on arriving here, took possession of the suite of rooms that had been previously en-gaged for him; and as he delights in poking up his tremendous pets and setting them all roaring toge-ther, previous to feeding them, the dismay of the successive layers of tenants who filed the reat of the house, from garret to cellar, may easily be con-ceived. The frightful news of the establishment of a mena-

ceived. The frightful news of the establishment of a mena-

The frightful news of the establishment of a mena-gerie of bona fade wild beasts in a private dwelling roon circulated throughout the neighborhood, throw-ing all the inhabitants into spasms of terror. Com-plaints poured in upon the police authorities, and the guardians of the public peace "transported themselves" to the prince's lodgings without debay, satisfied themselves that the animals were really there, informed him that the harboring of these dan-gerous and noisy pets was against the law, and ordered him toget rid of them. The prince; on his side, set forth the impossibility of his-giving-up a collection which he had formed at so greata cost, and on which he had set so high a value; and en-treated, as he was only passing through Paris, en-route for Livonia, where he has an immensedomain, with a chateau, and plenty of accommedation for his beasts, to be allowed to keep them; offering to buy out all the other tenants on terms that would in-demnify them for the loss and cost of the removal, and to take such precations as the police authori-ties should dictate, against all danger of the escape of the avisorial

ties should dictate, against all danger of the escape

ties should dictate, against all danger of the escape of the animals. As the house stands alone, and possesses a large Internal court round which the cages of the animals can be conveniently ranged, the difficulty was thus got rid of. The other tenants have quitted the building, taking with them goods and chattele, and a handsome indemnity paid down at once by the escen-tric Russian. The latter has rented the entire house, and is so much pleased with an arrangement united

and is so much pleased with an arrangement which leaves him free to give the range of the premises to his roaring darlings, that he has determined to re-main here through the winter.

PERSONAL. - Mr. T. B. Aldrich assumes this week, the edi-

-At last accounts Paul Morphy was in Paris, but would make no matches at chess. — Resolutions of respect to the memory of Elisha Whittlesey, late of the Treasury Department, have been entered upon the journal of the Supreme Cour

- On the 31st of December, Lieutenant Colonel

Garesche was killed at Murfreesboro, and on the

29th of December Major Garesche was killed at Vicksburg. Thus at different points, nearly a thou-

sand miles apart, the two brothers have last their

- News has been received that Capt. Alfred C

lives within, two days of each other.

torship of the New York Illustrated News.

of Ohio.

A Russian Noble.

PICCI,

A To the getter-up of a Club of ten or twenty, an

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Twenty Copies" Larger Clubs than Twanty will be charged at tha

same rate, S1.60 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as thus afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

B Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for HE WAE PRESS.

axtra copy of the Paper will be given.

THREE CENTS. the law, The decisions have been very nume-rous, and the questions submitted should have received the individual attention and best judg-ment of a , killiful and experienced lawyer. The necessity for the services of such a person will not be less here after. From the nature of things, controversies , vill arise between parties as-sessed and the G. Vremment, and, in all such cases, instructions and au vice of a legal character should be given to assessors and collectors. It is also to be anticipated that in , remerous cases taxes will be paid under protect; su, 'twill legal advice and as-sistance. It will likewise the commenced against collectors; and some pr. vision should be made for furnishing these officials with legal advice and as-sistance. It will likewise the commenced against to institute legal proceed by against delinquents-under, and violations of the Faw. Thus far, the law have been accepted and weie, sudd, and the experi-ence of the country justifies the statement that the high degree of wissom. In many tiffing particu-lars the law will require amendments; but in: this-communication I desire to call sitention to those defects only which I deem most important in cha-tracter. CHARTER COLORADO

defects only which I deem most important in chas

lers the law will require amendments; but is this communication I desire to call stending to those defects only which I deem most important in char-rater. It became necessary, very early, 20 establish a rule or test by which to decide, in 20 given case, whether a particular article or product was, or was-not, a manufacture under the law; and, conse-quently, subject to, or exempt from, taxation. As the law itself was framed with direct reference to manufactures, and the sale of manufactured goods, I saw no way open for the satisfactory settlement of such questions except to appeal to the unages of business men. Hence, I have decided that any article made by hand or machinery, and known to commerce as an article of traffic, and not exempt under the law, must be regarded as a manufacture, and subject to taxation as such. It was, of course, well understood by Congress that many manufac-tures, which are complete in themselves, and artisles well known to commerce, are yet the materials out of which other manufactures are produced. It must also have been understood by Congress that, under any possible construction of the law, the same arti-cles or materials would be taxed two or more times-in different manufactures. By the express pro-visions of the law, raw cotion was subject to a tax of half a cent per pound, and cotion goods manu-factured were subject generally to a tax of three per-cent, ad valorem. Leather is subject to a spe-cific tax, and all manufactures of leather are also subject to a three-per-cent, ad valorem tax. By the construction which I have been called ne-cessarily to give to the law, some articles are taxed three and even four times. In most cases the several taxes are levied upon articles which are consumed of faxation tends to aggregate business in the hands of taxation tends to aggregate business in the hands of taxation tends to aggregate business in the hands of taxation tends to aggregate business in the hands of taxation tends to aggregate business in the lasther manufacture is heav

country, the revenue from the same sources, for the fiscal year 1863-4, will not be less than \$150,000,000. Before proceeding to estimate the expenses of as-sessing and collecting the revenue I desire to ex-press the opinion that an increase in the pay of assessors is very important, if not absolutely neces-sary. In many of the cities and populous districts, the services of competent persons have been secured and retained, only by the assurance that such a recommendation would be made to Congress. It is of importance to the Government that the assessor should be a man of intelligent business capacity and unfaltering integrity. The compensation pro-vided by law is not adequate for the services of men who possess these qualifications. In many cases the expense of procuring a suitable office for the transaction of public business, and the proper fur-nishing of the same, has consumed the entire com-pensation which the assessor is entitled to receive. It seems to me that an allowance by the day, or by the year, is preferable to compensation by commis-sions. If provision were made to a reasonable amount for office rent, an allowance of five dollars per day for the time employed, without regard to the nature of the service performed, might be an adequate compensation for assessors in much the larger portion of the country. It would, however, I the generation of such about the generat

According to this estimate, there will be received from all sources, except stamp duties, during the current fiscal year, ending the 30th of June next, the sum of \$61,777,799. I estimate that the receipts from stamp duties, during the same period, will amount to the sum of \$15,000,000, making an aggre-gate revenue of \$76,777,799. This result has been reached by the most careful inquiry that could be in-stituted into the amount of the various kinds of manufactures, the revenue to be derived from each, and by a like careful inquiry into all the other sources of income. This estimate is less by about eight millions of dollars than the general estimates which I had the honor to submit to you early in the month of December last. I have only to say, that in the more careful investigation which has recently been made, the revenue from each source has been estimated below, rather than above, what may rea-

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1863.

about hall doors, by night and day, to see who goes in or out, and in whose houses the girls sing "My Maryland." When Con-federate prisoners are marched into some pri-son within the town, the men of Baltimore must not address them, nor exhibit the smallest mark of sympathy, under penalty of instantinearco-ration, but the ladics, on such occasions, don their. Thest dresses, line the streets where the poor, rag-ged, glorious fellows pass, hold aggregate meetings round the prison, and provoke the Yankee officers past bearing, so that the guard has sometimes been ordered to charge bayonets upon the fair insurgents. Even women, however, are not allowed to wear the wrong colors—a matter which is decided by the taster of the police. Not in Warsaw, nor in Venice, are female ornaments more strictly prescribed than in Provide end finance. controlling memoers to yote against their convic-tions. Where was the man who had voted against his convictions! If such a man was here, he was unworthy of the high place of honor he held. What did his friend mean by the "influence of the Execu-tive?" What had the Executive to do with it? Where was the man who had gone to the White House to consult the Executive as to his action here? He felt authorized to deny that any member had thus consulted the Executive. Mr. DAWES explained that his argument was that the Executive held the House in his power, if members could, while holding military commissions, claim seats in the House. Mr. WASHBURNE said that Mr. Vandeveer had his commission under the seal of the Governor of Iowa, and not from the Executive of the United States. Let the country look on as much as they please. I vote, he said, according to my convictions of right. If the country does not agree with me, it is their misfortune. [Laughter] -Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, said that it was immaterial to him whether the resolution be post-poned till the 3d of March, or be decided now. He would vote against the resolution, and on this he claimed to be sustained by a majority of the Com-mittee on Elections themselves. He proceeded to show that a resolution directing an inquiry as to

Committee on Finance.

of the police. Not in Warsaw, nor in Venice, are female ornaments more strictly prescribed than in Baltimore; and, while I was there, young ladies were stopped in the street by policemen because they wore a ribbon of *red*, while, and red, and marched off to the station house. A child was carried in the street by a nurse, and the bows of ribbon upon the: little one's shoulders did not please a constable who massed the type. Both nurse and abild more accord Mr. Summer's Credentials. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented, the credentials of Hon. Charles Summer, re-elected United States Scantor from the State of Massa-Chusetts for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), presented a memorial from the merchants of Boston, asking for a drawback on gunpowder made from imported saltpetre, when the seme is exported me is exported.

The Eighth Census. Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, from he Committee on Printing, reported a resolution o provide for the printing of the eighth census. Navy Line Officers.

Mary Line Uncers. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill to amend the act establishing the grade of line offi-cers in the navy, with an amendment.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to pro-mote the efficiency of the Engineer Corps and Ord-nance Department.

mittee on Elections themselves. He proceeded to show that a resolution directing an inquiry as to whether certain gentlemen holding military com-missions were entitled to seats here, was offered by Mr. Vallandigham, in July last. This resolution was laid on the table, and the Committee on Elec-tions were not even instructed to inquire into the subject. He controverted the position of Mr. Dawes, and did not believe the Executive had spoken to a solitary member, and doubted whether the Exe-cutive even knew that the House had discus-sed the matter. Therefore, the charge of mysterious influences overshadowing the House to vote against their convictions, was a chimera of the brain. Mr. WILSON (Rep.); of Iowa, said his colleague (Mr. Vandeveer) was appointed colonel by the Go-vernor of the State, and thus commissioned. He commanded a militia regiment in the service of the Engineers and Ordnance.

below the bend, the rebels, more than a year ago, erected the fort which it was now our endeavor to erceted the fort which it was now our endeavor to capture. This fort was of rectangular shape, built so as to repel an attack from any quarter, and on each side mounted two heavy guns. Those looking down the iver were long sixty-fours, while the re-mainder were thirty-twos. On the sweep looking down the river was a finely-finished one-hundred-pounder Parrott gun, that the rebels confidently hoped would be able to sink any boat having the te-meritr to anyroach. merity to approach.

PROTECTION OF THE FORT.

PROTECTION OF THE FORT. Around the fort is an extensive range of rifle-pits, extending along the bluffs so as to encircle the town. Untside of these is a long line of abattis, rendering it difficult to approach the works. In the construc-tion of these defences the rebels showed especial care. All the roads excepting the one to Little Rock had been obstructed by felled timber, and only the ingenuity of our soldiers prevented their finding then formidable obstacles in the way of a movement. The garr.son of the fort had been reported at about seven thousand strong, commanded by Brigadier General Garland.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE FORT.

FORT. An attempt was made in October last to capture Arkansas Post, but it did not prove a success. Gen. A. P. Hovey, with a force of 10,000 men, was sent from Helens with that object in view. The White iiver was ascended to near the cut-off, but the stage of water was not sufficient to allow the boats to pass through. A cavalry force was sent within two miles of the fort, frightening the garrison indeprepara-tions for decamping. Failing to find sufficient water to proceed, Gen. Hovey returned to Helena. As in that instance the rebels were preparing to leave, it was thought the would attempt it at the present time. Gen. McClernand accordingly made his pre-parations to prevent such a movement. POINTS OF DEBARKATION.

POINTS OF DEBARKATION.

POINTS OF DEBARKATION. POINTS OF DEBARKATION. A littleiabove the little village or landing of Belle-ville, and on the opposite side of the river, a road starts away from the bank, following the main sourse of the stream, though avoiding its numberless bends, and leading directly to the enemy's position at Arkanass Post. This road in ordinary times is in line condition; but it was understood to be much obstructed now by trees felled across it by the rebels to impede our march. But such obstructions are of no great moment in the way of a powerful army, and, therefore, the knowledge of their existence had no influence in deterring the general commanding from debarking the main portion of his force at this point to move overland. One division, as previously stated, moved several miles higher up the stream, and debarked on the south side of the river, in order ito prevent the escape in that direction of any portion of the rebel army-should the assailing force succeed in dislodging them from their fortified predictions. The transports, containing artillery, were also moved up to a point within five miles of the Post, and there unloaded, a portion on either bank, the largest amount being put off on the north bank, whence it was easily moved through lanes and across cultivated fields to the road upon which the infantry were moving; but a mile from the bank at this point. This latter place of debarkation was out about three miles from the fort, and in plain view of it. ADVANCING. As rapidly as the troops and artillery were put on shore they, were imoved forward. to positions in the

ADVANCING. As rapidly as the troops and artillery were put on shore they, were smoved forward to positions in the rear, and to the south of the enemy's position, pre-viously assigned them by General McClernand." Each division commander was supplied with a chart of the country, with his particular position clearly marked upon it, and he, in turn, was directed to so order and instruct his brigade commanders that there should be no conflict or mistakes. Thus was easily avoided much of the difficulty that led to our disgnceful failure at Vicksburg, where less regard was paid to order and discipline. GUNEOATS COVER THE DEBARKATION.

GUNBOATS COVER THE DEBARKATION. GUNBOATS COVER THE DEBARKATION. The debarkation of the troops and artillery, at the different points, was covered by gunboats, and due ing the debarkation, at the upper landing, several a hon-clads were sent forward to within a mile and a half of the fort, and opened a vigorous fire upon it to restrain any premeditated assault upon us. By 1 0'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the entire force had been put ashore, and had moved away to secure their positions. The men were in the highest spirits, being led by a captain in whom they had the fullest confidence, and all animated with a firm pre-amtiment of a sure and speedy victory. sentiment of a sure and speedy victory.

PLANS OF THE BATTLE. General McClernand had laid his plans to make his victory not only sure, but decisive. To this end he had disposed his forces so as completely to cir-cunvent the Post and prevent any egress from it in any direction whatever. It has been previously mentioned that one division debarked on the south side of the Arkansas. This was designed to prevent any escape by crossing the river. Another division, instead of following the main force into the common rendezrous at Belleville, continued directly up the White river about twenty-five miles, where they de-barked on the west side of that stream, whence, by pushing their way through the timbered bottom and for a distance of three miles, they would emerge into higher land and open prairle, continuing thus until they again entered the woods skirting the Red diver, about three miles back of the Post. The dis-lance across by this route was but ten or twelve PLANS OF THE BATTLE.

liver, about three miles back of the Post. The dis-lance across by this route was but ten or twelve miles; and, although no well-constructed roads ex-lated, or in fact any roads, the timber was so open and free from underbrush that but little difficulty was met with in getting through. This division struck what is called the White-river road, running nearly north and south, about two miles and a half from the Post. Pollowing this road about three-quarters of a mile, a north and extensive markh or swamu, bying north

basid an extensive marsh or swamp. Lying north-east of the town, they filed off by their right flank through a piece of woods, until their right came upon the main turnpike leading up the Arkansas river to Little Rock, and took possession of a small bridge on this road, across a creek leading from the north into the Arkansas, about a mile and a half from the lown thus at the of all related form the fort in

Richmond on the 7th of July last. Ha was a son o Jos. R. Price, Esq., of Talbot county, Md., and only of "allegiance" to Mr. Lincoln's Government, under pretence that this Government is the Govern-ment of the United States which I once knew. Of course, I should have refused their oath, because to take it would be treason to the Constitution, which once was the law of that country; and then I should have been confined in one of the vast jails whick yawn for suspected persons. North of the Potomact there is no law; and in tra-velling through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and es-pecially Maryland, I often asked myself. Is this America? or is it Poland or Venetia? Maryland, you are aware is properly a Southern State, and its formal adhesion to the Confederacy was only prevented by overwhelming military force, and by the dispersion of its regular State Legislature as a riotous assemblage. It is only at this day by mili-tary occupation, and by turning upon Baltimore eity the guns of Fort McHenry, which was built and 'armed for the defence of that eity, that the State is now retained, not in loyalty, but in stillen acquiescence. could no longer city of the constitution when we could no longer city its blessings. Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, inquired whether the gentleman included all who vote contrary to himself as among those who hypocritically cant about the Constitution and being subject to the Exday last; and "Whereas, It is due to those on whom suspicion may rest, as also to the citizens of this Common-monwealth, that this subject bei nvestigated; there-24 years of age. commencing with "Hail to the Chief." It was also -The Governor of Utah, in his appual message, understood that I should conclude with the national "is sorry to say that he perceives among that peo-airs. I played four pieces, "Hail to the Ohief," "Anvil Chorus," "Camp Lafayette March," Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine the facts in the case, with authority to send for persons and papers, and that they report to this Woirse. ple little sympathy with the United States." He THE GUNBOATS OPEN. THE GUNBOATS OPEN. A general plan of attack had been previously areed upon between General 'McOlernand and Ad-hiral Porter, in accordance with which the iron-cial gunboats moved up into close position before the tort at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened the ball. The bats principally engaged were the Louisville, Pitts-burs, Uncinnati, and De Kalb. These kept up a most vigorous engagement with the enemy for an hour and a half, the fort responding with great ear-testness to every shot we sent. The cannonading was at one time most grand and terrible, fairly cataing the earth to tremble with the vast volume of sound. Marriage of the Prince of Wales. condemns polygamy, and warns the inhabitants. for the second s "Gipsy Polka," intending to play another opera air, a march, and the national airs, By this time, against its continuance. Her Majesty having commanded that the nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark shall be celebrated - Cantain St Clair Morton, for distinguished of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark shall be celebrated with great magnificence, preparations have been commenced recently by the employees of the Lord Chamberlain's department at Windsor, Castle with that view. A number of extra hands have been engaged, and the work, both in the State apartments and other parts of the Castle, is ma-king rapid progress under the superintendence of Mr. W. Scabrook, her Majesty's inspector, assisted by Messrs. Miles, Bentley, &c. The State apartments are being furnished with the super-hangings which were used during the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French in 1856, and the Zuccare in our is undergoing a complete change. The whole of the furniture, picture-frames, mould-ing and the parent frames, are being richly regilt, while the walls are being hung with costly Italian silk, six feet in width, bearing the initials "V. R.," encircled with a wreath and ornamented with a crown, the silk being similar to that used in the hangings of the King's Council Chamber, better known as the Queen's Drawing-Room. This room contains several beautiful landscapes by Zuccarelli, three 'of . them being Scripture pieces, one re-presenting "Jacob watering his flock," while the other two, which are very large, and occupy the whole of the west wall, represent "Isaac's Meets-ing," and the "Finding of Moses." It is expected that this will be used as a drawing room by the King of Hanover, while other portions of the State apartments will be used as a drawing room by the whole of the west wall, represent "Isaac's Meets-ing." Hand Prince Christian of Denmark, and other members of the same royal family, who will be present at the celebration of the royal Highnesses the Princess and Prince Christian of Denmark, and other members of the same royal family, who will be present at the celebration of the royal Highnesses lowever, the crowd became large and restive, and The resolution was adopted. Adjourned. callantry at Murfreeshoro, has seen made a brigaagainst it. He had heard no one question to your ness of the proposition. was requested to stop playing. This I did, but the omission of the national airs was altogether a cir-cumstance beyond our control, and foreign to our dier general by President Lincoln. From Boston. - Lamartine has sold his " Memoirs from Beyond ; ... Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, said the gen-tleman from Massachusetts had thought proper to lecture those who differ from him. It was enough for him (Mr. Kellogg) to take care of his own vote. But when the gentleman undertook to put others on the record in an unfavorable position, as desiring to give the matter the go-by rather than vote upon it, he wanted it also to go upon the record that, from his investigation he did not believe that the fact of holding a military office from the Governor of a State was incompatible with holding a seat here. He would vote with this view when the question arose. BOSTON. Jan. 21 .- A detachment of the Maine 7th the Grave" for forty thousand dollars. This i original intention. I should not have accepted the Regiment were escorted through the city to-day by dving to some purpose. engagement had a particular request been made to -The Hon. T. A. Hendricks, just elected United the Boston Light Infantry, under Major Charles O. play tunes offensive to our people, or to refrain from States Senator from Indiana, for six years, was a Rogers. The Maine veterans received an enthusi Found,
THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.
Afthat the enemy had difficulty fn getting their elevations of us analyse to the basis, ording to their elevations and the close position which the boats had and graves. Were specificly, your obd't servel, ADOLPH BIRGF.
Manage and for a gime, their shot all fell far astern of us analyse to the basis of derivation from the jack were how have the demonstrated, doing more damage of the enemy. But, falling far into those of the enemy. But, or metry the belint issues fell around our treated in time other were the bost of the enemy. But, or metry the belint issues fell around our treated in time of the advantage of the enemy. But, for metal, having, "were the borg guise and the read the advantage of the enemy working and the advantage of the grave of the state at a the advantage of the second distingt the first or level first or moles we got better arises and the reads the with great accuracy into the reads and second sub the reads of a strike and the advantage of the grave of the second distingt the first or metal, having, "were the borg guise and the reads of the enemy first or metal, having, "were the borg guise and the second distingt for the first or metal, having, "were the borg guise and the shear and the advantage of the close of the close of the close of the reads of the second distingt for the first or metal, having, "were the borg guise and the shear and the advantage of the close of the close of the reads and the statemer of the second distingt for the first or metal, and the reads at the rebels disterned to the second distingt for the state of the lose of a stiller is anothing and spreading consternation and the shear of the second playing those that belong to the nation's history Representative in Congress from Indiana from 1851 astic welcome. They will reach New York in the morning. to 1855. In the latter year he was appointed Com-Governor Andrew to-day recommended the Lemissioner of the General Land Office, by President ADOLPH BIRGFELD. D. accularsence.
D. accularsence.
D. accularsence.
D. accularsence.
D. accularsence.
Throw that those the take their ideas from Yan-kee sources may dispute this view. The Yankces are, of course, anxious to represent Maryland as the Queen of England occasionally compliments the Irish upon theirs—and pretend that. General Lee's are in the function of the State against its oppres-sors is a proof of said loyalty.
Dut the truth is, this the narrow and remote mountain region of the State which was the some of the late. Dattles is (like Weitern Virgina). in-habited by a population not thoroughly well af the great Southern eify of Baltimore, was entirely out off from Lee's army by the immense forces of McClellan. These good Marylanders feit themselves totally impotent, and could neither raise hand nor voice while Virgina was making for her galant efforts to liberate her slater State. In Baltimore I spent a week before any opportunity octurned for running the blookade upon the lower Potomac. I stayed in the house; of a worthy Irisi of that place. To my great comfort, I found that the Lincolnings on uch as the day when they may drive of Mir, Lincoln, indeed, is humilisting enough. The oity swarms with detectives, whowward, and listen of Mir, Suman with detectives, whowward, and listen of Mir, Lincoln, indeed, is humilisting enough. The oity swarms with detectives, whowward, and listen of Mir, Lincoln, indeed, is humilisting enough. The oity swarms with detectives, whow and listen of Mir, Lincoln, indeed, is humilisting enough. The oity swarms with detectives, whow and listen. rislature to take measures to secure the prompt Pierce-an office he held under Mr. Bushanan. icquiescence. I know that those who take their ideas from Yanpayment of the Massachusetts soldiers, especially -John Slidell "received," on New Year's day, in those having families dependent upon them for support, and suggests that the Legislature authorize. Paris, and was called on a good deal by persons of Mr. DAWES explained that he complained that NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Montevideo. NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Montevideo advices state that the recent disturbances were in consequence of a supposed conspiracy against the Government. Many persons were arrested, including the captain of the Argentine steamer Murray. The general opinion was that the alarm would foon be over, as there was, apparently, no cause for it. Mr. DAWES explained that he complained that some gentlemen had attempted to avoid the passage of the resolution, while they expressed no question as to the soundness of the principles upon which it was founded. Others had placed themselves in a position where the Executive could take them out of this hall. He who accepts a military commission makes his own election as to whether he shall occu-py a seat in the House, for "a man cannot serve two masters. He must cleave to the one and part com-pany with the ether." Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, replied to what he characterized as a secture from Mr. Dawes. Secesh inclinings. he State Treasurer to borrow money from the - General Breckinridge had one of his ears taken banks to advance to the soldiers. off at the battle of Murfreesbaro. It should be pre-served in souse. The General is marked just as Deacon Charles Scudder, a well-known merchant of this city, died to-day, common thieves are in Eastern countries. Count Gurowski has, been indicted by the grand From California, jury of the District of Columbia and county of Wash--, SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21. Treelve Gallots for Senator were taken last night. The last vote re-sulted as follows: ington for a libel on Mr. Hunter, chief clerk of the State Department. / Marshal Lamon arrested him, HOSTON, Jan. 21.—The Royal mail steamer Arabia will arrive up at 3 o'clock, and her mails will be de-spatched to New York in the night train. what he characterized as a secture from Mr. Dawes. His position was consistent. Yesterday, he desired that the gentleman should yield to a postponement of the question till the third Tuesday in February. He desired theh and new to meet the question fairly. and he is held to bail to answer, The indications now, are that hone of the candi-dates now promiftent before the Legislature will be elected, and a search is already being made for a compromise candidate. -The Pope was too unwell to officiate at the Christmas festivities in Rome. It is said that his of the question the three three research the restrict the and new to meet the question fairly. He could not forget that the yote, by the decision of the Chair, expelled, from the House a neighbor at home and a neighbor who sat in his immediate vi-cinity. He could not but recollect that the same blow aimed at Mr. Vandeveer struck seven other members of this House. He believed that there was no great and pressing necessity which de-manded a hasty yote. He desired time, to con-sider this great constitutional question. The gentleman from Massachusetts, however, b', d lectured certain gentlemen, and sharged them with a desire to shirk their duty. Hedd not know where this friend got the right to lecture them. Kercog-NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Advices from St. Thomas state that the rebel steamer Retribution was for-merly the steam-tug Enoch Train, of Boston. nervous s stem is seriously affected by any sudden change in the weather, and the cauterization in his compromise candidate. The steamer Golden Age sailed to-day for Panama with fifteen passengers and \$1,336,000 in treasure for England, and \$354,000 for New York. It may be expedient to so alter the law that the leg produces a feverish excitement. Garibaldi's return to his island home in Castamps required upon bonds, secured by morrgage, shall correspond in amount to the stamps required upon prouissory notes. In the administration of the duties of this office, I BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The steamer Africa sailed to-lay, with \$42,000 in specie for Liverpool, and \$7,000 or Halifax. by the correspondents of the English papers. His litter was lowered from the frigate Saidinia to a The Gale at New York. have field the necessity of a solicitor or legal advise, In addition to the labor of organizing a system which should at once embrade the assessment and collection of taxes, a proper accountability, upon the part of Assessors and collectors, and the administra-NEW YORK, TARI 21. -A very heavy gale is blow-ing to-night from the northeast. No damage has yet been reported to the shipping. The Norwich and other Sound boats left at the sual hour." The steamer Oreole sailed for New Orleans, to-day, out she has probably anchored below. boat, and thence removed to the shore. -The clerks in the different departments of the Michigan State Administration have presented to tion of the central office, I have been under the ne Governor Blair a silver tea service, costing \$500, an cessify, constantly, of interpreting and explaining a token of their regard,

nation to right to the last. Finally the last came. The ground became too hot for them. One of the remaining guns on the eastern parapet was abandoned, the gunners flying in confu-sion. The example was speedily followed by those on the south parapet, and the fort was silenced. Just at this juncture, signals were made by the army for us to crease firing, and our boats droued heat out of is to cease firing, and our boats dropped back out of

A FURIOUS ASSAULT BY THE ARMY.

A FURIOUS ASSAULT BY THE ARMY. Then commenced a most furious assault by the land forces. Those upon the left, comprising, as I am informed, the divisions of Generals Steele and David Stewart-formerly Morgan L. Smith's-crossed the enemy's abattis, under a heavy fire from their riflepits, and put the release to utter rout, driving them out in the direction of the road leading to Little Rock. Here they were headed off by the division that had crossed from the White river, and a desperate engagement ensued. Of this engagement I have but little information, as I was not present to witness it, and have had no conversation with those who were.

hose who were. THE ENGAGEMENT ON THE RIGHT.

those who were. THE ENGAGEMENT ON THE RIGHT. I am informed that, on emerging from the fire of our forces on the left, the rebels formed in line of battle and attempted to break our right wing, with a view of escaping; but being repulsed, after heavy slaughter, a cessation of Hostillities occurred. During this cessation, reinforcements were sent round from our left to the right to such an extent that when the enemy again attempted the task of breaking through, which they did at three P. M.; they were again re-pulsed, after a very brief, engagement, their fordes breaking in confusion and ufter demoralization: Soon after, the rebel commander sent out a figs of truce proposing a capitalation. The answer returned was that the only capitulation that could be ima de would be one based on an unconditional surrender. This reply was doubtless expected, for after a short delay it was accepted, and at four P. M. we became possessors of this famous position, with atts heavy armament, all its garrison, light artillery, small arms, camp equipage, ammuniton, stores, &c. Colonel Dunnington, late of the United States favy, commandant of the lort, requested to surrender to the navy, and Admiral Porter received his sword. OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTH BANK. The division that landed on the sauth bank of the river, near the mouth of Red. Fork, moved out on the road in the direction of the landing, opposite the Post. From this landing is a single road, leading to the Washita river, through a region of swamps and low lands. The road from Belleville intersects it about four miles from the latter place, near the crossing of a small creek. This bridge was occupied at an early hour by a battalion of our cavalry, which encountered a small force of rebel infantry. The latter was disologed after a few rounds of musketry, and fied in the direction of the fort. HOLDING A BRIDGE. The bridge being fairly in our hands, the rebel re-

HOLDING A BRIDGE.

HOLDING A BRIDGE. The bridge being fairly in our hands, the rebel re-treat in that direction was rendered hopeless.' The division formed in line of battle, and, after several hours' impatient listening to ., the cannonading, moved forward in the direction of the river. They had advanced but a single mile before night came upon them, and they bivouacked on the field. Around them was the dense cypress forest, with its thick fog which overhung the forest in that vicinity. A firong picket was thrown out, and during the nights there were constant alarms from stragglers from the fort, coming upon our lines before they were aware of it, and several prisoners were made in this way. One of our men was wounded by a shot from the bushes, but his wound was not considered serious.

MOVING ON SUNDAY.

In the morning they moved forward to within two miles of the river, meeting and capturing small squads of the enemy. There was no engagement of importance, as the rebels had learned from the guard at the bridge of the force that was ready to oppose them, and did not attempt to retreat by way of the Wachita road. When the battle was over the nufin-ber of nisoners on this ide was not far from two

serious.

ber of prisoners on this side was not far from two hundred, consisting entirely of straggiers from the fort. All of them told a pitful tale of their garrison life and the scarcity of provisions. RESULTS OF THE BATTLE.

RESULTS OF THE BATTLE. The results of our victory are nearly seven thou-sand prisoners of war, a fortified point guarding the navigation of the Arkansas river, and shutting out its commerce from the Mississippi. We can now ascend without interruption to Little Rock, and take full possession of the Arkansas capital. With a higher stage of water in that river, we can com-municate with Generals Blunt and Herron, and save them the transport of supplies over the long route from Rolla. With but a few more well-directed blows, the whole rebel strength in the State will be overthrown, and the power of the Government again fully restored. Artillery and ordnance stores, to an enormous extent, have come into our possession, and several thousand stand of small arms, make for us an exhibit of no mean importance. Transporta-tion for the rugged roads of Arkansas has become ours, and with a new stock of commissary stores, we are ready to move in any direction by land.

A PRIZE LOST.

A PRIZE LOST. The Raymond (Miss.) Gazette thinks a rich haul might have been made by the Abolitionists a couple of weeks since, had they had a knowledge of the facts and sufficient courage to avail themselves of the situation. That journal says: We learn verbally that on the very day they commenced their furious display in the Yazoo river, President Davis and his staff, Gen. Johnston and his staff, Gen. S. D. Lee and his staff, and innumerable other military men of renown, all dined at the house of Mr. Blake near the banks of the Yazoo, not only within hearing of the guns of the Yazoo, but also within sight of those terrible gunboats. COTTON PURCHASED BY GOVERNMENT.

STATES IN REBELLION.

Latest from Richmond-Part of the Rebel Army going South-Position of the Main Body-Merrimac No. 3 a Failure-Rebel Affairs in Northern Mississippi-John Mitchell, the extinguished "Patriot"-His Impressions of the War and Confede-

Several refugees have just arrived at Washington for Richmord, where they have been at work in he Tredegar Iron Works. Coyle and Riley are rom Troy, N. Y. They left Richmond on Monday, the 12th instant,

They left Richmond on Monday, the 12th instant, the men walking and the women and children riding in a wagon which was driven by a contrabandist, and came by the way of Mechanicsville pike, passing Hanover Court House, where they observed that the rebels had a picket, to near Port Royal, where they crossed and proceeded on their way to the Potomac, and hailed one of the gunboats and got on board, from which they were transferred to the King Philip. On the way from Richmond they did not see any Confederate soldiers other than the picket

ce any Confederate soldiers other than the picket

see any Confederate soldiers other than the picket at Hanover Court House. The week previous to their departure there was great excitement in Richmond, owing to reports that a large Federal force, numbering 80,000, was on the way to Weldon, N. C., and that a large fleet of gun-boats were in the waters of North Carolina. About the same time, Anderson's division of Jackson's army, numbering about 15,000 men, passed through Richmond and went South, which fact added much to the excitement.

army, numbering about 15,000 men, passed through. Richmond and went South, which fact added much to the excitement. The Merrimac is a perfect failure, being too top-heavy, and she is lying at Rocketts, with a scow on each side to keep her afloat. Several times she has been taken out in the stream with the scows along-side; but whenever it was attempted to remove the scows she careened at such a rate that they were obliged to replace them and bring her back to her moorings. For upwards of three weeks she was tried in this manner, but, at last, tired out with at-tempts to make her set right in the water, they have given her up, and acknowledge her a failure. At the Tredegar works they have six hundred men at work, mainly on shot and guns, but the latter are mosting unserviceable, the metal which they are working being of inferior quality, and none other to be had. Lately several guns have been oondemned on this account, and they are now binding them with wrought iron. On Friday, before they left, about one hundred and fity Union prisonersly were marched from the prison to the works, and arrange-ments made to work them, and the following Mon-day they all wert to work. Fifty had previously-taken the oath to the Confederacy. The city is well fortified at every point, and the fortifications garrisoned with but a small number of men. They have over one hundred guns in position around the city. The main body of the rebel army is said to be about midway between Fredericksburg and Richmond on the railroad. There is said to be considerable Union schilers to lay. down their arms. They say that Governor Seymour will not allow any more troops to leave New York, and that other conservative Governors will follow the same course.

ame course... Provisions are very scarce in the city, and there

is much suffering among the poorer classes. From \$40 to \$50 per month is charged for common board. Flour is selling at from \$22 to \$25 per barrel. Meal at \$4.50 per bushel, and eggs at \$1.25 per dozen.

AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.

racy.

COTTON PURCHASED BY GOVERNMENT. The total amount of cotton purchased by the Go-vernment in the State of Mississippi reaches about 100,000 bales, and much more is in negotiation. Our planters cannot do better than offer their corps, which will be taken by the general agent, Mr. De Bow, at a fair price, and the bonds will soon be at a premium. But little of the Government cotton has yet been burnt, and none has fallen into the hands of the enemy. If there is to be any loss of this kind, however, Government is better able to pay it than the planter. What remains will reimburse the loss. he planter. What remains will reimburse the loss.-Jackson (Miss.) Anneal

PRICE AND HIS MISSOURIANS. ratics and any fit for service.—Selma (Ala.) Sen-tinal

inel. THE REBEL ARMY MOVING:

THE REBEL ARMY MOVING: The Augusta Chronicle says a private letter just received in that city states it is rumored in Virginia that our army at Fredericksburg may possibly be sent to North Carolina. It is evident that a great por-tion of Burnside's army has been sent somewhere; per-haps our, authorities have found out where—hence the moving of the Virginia army. THP KEBEL LOSSES AT MURFREESBORO. CHATTANOGA, Jan. 9.—Gen. Bragg will move his headquarters from Winchester to Tullahoma. Gen. Bragg now estimates our loss at 9.000, which in-

headquarters from Winchester to Tullahoma. Gen. Bragg now estimates our loss at 9,000, which in-cludes the wounded left at Murfreeaboro. The Columbus. Sun learns from private sources that in the attack made by Breekinridge's Division yon the enemy's left, at Murfreesboro, on Friday, in which the Confederates were repulsed, 1,800 of our brave troops were killed during the first hour and toity minutes of the engagement. The Mobile Advertiser states that Withers' Divi-sion of four brigades lost 2,509, and that Breekin-ridge's Division was led into "a slaughter pen," where the loss was very heavy.

where the loss was very heavy. WAR PRICES.

WAR FRIDES. Rio coffee sold at auction in Augusta, on Friday last, at \$2.82%@2.95 \$ h. Eight sacks of Liverpool isalt sold in Savannah, on Saturday last, at auction, at \$50 \$ sack.—Savannah Republican, Jan. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Lee, the officer in charge of the defences of Vicksburg, was, until recently, colonel of an ar-tillery battalion in the army of General Robert E. Lee. About two months since he was promoted to brigadier, and assigned to duty at Vicksburg. He is a South Carolinan, and bears the reputation of being an excellent officer. The Starkville (Mississippi) Baner states that the small-pox is prevailing to an alarming extent about four miles from that town. Captain B. C. Yancey, was one of the slain at the battle of Nurfreesboro. RicHMOND, Jan. 11.—Among the large number of women and children who came by the flag-of-fluce boat was John Ross, the Indian chief. The refigees seem impressed with the idea that, peace will be declared in a short time. General Lee, the officer in charge of the defences

declared in a short time.

THE INTERCEPTED LETTERS OF JOHN MITCHEL. Among the numerous papers found upon Major. Sanders, the rebel agent who attempted to run the blockade with despatches to Mason and Siddell, was a private letter to a friend, and another intended for publication in the Dublin Nation. Below we give an extract of the private letter, and the letter to the Nation in full. It is interesting to observe how a man can abuse a people who welcomed him to their shores when an outcast: Writing from Richmond of his own prospects, Mitchel says:

Writing from Richfhond of his own prospects, Mitchel Bays: "Now, for myself, I am still uncertain what is to be my lot. There is a dreadful mania of place-hunting, here, and I rather thinkmost people regard me as a new candidate for something good in the rift of the Government—that is to say, that I am standing in everybody's way. Hitherto I, have asked for no-thing—but have been very well reseived by the Pre-sident. He at once made me aware that he knew of the services of the two boys, whom he called my "gallant sons," and I have no great doubt that in a day or two, when certain letters arrive from James' brigadier generals, I will be able to exert such inte-rest as will cause the President to put him at least in as good a position as he was before, if not better, James has certainly earned something at the hands

in as good a position as he was before, if not better. James has certainly earned something at the hands of this Government, and has been more than once ho-norably mentioned in the reports of the generals com-manding his brigade. So that I will have no modes-ty nor reserve in pressing his olaims. The Moores are well, but in low spirits—his bueiness being broken up, and no military pay coming in." Mitchel introduces, by note, young Mr. Sanders to the editor of the *Dublin Nation*, and assures him. that Mr. S. will give him " much authentic informa-tion on the subject of this country and govern-ment."

The following article, prepared for the Nation, is

among the despatches :

losses to the Government cannot occur, either in connection with the receipt of moneys or the distri-bution of stamps. It is but simple justice to say that the contractors have displayed great energy and a good degree of taste in the prosecution of the work, and the prepara-tions of the engravings. Had the law been so framed-originally that a stamp of a given denomination could have been used for its value upon any instru-ment, without regard to its kind, the work of pre-paring the stamps would have been much dimin-ished, and the public would have been much dimin-ished, and the public would have been much dimin-ished, and the public would have been much dimin-ished. The supplemental act of the 25th day of December last permits the use of stamps without regard to the nature of the instrument to which they are applied. It will, however, he advisable to retain the existing distinctive characteristics, inasmuch as persons engaged in particular, pursuits, such, as. life or fire insurance, for example, will prefer stamps specially designed for their use. As the dies are en-graved and platës are prepared, these stamps can now be furnished at less cost than,would be incurred in the preparation of new stamps of a general character. Numerous applications have been made for the establishment of stamp agencies in different portions of the country. These applications have been un-formly declined, not only in obdeince to the plain provisions of the law, but also from a firm conviction that it would be unwise in the Government to en-courage the establishment of such agencies. The law authorizes the allowance of a commission to those who purchases stamps in sums of not less than' fifty dollars. Under this authority, the fol-lowing commissions are allowed : On purchases of \$50 or more, 2 per centum. The most active preparations were in progress at The most active preparations were in progress at Puebla. New works of defence were being thrown up everywhere, and the commander in-chief was unceasing in his activity, visiting all the camps and preparing the army for the coming struggle. In all the large towns the ladies were enthusiasti-cally forming themselves into societies for collecting money, clothing, lint, and bandages for the hospitals which are being established. The French continue at San Augustin del Palma and San Andres Chalchicomula, where they have fortified themselves. They are in want of mules and trains, and, according to the Mexicans, are afraid of attacking Puebla. The forces of General Bazaine had arrived at Jalapa, but, says the He-raido, "they have not begun to fulfil the command of Napoleon—Faites bien et vite. Forey thinks a great deal before acting." enormous extent, have come into our possession, and several thousand stand of small arms, make for us an exhibit of no mean importance. Transporta-tion for the rugged roads of Arkansas has become ours, and with a new stock of commissary stores, we are ready to move in any direction by land. The Serenade to Senator Wall. To the Editor of The Press: Sin : In reply to your editorial article, I would re-spectfully say that, on the occasion of the serenade to Senator Wall, I was engaged to play six pieces, commencing with "Hail to the Chief," It was also Mr. FOSTER introduced the following resolution Whereas, It is of vital importance to the perpetu-ty of our free institutions and to the citizens of Pennsylvania that the electoral franchise be prelown, thus outting of all -retreat from the Post in Price, of the 4th Alabama. Regiment, who was Whereas, If has been extensively reported, and be-lieved by many, that unlawful means were employed to procure the election of a State Treasurer on Mon-day last; and The two divisions that had debarked on the north side of the river, below the Post, deployed into line, with their extreme right resting upon the left of the division from the White river, and their left coming down nearly to the river below the town, thus completing the circuit of the enemy's position. wounded in the battle of Gaines! Mill, Va., died in

raris do you see so many emply sleeves, nor hear the clatter of so many wooden legs. All, however, are cheery and resolute. Apparently, they do not know yet that "the backbone of the rebellion is" broken." as Mr. Samard know yet that "the backbone of the rebellion is broken," as Mr. Seward assures us, and do not seem. to have the least apprehension that they. will be forced back into the "Union." They have given up, I think, all hope in foreign "intervention," and though they still demand recognition as an inde-pendent Power, (which they are,) seem fully con-scious that not even this right will be accorded to them till they shall have thrashed the Yankees in a few more campaigns.

For the second start of the second start of the second start of second star

THE SOUTHERN COAST.

A Severe Storm Prevailing. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan: 20.—A heavy storm of wind has been raging here all day, from the north-east. Quite a fleet of schooners lay at anchor below the fort till the storm became so severe that

they could endure it no longer. - At one o'clock they weighed anchor, and in one hour's time about seventy-five schooners passed the

We have intelligence from the City of Mexico, by way of Acapulco, to the 21st December last. Ac-cording to these accounts, published in the semi-monthly *Review* of the capital, there has been no novement whatever upon the fortifications of Puebla. The French still occupied their position at Palmar, some thirty miles from Puebla.

The Governor of Tlaxcala had left for Puebla, with a body of troops, to join the Mexican forces there. On the 9th of December the Mexicans cele-

brated the defeat of the Spaniards at Ayacucho in 1824 with great celat. The Mexican Congress had passed an act to treat all French prisoners as the French shall treat

treat all French prisoners as the French shall treat Mexicans. General Negrete had issued a patriotic appeal to the army to stand by the unity and indepen-dence of Mexico. It has been ordered to punish all priests guilty of insubordination by fine and imprisonment. General Ci Anastasio Parrodi has been appointed commander of the 2d Division of the Central Army. There wathere a celebration at Puebla on the presentation of the medals: This recognized nation concedes to its brive sons who defended the independence of their country against the traitors, kept the peace and protected the city of Puebla, a medal of honorifor the deeds of the 4th and the defence of the 5th of May, 1862. Both medals shall be round, of twenty-five milli-meters diameter and two in thickness, and shall bear on the obverse this insoription, surrounded by evergreens: "The Mexican Republic to her brave sons." On the reverse shall be: "By defeating the traitors on the 4th of May 1862." The inscrip-tions on the reverse shall be surrounded by laurels. The most active preparations were in progress at Puebla.

appropriated one numered minimum, he was sorry to the public press of the country, and, he was sorry to the idea has gone forth that Congress has not pro-vided means to pay the army, and has not done its duty. There never was an hour when the Govern-ment did not have full authority from Congress to provide means to pay the army. He did not choose

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Harrisburg. Petitions.

The later has both one in this conditions into the provide means to pay the army, and has not done its duty. There never was an hour when the Government did not have full authority from Congress to provide means to pay the army. He did not choose to take this responsibility, and he disowned it for the Senate and House of Representatives.
Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said we were obliged, during last summer and autumn, to raise a large body of troops, and agreed to pay \$25 bounty, and expeditions were sent away, and had to be paid in advance.
The rule required that/ the troops should be paid every two months, and the Government professed to be providing means to pay the army, yet the payments for september and October were not made. He supposed that these large drafts on the Treasury had exh usted the funds. The Secretary had sent no request for additional means, but had sent a great for arg or additional means, but had sent a great for arg or request, promptly passed an act to provide for the payments of pays. He solutiers.
Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Maine, thought there was a great to pay official request, promptly passed an act to provide for the payments or paysed, then, that the true reason was, shere payments were delayed in order, to allow Congress to pass upon this magnificent echeme of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, thought there was a great deal of unnecessary noise about the matter. The trouble had arisen mainly from the advance, and the expenses had to be paid. The trouble seemed to be that those men were not a distance, and the the payments own construction.
Mr. HOWARD was the supposed, then, that the true cash was, shere payments own construction.
Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, thought there was a great deal of unnecessary noise about the matter. The trouble had arisen mainly from the pecular circumstances of the case. After the adjournment of Corgress the paysend.
Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of We

Bills Introduced. Bills Introduced. Mr. RIDGWAY, a bill to incorporate the Corn Exchange Association, of Philadelphia. Mr. DONOVAN, a bill to repeal the charter of the Navy Yard, Broad-street, and Fairmount Pas-senger Railway Company. Mr. STEIN, a bill directing the recovery of the principal and interest due the Commonwealth from parsons bolding length by logations and office, tilla Bills Considered. The bill relative to foreign attachments and at-tachments in execution, which authorizes the at-tachment of money in the hands of municipal cor-porations, came up in order on third reading, and, after discussion, was postponed. The bill to incorporate the Corn Exchange Asso-ciation of Philadelphia was called up by Mr. RIDG-WAY, and passed finally. The bill dividing Mill Creek township, in Jeffer-son county, came up in order on third reading, and gave rise to a long discussion. The Speaker ruled it out of order, under the fifth joint rule prohibiting legislation where the courts have power. On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the bill for the re-lief of the stockholders of the Frankford Lyceum was considered and passed finally. On motion of Mr. NIOHOLS, the bill for the ex-tension of Bedford street, in the city of Philadel-whis was considered and nased to the breading.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, moved to strike out the provision for two additional judges. Agneed to-yeas 21, nays 17: The bill was then passed-yeas 23; nays 15. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered a resolution declaring that Cornelius V anderbilt, Com-modore Van Brunt, and Charles S. Haswell, who fitted out: the transports of the Banks expedition, are guilty of negligence in the discharge of the duty, assigned to them, and that the commission extorted by F. J. Southard was in express violation of the agreement made by 'him, and should be at once re-funded to the Government. Laid over. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Vandevcer's Seat.

Mr. Vandevcer's Seat. The House yesterday passed a resolution declaring William Vandevcer, of Iowa, not entitled to a seat, owing to his having accepted a military commission. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, had raised the point that such action on the part of the House being in the character of an expulsion, required, under the Constitution; a vote of two thirds. The Speaker overruled the point, from which decision Mr. May-nard appealed? Mr. COX (Dem.), moved- to lay the appeal on the table. This was agreed to —veas 85. The House was called to order by Speaker CESS-NA at 11 A. M. The SPEAKER presented a communication from a member of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, com-plaining that the most of them have not received their pay for about seven months, and setting forth the sufferings of their families and those who are incumbent upon them for their support.

Mr. COX (Dem.), moved to lay the appeal on the fable. This was agreed to—yeas 82, nays 36. Mr. WASHBURNE moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was passed. Mr. COX moved that the motion be laid upon the Bills Passed. An act to pay commissioners for opening of Green street was, on motion, considered and passed finally. 'An act for the opening of Jackson street, Second ward, was also considered and passed. **Approval of the Governor.** The Committee on Federal Relations reported, as amended, Senate bill, approving of the Governor's efforts to bring wounded Pennsylvanians into this State.

table. Disagreed to—yeas 50, nays 73, The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Washburne, when Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, moved a

ment of the motion till August next. Dispostpo agreed to—yeas 36 nays 105. The question was then taken on the reconsidera-tion of the yote by which the resolution was adopted. The yote was reconsidered—yeas 70,

Mr. DA WES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said this Mr. DA WES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said this was a question of construction of the Constitution, and the law of the land. He did not stand here to lecture any gentleman differing from him. He ac-contended that a monteneas in according of the Massachusetter. members were added to the committee to investigate the late alleged Senatorial corruptions. Mr. NEIMAN, a supplement to an act to incor-porate the Bethlehem Railroad. Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, an act extending the time for the payment of the enrollment tax on the act incorporating the Philadelphia and New Jersey Ferry Company. Mr. BARGER, a supplement to an act incorpo-rating the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norris-town Railroad. Mr. McGEE, an act to repeal an act of 2d. April, 1846, requiring moneys and assets not at interset to be taxed. Report from the Auditor General.

corded to others the right he claimed for himself. He contended that a gentleman in accepting a 'military position vacates his seat in this hall. He said there was a disposition to treat this as a question of no sort of moment, and of so little concern that gentle-men cannot bring themselves to vote upon it when the resolution is fairly presented. They are not willing to take the responsibility of voting on a measure founded on the Constitution and laws of the land. 'a He reminded the House that they were setting precedents to control the House by a power which would render the members here literally slaves. It was their right to sit here with-out an overshadowing power over them, and with-out recognizing the right of the Executive to enter this chamber and interfere with their duty as legis-lators. He protested against saying that we are yet

this chamber and interfere with their duty as legis-lators. He protested against saying that we are yet at the foot of the Executive. We are, he remarked, clothed with powers by the Constitution itself, to protect ourselves against such encroachments which are precluded by the form of Government which we are endeavoring to preserve. Our fathers wisely threw around us the shield of the Constitution. If we are not prepared to protect ourselves beneath, its ample folds and there are included in each other was able to the shield of the constitution. If we are not prepared to protect ourselves beneath, its ample folds and there are included in each other does not make much difference. If we at once cease playing the hypocrite and induging in cant, we shall cease singing hosain as to the Constitution when we could no longer enjoy its blessions