FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1863.

THE WAR. THE Army of the Potomac moves again to battle after a month's rest. West and South the winter campaign is to be made an active and important one. The address of General Burnside, which we publish this morning, will send a thrill of enthusiasm to the soul of every loyal man in the North, and the best wishes and prayers of the masses, who still love the Union, will be freely given for the success of the present movement. Inaugurated amid gloom and prejudice, and untoward circumstances of all sorts, and from all quarters, it may be that the triumphs in store for this army will be rendered the more remarkable and glorious in consequence of their existence. The words of General Order; No. 7, would seem to indicate positively that a large part of Gen. Lee's army has been sent to the Southwest and South in the hope that our army would be mud-bound on the banks of the Rappahannock during the winter. We have no doubt that the news that Bragg had been thus reinforced, as first published in The Press, is true, and that, although we may have bloody work before Richmond, our success will be certain in the end. The Rappahannock has been crossed. and is left already far in our rear, and if all of our armies can execute the work assigned sto them, the junction of Burnside with Foster is no idle or transparent conjecture. As we intimated vesterday, it is time for us thus to launch against the enemy all of our strong columns, and not fritter away our forces by simply harassing the enemy and attemping to occupy his territory before it is conquered. We must make regular advances, and bring ourselves to the realization of the fact that we are waging a great war.

CONGRESS. SENATE.-The credentials of Hon. David Turpie were presented. Petitions were presented for the relief of the widow of Thomas Gregg, the original inventor of iron-clads, and praying for an act to prevent the sale of adulterated liquors, and for the pension due the heirs of Commodore Renshaw. Resolutions were adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy not to act on the title of League Island until directed so to do by Congress, and instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquirefinto the expediency of publishing regularly a list of the names of all officers absent from their posts without due leave. The bill to establish a grade of line officers in the navy was taken up and considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill to annul certain annuities to the Sioux Indians was taken up, considered, and postponed until to-day. The bill to reimburse the State of Minnesota for losses sustained during the recent Indian outbreaks was taken up and passed. The bill to provide for the greater comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers

was taken up, considered at length, and postponed. The Senate went into executive session at 4 o'clock, and subsequently adjourned. House.-Mr. Stevens reported a bill for the appointment of a deputy Register of the Treasury. which was considered, amended, and passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government. A number of amendments were made, which caused a discussion of two hours' duration, after which the committee rose and the House adjourned THE LEGISLATURE. SENATE.—The bill to regulate public amusements

in Philadelphia was reported from the Judiciary Committee. Bills were introduced offering amendments to the Constitution and extending the right of suffrage to persons in the service of their country; to incorporate the Butchers' and Farmers' Market Company of this city, and to extend Drum street. Adjourned until Monday afternoon. House.-The bill to incorporate the Corn Exchange Association of Philadelphia was taken up from the Scnate docket, considered, and passed. A petition from the Philadelphia City Institute, asking to be relieved from taxation, was presented. A resolution, directing the Governor to demand of the Secretary of War that the sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers be sent home for treatment. was passed unanimously. A supplement to the act incorporating the Fire Insurance Company of the county of Philadelphia was offered, and the

#### ON THE ADVANCE!

House adjourned until Monday.

Let those who have had misgivings about the Army of the Potomac read the order of General Burnside that we print this morning. At a time when many good men were speaking of it sorrowfully, and as something of the past, we see it arising out of the mud at Falmouth, and advancing again to Richmond. General Burnside has been busy since his defeat He has been working with a silent energy, organizing, strengthening, improving—making the life of the soldier pleasant and efficient-making himself master of his situation, and striving to organize victory. In this good work he has been sustained and assisted by all the Departments of the Government. The troops have been paid, clothed, and armed; every appliance of war has been placed at their disposal, and, with the prayers of the country hovering around them, and the hopes of American Liberty depending upon their valor, they go forth to conquer. We trustwe believe that this campaign is about to realize a great triumph. With victory in the West and the South, it only requires victory in the East to end this long struggle. The Army of the Potomac holds the destinies of this Republic, and in the events now

transpiring will do much to shape that destiny for good or evil. General Cameron. A person named T. JEFFERSON BOYER. a member of the State House of Representatives from the county of Clearfield, has published an elaborate card in a Harrisburg newspaper, charging Gen. CAMERON with having endeavored to purchase his vote for \$20,000. The card of Mr. Boyer is a very amusing performance, and we regret our space will not permit us to reproduce it. We think, however, that it is a confession that his children will blush to read. If it could be true, it would show that Mr. Boyer is capable of many things that do not become the gentleman—that he regards party triumphs of more value than personal honor, truth, and the feeling of respect that should exist between man and man. This is Mr. Boyen's portrait as it is drawn by himself, and we repeat, it is one that in after years he will look upon with shame. As to the truth of these charges we are not to judge. As to the virtue of Mr. Boyen it is certain that a thousand Philadelphia Democrats were very suspicious, and deemed their personal presence, well armed and equipped, a necessary precaution. General CAMERON is not now in Harrisburg, but is expected soon to return. He will then, we are assured, make a statement that will confound all his enemies, and set at rest the malignant calumnies that have been uttered

against him.

Return of Captain Palmer. Captain PALMER, of the Anderson Cavalry, has effected his escape from the dominions of JEFFERSON DAVIS, of which he has been an unwilling inhabitant for more than four months. He is now in Washington, where, we understand, he has had an interview with President Lincoln, who sent for him on being apprised of his return. Captain PALMER had some curious adven- Mr. CHASE, with its income tax of two per tures during his protracted stay in the cent., think of England, and cease repin-Southern States, but is obliged to keep se- ing. The banks were suspended, the specret both the manner of escape and the places | culation of gold was prohibited under severe he visited in the South, in order that friends | penalties, and vast premiums marked the there, who aided him, may not be compro- difference between specie and paper. Engmised by publicity. He says the prisons of land came out of all these troubles with a the Confederates are filled with East Ten- majestic renown that the world still delights nesseans and Union citizens of other States, some of whom, old gray-haired men, have | States will, we trust, improve upon her ilbeen incarcerated for "harboring conscripts"—the offence being that they did not turn from their doors their own sons, who had refused to enter the rebel ranks. Captain PALMER is as hopeful of the good cause as he was before he visited the South. and thinks the evidence of a break-down in Northern war sentiment, which the rebels are now gloating over, is the only thing that has kept their hopes alive since their disastrous invasion of Maryland. We publish a letter this morning from the Captain to a | England may have been right, or she may friend of his in this city, which has been handed to us by the latter for publication.

CAPTAIN RANDLE, of the British bark Traveller. which arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, from Rio Janeiro, via St. Thomas, confirms the report of the rebel schooner Retribution chasing back to port the brig G. Meredith and schooner West Wind, and adds: "The Retribution sailed from St. Thomas about two weeks prior to her ap-. pearance again near the Island, and it is supposed that during her absence she had received her armament. She is schooner rigged, and was formerly the steam tug Enoch Train of Boston. She sails very fast, but will not stay, as while chasing the G. M. she wore ship three times. The Traveller sailed the day following the return of the G. M., but did not meet with the privateer."

"How a Free People Conduct a Long sword with reluctance and sorrow, and the blood that has been shed has saddened thou-The space we give this morning to a resands whose lives before never knew a publication of Mr. STILLE's admirable arcloud; we did not seek it; we endeavored ticle will not be regretted by those who to avoid it; we prayed that if it were God's give his argument a careful perusal. Perwill, the cup might pass from our lips. It haps, if we were disposed to criticise his was not to be. We see how England coneffort, we might find reasoning that we could quered the greatest soldier since Cæsar, and not endorse, and inferences that cannot be the greatest military power since Rome. justified by a careful study of the history of We see her vices and her virtues-her the great Peninsular War. The philosophy manly devotion to the nationality-her weak of that war is still a subject of discussion cpining at every misfortune. Let us profit and solicitude, and men more illustrious. if by her example. Let us imitate that which not more profound, than Mr. STILLE, have s noble, and avoid the follies that Englishdiffered, and, in all probability, will conmen to-day would gladly blot from their natinue to differ. Waterloo may have ended tion's history.

a contest that gave England her rank

among nations, and assured her exist-

ence as a free people, but Waterloo

may yet be looked upon as the great

est disaster that modern civilization

has encountered. This remark suggests

itself as we enter upon the argument of Mr.

STILLE, and enables us to enter more heartily

into his subject. We see in this Peninsular

War two contending Powers-France and

Europe. They had massed great armies,

and were striving for great objects. The

military establishments of each rival were

perhaps not as large as we see in our Ameri-

can war, but they were larger than Europe

had been accustomed to see. Sympathy

for Spain-more properly, as Mr. STILLE in-

timates, the necessity of self-preservation-

made England an active antagonist of

France. The obstinacy of George III. go-

verning the imperious intellect of PITT,

was still controlling the councils of Eng-

land, and they warred upon the mighty

Emperor as gladiators who entered the

arena to die in desperation or live in

glory. The oppression of the Asturias was

the fall of Fort Sumpter, and in the flames

of popular anger and vengeance parties

melted into one mass, and the English peo-

ple spoke but one sentiment. Then came

precipitate war. Expeditions were hurled

upon Spain, and Corunna anticipated Bull

Run, and of Sir John Moore nothing re-

mains but a sweet and plaintive dirge which

schoolboys love to chaunt. The defeat

of the English arms brought terror to

English hearts, and the people clamored as

madly against the Government as Mr. VAL-

LANDIGUAM and Mr. SEYMOUR are clamoring

now. Distrust divided the Cabinet, and in

the Parliament of England bold men spoke

words of praise for Napoleon. There were

blunders on the part of those who com-

manded the army, and more especially among

those who contibled the department of war,

and amid general discontent, disaffection,

and we may say treason, the power and fame

The Ministry may have blundered, but

they persevered. They sent men, guns,

powder, shoes, clothing, and biscuit, and

the future Duke of Wellington, a brother

of one of the Cabinet Ministers, to com-

mand. Hope revived as he marched from

Lisbon. The new army and the new gene-

ral would accomplish marvels. "On to

we have shouted "On to Richmond!" Bat-

tles were fought. Talavera was chronicled

a victory, but the victorious army had barely

written it upon their banners before they re-

treated back to Lisbon. This sounds very

True to the parallel, the people of London be-

Wellington was denounced as an incom-

petent general, and his victories were only

calamities. Then came rest and work, and

their labored rampart lines around Torres

Vedeas. During this delay party spirit

broke forth. Ambitious, sordid men, who

had been driven from office, began to stir

the public mind to sedition, in the hope that

place and honor would come. "In the sor-

did calculations of the opposition," says Mr.

STILLE, in words that might truly be applied

to the Democratic sympathizers of the pre-

sent day, "the dishonor of the country, or

the danger of the army, was as nothing, pro-

vided the office, the power, and the patron-

age of the Government were secured in their

hands." This opposition had its effect. "It

did immense mischief," says our writer, in

words which we reprint, that we may give

them proper emphasis; "it weakened the

Government, it prolonged the strife, it alarm-

ed the timid, it discouraged the true, and

it so far imposed upon Napoleon him-

self, that thinking that in these angry in-

vectives against the Government he found

the real exponent of English sentiment.

he concluded, not unnaturally, that the

people were tired and disgusted with the

war, and that the privations which it occa-

sioned were like a cancer, slowly but surely

eating out the sources of national life." We

are not aware that NAPOLEON made any

Murfreesboro speeches, nor that he amused

himself by violating the laws of war in his

treatment of prisoners, and common sense

by outlawing English generals; but it is cer-

tain that he looked upon the machinations of

bad and unscrupulous English politicians

with the same joy that Davis exhibits

towards the leaders of the opposition to the

We need not follow the close and graphic

sentences with which Mr. STILLE describes

the strife of parties; the depression of the

people; the agony of the Administration:

the gloom and heartsickness of such men

as Sir Walter Scott, Sir Francis Bur-

DETT, Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, Mr. WHIT-

BREAD, and General TARLETON; the de-

spondency of the loyal press; the reckless-

ness of the disloyal press; the demoraliza-

tion of the army; the supreme exercise of

sacred powers; the suspension of the habeas

corpus; the depreciation of national credit,

and the inflation of national currency; the

mortality of the Peninsular army; the final

fall of Madrid. It was four years before

WELLINGTON took his Richmond, and in

those four years England passed through

scenes more dreadful and dark than any

we have yet experienced. Mr. STANTON

may recall Lord Castlereagh and be

consoled. Mr. Chase may look over

the exchange and stock lists of 1811, and

thank God that American industry and

capital have been spared the misfortune

that England suffered fifty years ago.

During the five years that the war lasted

England's expenditure was over 90,000,000

pounds per annum. Allowing for the dif-

ference in the value of money, and the

greater magnitude of our war establishment,

this makes the expense of each war equal.

These vast sums were raised by England

amid embarrassments and discouragements

that America has not known. English

commerce was at the mercy of a mo-

narch whose influence controlled nearly

every port of the Continent. NAPOLEON'S

policy reduced the revenue more than

one-half; taxes became enormous—the in-

come tax alone being placed at ten per cent.

Let those who moun over the schedule of

to honor, and the Republic of the United

Mr. STILLE has done a brave and bold

duty to his country, and his essay entitles

him to a high place among those who de-

serve well of the people. He has brought

to his task earnestness, enthusiasm, and pa-

triotism. He does not write like a partisan

but a patriot, and his argument will become

a part of the literature and the history of

this war. The lessons that he teaches should

be impressed upon the hearts of the people.

have been wrong, in her final war with France.

That is a question on which we have our

own opinions, and we do not care to discuss

it, even with our accomplished townsman.

Still, we may see many things in the sub-

lime devotion with which the English peo-

ple finally emerged from a strife that carried

with it so much grief, dismay, defeat, shame,

and desperation. We may see how much

we must hear throughout this war, and how

patiently we must forbear—that harmony

and confidence, and patient loyalty, will be

of more advantage to our cause, than armies,

and navies, and Napoleons. We have gone

into this bitter strife—we have drawn the

lustrious example.

Administration in the Northern States.

much like one of our American triumphs.

Madrid!" was shouted in the same tones that

of England seemed about to pass away.

### LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1863. Among the new champions of the Constiution according to the understanding which recognizes it as the best argument for the overthrow of the Republic, there are some shrewd observers of events and of men. You have several of these philosophers in Philadelphia. Reared in the school in which distrust of the people is the fundamental principle, and settled in the belief that the only Government that is fit to live under is a monarchy, Wm. B. Reed and the cynics of his circle must laugh heartily in secret at the manner in which they suppose they are misleading the masses. Old Whigs and Anti-Masons, impenitent Knownothings, and scornful aristocrats, giving the law to the rough-handed followers of Henry Horn and George M. Dallas, and teaching constitutional ethics to the believers in Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson! Mr. Reed is a huge admirer of Thackeray, the great English satirist of the follies of the world, and, doubtless, in his letters to the author of Vanity Fair there is more than one graphic picture of the ease with which the sympathizers with treason and the rebellion in the free States think they are preparing the Democrats for the dissolution of the Union. How the witty Britisher must roar over these delectable morsels! It is astonishing, he will say, that the American Democrats don't see through this game. It is transparent enough to me; but they hate the Abolitionists so bitterly. and have been taught to believe that the emancipation of the slaves is to affect their own interests, that they do not look to the inevitable consequences of their over-confidence in their new leaders. There are, however, a good many observant Thackerays in the Democratic ranks-men who also know that the darling purpose and prayer of such leaders as Mr. Reed is the overthrow of the American Union-and, however present appearances may otherwise indicate, these men will sooner or later show that they at least have not been deceived. As in the past so will it be in the future. The public man who cheats the people is sure to be caught, convicted, and punished in the end. Nothing is more certain and fixed than this. And only those who doubt the people are ever tempted to delude them. It was, for instance, contempt of the people that induced Mr. Reed to hunt the Free Masons with such fierce hatred, and it was contempt for the people that induced him to court the Native Americans in 1845. came restless, wild, fierce, and unreasonable. It was contempt for the people that induced York a free city, and to cut her loose from the Union. It is contempt for the for three months Wellington's men built people that inspires Governor Parker, of New Jersey, to ffaunt the hated doctrine of States' rights into the eyes of the nation. at the moment the devotees of that doctrine are filling thousands of graves with our bravest and best. The ovation to Mr. Wall, at the Girard House, the other evening, was only another way to show their contempt for the people. Mr. Buchanan's whole course from 1857-'58 to 1861—the conduct of the South in Congress—the secession from Congress—the rebellion—and the present frenzy of the Democratic leaders, are only one more proof of their contempt for the American people. The day is coming when the

# WASHINGTON.

people will see this as I see it, and they will

not be slow in showing how to use their

hands when they come to their eye-sight,

Special Despatches to "The Press."

The Army of the Potomac. The authorities are painfully reticent as to the novements of the Army of the Potomac; but from arrivals in the city, there can be no doubt that a movement is now being actually made, and that a fight or a foot race may be immediately expected. Gen. BURNSIDE yesterday issued an address to his army, the publication of which was prohibited by the telegraphic censor of the public press. Unfortunately it has been raining very hard for the last twenty hours, and if the storm has extended as far South as the Rappahannock, our troops will have great difficulty in marching. No one need be afraid that the river, if it rises, will interfere with the pontoons. They are firmly fastened, and are in no danger of being swept away, as they can be taken up n a few hours. Let the prayers of all godly men and women ascend to the Ruler of the universe that he will vouchsafe to us a glorious victory.

A Correspondent Arrested. Mr. DEMING, the Associated Press correspondent, was brought up to the Provost Marshal's office this morning, under guard, from General Burnside's headquarters. His offence is not known but it is supposed he has been arrested for sending to this city Burnside's marching address to his troops, and which was suppressed last evening by

the Government censor here Sermons at the Capitol. A new view of important topics, connected with the Mediation of Christ and the Inspiration of the Scrin tures, is now in progress of development, at Wash ington, every Sabbath, in a series of sermons, by the Chaplain of the House of Representatives. The main points, so far noticed, have been: 1. The Separateness of the Mediator from his Cotemporaries. . The Separateness of the Mediator from his Ancesry; and, 3. The Separateness of the Mediator from the human race in whole—all as illustrated by peculiarities in His modes of address, which, it is believed, have hitherto remained unobserved. These peculiarities form a demonstration of some of the

nost vital Evangelical doctrines. Philadelphia. The Evening Star, in speaking of the arrest of Mr SYDNEY DEMING, and of his passing through Washington for New York in military custody, makes a mistake in one particular—namely, that he is princinal agent or correspondent of the Associated Press with the Army of the Potomac. It is sufficient to assert that he has no business connection whatever at present with the association. As to the remaining part of the article, stating, on rumor, that Mr. THEODORE BARNARD, erroneously designated as Mr. DEMING'S principal assistant, was also arrested and sent away from camp, no such information has reached the Washington agency.

The Storm on the Potomac. The storm of yesterday and the day previous did nuch damage on the Potomac. A large number of steamers, barges, &c., employed by the Quartermaster's Department, are ashore, and hard and fast n the mud between Alexandria and Acquia Creek, and in Aquia-creek harbor. The damage, however, to nearly all of them is slight.

The Indian Appropriations. The Secretary of the Interior sent to Congress tolay a letter, accompanying a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking for the passage of a law to divert from certain unexpended appropriations, amounting to \$200,000, funds sufficient to pay the indebtedness incurred under othe neads of appropriations now exhausted, and due the various Indian agencies of Oregon and Washington during the past three years. It is repre sented that great inconvenience and suffering have resulted from this long credit of the Government. Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Judge W. F. Otto, of Indiana, was to-day nomi-

nated by the President as Assistant Secretary of the Military Nominations. The President to-day made eighty-nine military nominations to the Senate, including Major Gene rals HEINTZELMAN, HOOKER, and SUMNER, for promotion for meritorious service, by dating their commissions back to embrace the different battles in

which they severally distinguished themselves;

twenty brigadiers to be major generals, and sixty-

three colonels, and other officers to be brigadier

generals, and three hospital chaplains. These

nominations were received and referred to the Con mittee on Military Affairs. Dismissed. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—By direction of the President, Col. R. C. MURPHY, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States for allowing his command to be surprised at Holly Springs, Miss., without having taken proper steps to protect his post or repulse the enemy, and his troops having been found in bed at

the time of attack. By order of the Secretary of War: E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjt. Gen. The Iron-Clad Nahant. A gentleman who left Lewes, Del., at 8 o'clock this morning, reports that the iron-clad steamer Nahant is at the Breakwater, having arrived there all right on Monday evening. The sloop-of-war Monongahela is also there, having arrived on Tuesday night. Also, a propeller from New York, loaded with troops.

Address of Gen. Burnside to the Troops

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAO,

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Jan. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7. The commanding general announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more. The late brilliant actions in North Carolina. Tennessee, and Arkansas have divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion, and to gain that decisive

victory which is due to the country. Let the gallant soldiers of so many brilliant battle-fields accomplish this achievement, and a fame the most glorious awaits them.

The commanding general calls for the firm and united action of officers and men; and, under the providence of God, the Army of the Potomac will have taken the great step towards restoring peace to the country and the Government to its rightful authority.

By command of Major General Burnside. LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adjt. Gen. EWD. M. NEILL, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

The Payment of Troops. The money to pay the armies of Generals Rose-CRANS and GRANT has been furnished, and the greater part of the funds to pay the soldiers in North Carolina and Department of the South has also been issued. Gen. Burnside's army will very soon be paid. A number of paymasters obtained funds for this

purpose to-day, and others will be supplied to-

The Arkansas Post Victory. The following has been received at the Navy De-CAIRO, January 21.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: The gunboat Lexington, Lieutenant Comman SHIRK, has just arrived, at 11.30 A. M.; conveying 4.793 rebel prisoners of war from the Post of Ar-A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Cantain. The Department has received an official account from Commodore PORTER relative to the brilliant part performed by his fleet in that action. Department of New Mexico

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, January 13, 1863. GENERAL ORDER, No. 14.—The District of Western Arizona is hereby assigned to the Department By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjt. Gen. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Guerilla Operations in Missouri–Murder and Post Mortem Abuse of our Soldiers-Wives, Sisters, and Daughters of Unionists Threatened with Violence, &c. St. Louis, Jan. 22.-General Ben Loan, commanding at Jefferson City, sends the Democrat a letter from Colonel Pennock, of the 5th Cavalry, Missouri militia, dated Independence, on the 11th, stating that five of his men were murdered the week previous by guerillas. The soldiers were all shot in the head, and their bodies horribly mangled. The faces of some of them were cut in pieces with boot-heels. Powder was exploded in one man's

ear, and both ears were cut off. Whether these barbarities were committed before or after death is unknown. Col. Pennock says that ten of these guerillas, with their wives and children acting as spies, were equal to twenty-five of his troops. The guerillas were threatening the Union women of Jackson county, and the wives and sisters of some of the most notorious of the band had been arrested in order to prevent them from executing their threats. They have also levied assessments upon the loyal men of the county, and are collecting it rapidly. Some of those who were assessed claimed to be Southern sympathizers, in order to avoid paying it. Colonel Pennock advises that the wives of these guerillas be sent out of the State.

#### DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

The Exchange of Prisoners-Violation the Cartel by the Rebels-The Storm subsided. &c. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 21.—The flag-of-truce teamboat New York arrived this morning from City Point, with 704 exchanged Union prisoners, all privates, in charge of Captain John E. Mulford, 3d New York regiment. New York regiment.

The United States agent for exchange of prisoners, Colonel Ludlow, has demanded from Mr. Ould, the rebel agent, that all United States officers now in the hands of the rebels should, in compliance with the cartel, be at once released.

Mr. Ould has replied that all officers now in the hands of the rebels, and captured before the 12th of nands of the rebeis, and captured before the 12th of January, the date of Jeff Davis' message, will not be released on parole, but will be exchanged for those of corresponding rank.

All officers captured after the 12th instant will be handed over to the Governors of the States where captured, as indicated in Jeff Davis' message. Col. Ludlow says all this is in violation of the cartel.

Non-commissioned officers and privates will be re-Non-commissioned officers and privates will be re-leased on parole, as heretofore. The subject of citi-There are now at Richmond two thousand Union prisoners. Three transports will leave Fortress Monroe next Friday for City Point, to bring them down.
The steamboat New York will leave to-night for Annapolis, with the 704 Union prisoners that arrived here to-day from Richmond.
The storm has subsided, and the fleet of schooners here all tone to see

#### ave all gone to sea. STATES IN REBELLION.

Capture of the U. S. Steamer Columbia by the Rebels-Movements in North Carolina -General Burnside Re crosses the Rappa hannock-St. Augustine, Fla., Attacked by Guerillas, &c. REBEL REPORT OF THE CROSSING OF THE RIVER. BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—Southern papers contain he following: RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—It is reported and confirmed

by the passengers which arrived last night, that General Burnside's forces have crossed over the river, and are now above and below Fredericksburg. tedly the rumor which was circulated seve CAPTURE OF YOUNG SANDERS. BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—Southern papers received

ere have the following:
CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—The rebel bearer of desarches recently captured off this port is Major Reid saunders. He attempted to run the blockade in a mall sailing vessel.

Judge Holt died at Augusta, on the 19th inst. Flour is selling at Charleston at \$46 per barrel, and at Mobile at \$60.

George W. Randolph is the People's candidate for Governor of Virginia. REBEL FINANCES.

The Richmond Enquirer, of January 20, says that a new financial scheme is presented by Mr. G. A. Chandler, which proposes an amendment to the Constitution, legalizing the issue of legal-tender notes, to be legal tender during the war and for five years thereafter. It also proposes the purchase of the whole cotton crop of the Confederate States, the present crop to be purchased at from 12 to 15 cents THE STEAMER COLUMBIA ASHORE—CA TURE OF HER OFFICERS AND CREW.

The United States steamer Columbia is ashore at oro Inlet, and her commander, twelve offiers, and twenty-eight men, surrendered to Colonel IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA. The Richmond Enquirer of the 19th has the fol-CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—The following is just re-ceived from Kinston, North Carolina, of to-day's the enemy drove in our pickets yesterday, eighteen miles below, and are supposed to be in strong force in the advance. They are building bridges over Cedar Creek, but it is doubtless a feint to cover their movement on Wilmington or Weldon. The Federals are 60,000 strong, and have twenty

The Yankee gunboats attacked Fort Caswell the day before yesterday, but without result MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. "SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17.—Eight Yankee Prisoners, captured at St. Augustine, by Capt. Dixon's guerillas, arrived this evening at Oglethorp's barracks. Among them are the provost marshal, sutler, and three merchants." "Unsuccessful Attempt to Run the Block-ADE.—CHARLESTON, Jan. 19.—A vessel, supposed to be the steamer Huntress, ladened with 400 bales of cotton, attempting to run the blockade, was burned off the mouth of Swash channel last niget."

"It is conjectured that the storm on the coast has disarranged the plans of the enemy, and prevented The Iron-clad Weehawken at Fortress NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A despatch from Fortress there of the iron-clad steamer Weehawken. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Navy Department

has been informed, by telegraph from Fortress Monroe, of the safe arrival of the ironclad Monitor-

model steamer Weehawken at that point from New York. She rode out the terrific gale of the last two days as well as any vessel could do, being perfectly manageable and staunch throughout A Union Dinner at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Jan. 22 .- A great Union dinner was given to-night, at the Assembly Buildings, n honor of General Schenck, commander of this Department. It was a splendid affair, attended by the most substantial men of Baltimore. Gov. Bradford made a most eloquent and thoroughly loyal speech. General Schenck also spoke elo-

From California. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Ten ballots were taken for Senator to-night, without result. The vote stood as follows: Phelps, 36; Sargent, 33; Conness, 25; San Francisco, Jan. 22.—The ship Logan sailed to day for New York, with a large and valuable OREGON. Columbia dates to the 16th have been received. A thousand Indians on Vancouver's Island died f small-pox during the month. Three thousand miners have gone from Oregon to

quently, commending the course of the Governor.

here in the spring. Southern Travel—Contradiction of a False Rumor. PHILA., WILMINGTON, AND BALT. R. R., BROAD AND PRIME, Jan. 22. I'o the Editor of The Press: Sin: Please contradict the report published in an evening paper in regard to the trestle-work over Bush river being swept away by ice. There has been no damage done to any bridge on the line of this road, and all the trains are running as usual to der. Representative

o day. Respectfully, GEO. E. BENT, P. W. & B. R. R.

c Boise river, where the prospects are more favor-ole than on the Salmon river. A rush is expected

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC IN MOTION. | XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. Washington, January 22, 1863. SENATE.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Indiana, presented the cre-lentials of Hon. David Turpie, elected United States Senator from the State of Indiana. Petitions. Pctitions.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of A. Stewart and others, asking relief for the widow of Thomas Gregg, the original inventor, of iron-clad vessels.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansas, presented numerous presented numerous presented in the contraction of the contra nerous petitions, praying for an act to prevent the Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, offered a contresolution, directing the Secretary of the Navy not to act on the title to League Island until Con-

gress shall so direct.
Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, moved t refer the resolution to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Rejected—yeas 12, nays 25.

Pension.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, presented a petition from the two daughters of Commodore Renshaw, and the sisters of the Commodore, lately willed esting for a presion. illed asking for a pens Indian Appropriations A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the diversion of certain unexpended balances of appropriations for Indian tribes of Oregon and Washington Territories.

ribes of Oregon and Washington Territories.

Absent Officers.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, offered the resolution instructing the Military Committee to a nquire into the expediency of publishing monthly the names of all officers of the army who are absent on leave, with the date of their absence, and the officers by whom granted. Adopted cers by whom granted. Adopted. Naval Grade.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, called up the bill to amend the act establishing a grade of line officers in the navy. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, said the bill was to revise the action of the advisory board of the navy. Congress had passed one bill last year, and now, after having legislated out or relieved certain officers, we were called upon to shift them back again, and the bill provides for an increase of rank, so as to make places for so many of these men as rea. The Sioux Indians. The morning hour having expired, on motion of Ur. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, the joint

esolution to annul the treaties with the Sioux In

dians, as a return for the late outrages committed by them in Minnesota, was taken up. He offered a bill as a substitute for the resolution, and for the House bill for the indemnification of the State of Minnesota for the losses sustained. The substitute provides, first, that all treaty stipu ations with those of the Sioux Indians engaged in lations with those of the Sioux Indians engaged in the late massacres in Minnesota shall be abrogated and annulled. Second, that out of the annuities, which would be due to these Indians, one hundred thousand dollars shall be paid over immediately to certain commissioners for the present relief of those families who suffered most—not to exceed \$200 to any one family. The third section provides for the appointment of three commissioners, to hold their sittings in Minnesota, to take evidence and investigate all claims for damages from the Indian outrages, and to make full returns to the Secretary of the Interior by the first of December next. of the Interior by the first of December next.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, was in favor of adhering to the House bill, which provides for the abrogation of the treaties, and appropriates fifteen hundred thousand dollars for indemnification

and for the removal of the Indians.

After some discussion, the bill was postponed til to-morrow.

Indian Outrages.

Mr. RICE (Dem.), of Minn., called up the bill to reimburse the State of Minnesota for the expenses incurred in defending the State against the late Indian outrages. He had read a despatch from the Governor of Minnesota, stating that the amount necessary to reimburse the State would be three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

On motion of Mr. RICE, appropriation in resolution was accorded, limited to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the bill was passed.

Siek and Wounded.

Sick and Wounded. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Mass., called up the bill to provide for the greater comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, and to promote the efficiency of the medical department of the army. He referred to one clause in the bill increasing the commutation of rations in the hospital from 18 cents to 30 cents, and said the object of the bill was to restore the sick soldiers as encedible as necessible. oldiers as speedily as possible. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, said he wa alad that there was one section in the bill which did not increase the rank and pay of some officers. He was willing to give any amount of money to increa the comfort of sick soldiers, but he could see t the comfort of sick soldiers, but he could see he cause for suffering in the hospitals. Congress had appropriated large amounts—all that was asked for by the Government—and he was willing to appropriate more if necessary, but he could not see how riate more if necessary, but he could not see how he object was to be attained by increasing the rank and pay of half a dozen officers.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said the soldier was entitled to one ration, but he often needed little comforts and delicacies, and the Surgeon General had recommended the increase of the commutation

o thirty cents, in accordance with a diet table, which he had found to be very beneficial.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, asked if it was true that the feeding of the sick soldiers in hospitals had been let out by contract. . RICE said it was not true Mr. FICE said it was not true.

Mr. FESSENDEN said they had appropriated over five millions for the very purpose of promoting the comfort of the soldiers in the hospitals; and they had appropropriated for ice and other comforts a hundred and twenty thousand dollars for the coming year.

a hundred and twenty thousand dollars for the coming year.

Mr. RICE said that, although a member of the Military Committee, he was opposed to all these bills for an increase of rank and pay. He had been able to get no accurate information from any department of the Government as to the number of men in the army or in the hospitals. They send here estimates for twelve hundred thous nd men, and some of them for fifteen hundred thous and men, but none of them can tell within fifty per cent. what the real number is, and they are always asking for an increase of rank and pay. The cry is for money! money! money! and not one of them can tell what for. There seems to be no order in the Departments at all. The Departments esorder in the Departments at all. The Departments imate that there are as many sick in the regiment as in the hospitals, and yet they make no extra commutations for the sick in the field. He men-tioned this to show the want of judgment and at-tention to duty in the Departments. The Senate had called for information in vain, and he did no propose to be a mere tool of the Departments, giving money, money, all the time without knowing what it is for. Unless he was better enlight cued, he had made up his mind to vote against all these appropriations so long as none of the Departments can give us the first intelligent item on the subject. When we have men in office who understand their duties and can occasionally give us a victory, they would not ask too much. Then he would give them his votes; but now it is money all the while; and we get nothing but evil in return.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, said that the object Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), or 10wn, said limit ine object of the bill, according to its title, was very laudable, and one which he would do everything to promote; but even at the price of 18 cents per ration, persons had made great fortunes by feeding sick soldiers. He did not think the object sought for could be attained by this bill. If the present regulations were properly carried out, there would be no necessity of further largelation. gislation. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, said the first

ection would increase the annual expense \$3,645,000, and it would fix the value of rations all over the cality, and thus another increase is added to our Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, said he Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, said he believed that there were a great many abuses in feeding the soldiers, and there was great complaint made by the friend of the soldiers. In some cases meat was set before the sick soldiers which was not fit to cat, and he believed many had actually died from the lack of proper food. In a convalescent camp, not three miles from this city, there were, on last Sunday, sick soldiers without food they could eat, without beds to lie upon, without blankets to lie upon, and without fire to keep them from freezing. Many things which were sent to this city for the soldiers had been stolen and sold.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that many things were sent here without the proper direction. Mir. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that many things were sent here without the proper direction, and there was nobody to attend to them; so they may have been sold for the payment of the freight. As to the convalescent camp which had been spoken of, he knew it was not a well-managed camp. Eighty thousand men had passed through that camp, and there were about twelve thousand of them there now; but it was not under the control of the Medical Department at all, but under the control of General Heintzelman. This increase of the commutation of rations is based upon an experiment of mutation of rations is based upon an experiment of the Surgeon General, showing it to be beneficial to the health of the soldier, and facilitating his re

overy. He believed the service needed all officers provided for in the bill, and more too, if good could be had. We have now about 5,000 surg and the bill provides for twenty more, and fo assistant surgeons in the regular army, and 250 sur-geons and 50 assistants in the volunteers. We are now employing 1,500 surgeons who are not enlisted in the service. The Government needs more sur-geons, and if they could get ten hundred more good ones it would be well.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Deputy Register of the Treasury.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, reported a bill providing for the appointment of a Deputy Register of the Treasury, with a salary of \$2,500 per annum, and extending for two years from date of the provision for the appointment of Assistant Secretaries of War, as their terms will soon expire.

Mr. STEVENS said the committee had received a letter from L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury, stating [that, owing to]severe physical labor, and other causes, he has a rheumatic paralysis in his right hand, and therefore is unable to discharge his official duties. He asks Congress to appoint a Deputy Register. This bill was introduced in ac-Deputy Register of the Treasury. Deputy Register. This bill was introduced in ac Deputy Register. This DIH was introduced in accordance with this request.

The bill was amended by making the salary of the Deputy \$2,000, and limiting the continuation of the Assistant Secretaries of War to one year from date. The bill was then passed.

The Finance Bill. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government Among the amendments which are subsequent be voted upon by the House is one authorizing e Secretary to dispose of bonds on such terms a may deem most advisable for lawful money e United States, or for any of the certificates the Secretary to disp otedness that may at any time be unpaid, or fo any of the treasury notes herefofore issued under the provisions of this act.

Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to amend by making the revenue payable in legal-tenders. He expressed his fears of the effect of increasing paper oney upon Western interests. He had always o posed its issue. He now opposed it, because ever dollar of the new issue burdened the West by in creasing protection to New England manufacturers.
The customs being paid in coin the price of coin goes up as paper money increases, and the price of coin enters into the price of the article upon which there is a tax, and the consumer nave it. For instance, the imporfer purchases one dollar's worth of prints in England. When he enters them for consumption, he pays 30 per cent. duty. This he adds to the original purchase, making one dollar and thirty cents. He also adds the difference in exduty, \$1.90. On this sum he charges his profit of 10 per cent., or 19 cents, which makes \$2.09. On this sum he reasile adds his profit of 20 per cent., or 42 cents, making the cost to the consumer \$2.50. Thus, under the present tariff and paper money system, under the present tariff and paper money system, the manufacturer gets an actual protection of 150 per cent. Do you wonder that the manufacturers of Massachusetts divide their regular 10 per cent., and from 20 to 66 per cent. extra? On the 1st of January the Naumkeag mills, at Salem, divided 66 per cent. extra, and the Pepperell mills and Biddeford (Maine) mills divided 65 per cent. extra. Many other nills divided large extras at the same time. Do you wonder that certain persons in Massachusetts want the war to continue for selfish purposes?

These and other forts show how the agricultural

war to continue for selfish purposes?

These and other facts show how the agricultural interests are impoverished, and how the life-blood is sucked by these manufacturing vampires from the veins of labor, through a high tariff and an unconvertible paper money. Agriculture gets no protection. Its surplus above the donestic consumption seeks a foreign market, and receives no benefit from prohibitive-or protective tariff, or from an inflated currency. Hence, agricultural products do not rise. Let this process go on a few years, and the wealth of the West will be transferred to the pockets of New England monopolists and capitalists. pockets of New England monopolists and capitalists. This is a poor way to sustain the credit of the Government which depends on taxes, confidence, and union. It is a poor return for the patriotic devotion of the West to the Republic. If such a policy prevail, it will increase, and not mitigate, the feeling in the West against New England. I speak this in warning, and in a spirit of earnest devotion to the hole Union. Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, remarked hat as the gentleman from Ohio was a distinguished leader of the other side of the House, it was, perhaps, necessary to say that it was almost the unant-mous conclusion that the interest on the permanent debt should be paid in coin. If this feature of the bill were stricken out, whence would the Treasury procure coin for this purpose?
Mr. Cox's amendment was rejected. The second section was amended so as to authorize the Secretary to issue four hundred millions of treasury notes, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, and

the principal payable at any time after three years from date; such notes to be receivable for internal duties and all debts and demands due to the United States except duties on imports; nothing in this section to be construed to authorize any additional issue of legal-tender notes.

Mr. PENDLETON (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to Mr. PENDLETON (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to strike out the third section of the bill, providing for the issue of three hundred millions of legal-tender notes, saying on this subject, that the Administration is divided against itself. In these days, when loyalty to the Administration only is deemed loyalty to the country, those who do not support the Administration are in a somewhat strange position. The President says the currency is already too much inflated, that prices are beyond their real value, and that the general interests of the country suffer. He had expected to hear something from the Committee of Ways and Means about that message.

Mr. HORTON (Rep.), of Indiana, did not know that it was exactly fair to expect everything emanating from every member of the Government. He might quote a familiar maxim, "As times change we change with them," and further say that when measures come before the committee they give them we change with them." and further say that when measures come before the committee they give them careful and deliberate consideration and, according to their best judgment; and from all the information they could obtain from men of experience, they had come to the conclusion that there is no way to get along except by giving the Secretary this power. The message had been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and when they get time to consider and report on it, he had no doubt that they would express their opinions frankly and explicitly. The bill before the committee should be judged on it own merits. t own merits.
Mr. BIDDLE (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, said they

jority to sanction it on the plea of necessity, which is the ground for everything. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, expressed his regret that the gentleman should indulge in remarks of that kind. The President is the last man in the world to be charged with an attempt to exercise arbitrary power. The gentleman must know it, and he thanked God the great mass of the people believe it. He warned gentlemen now in high feather at recent successes obtained under false pretences, that the triumph of "the wicked is short." [Laughter.] He desired to read from the Constitution. that the triumph of the white it short." [Laughter.] He desired to read from the Constitution.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania. What right has the gentleman to read from the Constitution? [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVETOX read the clause setting forth the duting of the Pacident in correspond for the president. duties of the President, in answer to factious carp-ing, and to show that the President had not sought Innuence legislation.
Mr. PENDLETON said, that from what had just occurred, they had another verification of the Scrip tural\_truth, that "the wicked\_fleeth when\_no\_mai pursueth." He contended that such a message a type of the congress is unwarranted by the Constitution. After further proceedings, Mr. Pendleton's amend nent was rejected. ment was rejected.

A new section was adopted, providing that after the 1st of March, 1863, the coupons of all bonds of the United States heretofore, or which may be issued under this act, may at any time, thirty days before they become due, be received for customs as coin, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe.

scribe.

The committee, before completing the action on the clause taxing the banks, laid the bill aside.

Mr. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Illinois, then addressed the committee on the bill for the enlargement of the Illinois canal. He said: It is the duty of the statesman, not only to crush the rebellion, but to cement the Union. This canal will revive the idea of national unity; the grand and sublime idea which has inspired the vast and sublime efforts of the has inspired the vast and sublime efforts of the people to restore the national unity. This canal will be an East and West Mississippi. He spoke of the unqualified devotion of the West to the Union. There were rebels in the West and elsewhere, who are seeking to alienate the West from the East. To this traitorous band was addressed the proclamation of the rebel General Brags. How the West responded, the rebels learned from the mouths of the cannon at Murfreesboro. The soldiers of the East and the West, fighting together on many glorious and sanguirary fields, will, with their blood, cement a Union and a nationality so strong and deep that no sectional appeal can ever shake blood, cement a Union and a nationality so strong and deep that no sectional appeal can ever shake the loyalty of the glorious band of loyal States. The West will regard as traitors alike those who suggest a peace with any portion of the Mississippi in rebel hands, and those who suggest a Union with patriotic, brave New England left out.

The northern frontier must be defended, and the canal is the cheapest and best means of defending it, while the Atlantic shore is protected from any foreign enemy by three thousand miles of ocean by eign enemy by three thousand miles of ocean, forts and fortifications from Maine to Florida, a by a navy that has cost hundreds of millions; the northern frontier, not less important, is entirely democless and within easy cannon range for hundreds of miles of foreign territory.

The Northwest cheerfully pays her proportion for the defence of the Atlantic, and will pay further large appropriations now required. But we ask in justice that the northern frontier should be secured. He then read a memorial of ex-Senator Fillmore and others showing the exposed condition of Lake Eric, and showed that the lakes, by the Canadian canals, were accessible to British gunboats, and that the lake cities and commerce were exposed to de-struction. This canal will enable us to place our gunboats on the lakes. He read a letter from Admiral Porter, show that we had now affoat more than fifty gunboats which could pass from the lakes to the ocean by this canal. He then presented the importance, fiscal, commercial, and agricultural, of the interests thus canal. He then presented the importance, issai, commercial, and agricultural, of the interests thus seeking protection. Fifty eight million bushels of breadstuffs were shipped from Chicago during the past year. The commerce of the lakes was at least four hundred millions per annum. Corn, since Cotton had committed felo-de-se, was now king, and kept the peace between Europe and America.

This enlarged canal is the cheapest mode of defending the Lakes. The whole cost of the canal was only thirteen millions of dollars. This will turn the Mississippi into the Lakes, and unite forever the East and the West. Every dollar thus expended in defence cheapens transportation. The extent of the proposed Illinois canal will be twelve times that of the Eric canal. The largest steamers which navigate the Mississippi will steam directly to Lake Michigan. These grand results cost only thirteen millions. It will rapidly pay for itself, and is then to leave a grand national highway. It will add to the taxable property of the Union as much as the Eric Canal has done. It will give stability to our Government and add to the national wealth. It will increase both our ability to herow money and

Sovernment and add to the national wealth. will increase both our ability to borrow money and o pay it. The Committee then rose, and the House ad-The Revenue Bill as Amended. The following is the revenue bill as amended, so far as the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union has acted upon it :

A BILL to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized, to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding three hundred millions of dollars, for the current fiscal year, and six hundred millions for the next fiscal year, and to issue therefore our or pregistered. fiscal year, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government, after twenty years from date, in coin, and of such deno-minations, not less than fifty dollars, as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at the rate not ex 6 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, in coin; and he may, in his discretion, dispose of such bonds at any time, on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the treasury notes heretofore issued, or which may be issued under the provisions of this act. And all bonds and treasury notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority: Provided, That there shall be outstanding of bonds, treasury notes, and United States notes, at any time issued under the provisions of this act, no greater amount notes, and United States notes, at any time issued under the provisions of this act, no greater amount altogether than the sum of nine hundred millions of dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, four hundred millions of dollars of treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six percentum, payable semi-annually in coin, and the principal payable at any time after three years from centum, payable semi-annually in coin, and the principal payable at any time after three years from date, at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than ten dollars each; and such notes shall be receivable for internal duties and all debts and demands due to the United States, except duties on imports; and the holder of any such notes shall have the right at any time, on and after they become due, and under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to exchange the same, with the accrued interest thereon, at the Treasury or office of any Assistant Treasurer or depository designated for the purpose, for an equal amount of legal tender notes. And such treasury notes may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury at their par value in the payment of lawful creditors of the United States, who may be willing to receive the par value in the payment of lawful creditors of the United States, who may be willing to receive the same, and shall be received at their par value in payment of any bonds that may be hereafter negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall also allow, in any such negotiations, and pay in coin, any interest which may have accumulated thereon. And the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, as the exigency of the public service may require, re-issue any amount of treasury notes herein authorized, equal to the amount redeemed. There shall be printed on the back of the treasury notes which may be issued under the provisions of this act, the amount of interest which will have accumulated at the end of each three months from the date thereof, and the words implying that the same notes are a legal tender in payment of internal duties, and all debts and demands due to the United States, except duties on imports, and receivable for all loans payable to the United States. But nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any additional issue of legaltender notes.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted. That the Secre

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secre SEC. 3. And be it further enacted; That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, if required by the exigencies of the public service, for the payment of the army and navy, and other creditors of the Government, to issue, on the credit of the United States, the sum of three hundred millions of dollars of United States notes, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable to bearer, and of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as he may prescribe; which less than one dollar, as he may prescribe notes so issued shall be lawful money, and notes so issued shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of postage and revenue stamps for fractional currency and of fractional notes commonly called postage currency, issued or to be issued, the Secretary of the currency, issued or to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue fractional notes of like amounts in such form as he may deem expedient, and may provide for the engraving, preparation, and issue thereof in the Treasury Department building. And all such notes issued shall be exchangeable by the Treasurer, assistant trensurer, and designated depositaries, for the postage and revenue stamps, and received in payment of any dues to the United States less than five dollars, except duties on imports, and shall be redeemed on presentation at the Treasury of the United States, in such sums and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and shall be exchangeable at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any assistant treasurer or designated depositary, for United States notes of an equivalent amount: Provided, that the whole amount of fractional currency issued, including postage and revenue stamps issued as currency, shall not exceed fifty millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive deposits of gold coin and bullion with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than twenty dollars each, and to issue crificates therefor in denominations of not less than twenty dollars, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin and bullion deposited for or representing the certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand; and certificates representing coin in the Treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt; which certificates, together with those issued for coin and bullion deposited, shall not at any time exceed 20 per centum beyond the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury; and the certificates for coin and bullion in the Treasury; and the certificated, That the coupon are registered, bonds, treasury notes and United reasury may issue fractional notes of like amounts

mon in the reason shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports.

Sign. 6. And be it further enacted, That the coupon or registered bonds, treasury notes, and United States notes authorized by this act, shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasurer; and also seguidance of lawful increasure. Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury; and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the, engravers, and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury for for the Register of the Treasury for that purpose, and all the provisions of the act entitled "an act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved the twenty-third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, so far as they can be applied to the sact, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and re-enacted.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That on and after the first of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three,

the coupons of all bonds of the United States here-tofore issued, and which may be issued under this act, may at any time, within thirty days before they become due, be received for customs as coin, under Buch regulation that prescribe. Action on the bank tax, and other sections, has not yet been concluded.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22, 1863. SENATE. The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Robinson. The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Auditor General, announcing that he had trans mitted to the House the reports made by the several allroad companies of the State.

Two thousand copies were ordered to be printed. and a committee appointed to confer with the Auditor General in relation to the publication of a map, showing the coal fields of the State, with the pro-

Petitions.

Mr. SMITH, a remonstrance from 121 citizens of Montgomery county, against legalizing the act of the commissioners in accepting from certain parties \$25,000 for bounty fund, which was forced from them by threats of personal violence.

Mr. STEIN, a petition from Lehigh county, to prevent the Lehigh Navigation Company from building dams above Mauch Chunk.

Mr. REILLY, a petition for the recharter of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill county.

Mr. STARK, a petition from the stockholders of the Wyoming Bank at Wilkesbarre for recharter.

Mr. HIESTAND, a petition from the directors of the Lancaster County Bank for a recharter.

Mr. MCSHERRY, the petition of the president and directors of the Bank of Chambersburg for recharter and increase of capital. Petitions. Mir. BIDDLE (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, said they should consider themselves most unfortunate that the President had not issued a proclamation declaring this system of finance to be established as a matter of "financial necessity." He did not doubt the majority of this House would have supported him in so doing. [Laughter.] Or if he had issued a proclamation altering the name of the month, or the number of days of the week to ten, after the manner of the French revolution, we should have got a majority to sanction it on the plea of necessity, which is the ground for everything. [Laughter.] charter and increase of capital.

Reports. The following bills were reported from the Judi clary Committee as committed:

To authorize the commissioners of Alleghen county to compromise with the holders of railroa bonds. To regulate places of public amusement i Philadelphia. Bills Introduced.

Mr. JOHNSON, joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to citizens in actual military ser-Mr. RIDGWAY, a bill to incorporate the Butchers' and Farmers' Market Company of Philadelphia; also, a bill to extend Drum street, in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. REILLY, a bill to incorporate the Mountain
Link Railroad Company. ink Railroad Company. Mr. McSHERRY, a bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Chambersburg.

Mr. BOUND, a bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Danville.

Mr. WALLACE, a bill to incorporate the Northwestern Navigation Company.

Bills Considered, &c. The bill to amend the charter of the Mifflin County Bank was taken up on second reading, and gave rise to a long discussion, and was passed finally— yeas 23, nays 8. Several unimportant private bills were passed

and the Senate adjourned until Monday afternoo at three o'clock. The House was called to order at eleven o'clock ov Speaker CESSNA.

Corn Exchange Association.

The House proceeded to the consideration of a act to incorporate the Corn Exchange Association

Lehigh Navigation Company. Several remonstrances were presented from the residents of the Lehigh Valley, praying that the Lehigh Navigation Company be prevented from constructing, or reconstructing, any more dams in the upper section of the Valley. Relief from Taxation.

Mr. LUDLOW presented a petition from the Phila-delphia City Institute, that it be relieved from tax-Interest on the State Debt. Interest on the State Deut.

Mr. VINCENT, of Erie, presented a bill having reference to the payment of interest on the State debt. It was read, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill. It provides that the State Treasurer be authorized to borrow sufficient coin, at 4½ per cent., from the State banks, to pay the aforesaid interest due in February and July next. Considerable discussion ensued upon this bill if

considerable discussion ensued upon this bill, it being participated in by Messrs. Pershing, Kaine, etc. The amount of premium on the coin necessary to pay the interest will be about \$450,000. Pennsylvania Sick and Wounded Soldiers Pennsylvania Sick and Wounded Soldiers.
Mr. KAINE offered a resolution that the Governor
of the State of Pennsylvania demand of the Secretary of War, at Washington, that the sick and
wounded soldiers from the State of Pennsylvania
be returned to hospitals in this State.
Mr. VINCENT offered an amendment, as follows:
"That such as required nursing and surgical attendance only," should be included in this resolution, in
order that the broad expression of the first might
rot include those who, having been wounded may not include those who, having been wounded, may

now be convalescent.

A letter was read from Surgeon General Hammond, at Washington, to the Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, having reference to the subject.

Mr. KAINE hoped that the amendment proposed Mr. VINCENT finally withdrew it, after some Resolution passed-yeas, 86; nays, none Mr. COCHRAN, of Philadelphia, offered a sup-ement to the act of 13th April, 1834, incorporating Mr. COCHRAN, of Philadelp the Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia.

Hereupon the House adjourned until Monday Senator Wade Re-elected. COLUMBUS (Ohio), Jan. 22.—Hon. Benjamin F Wade was re-elected United States Senator to-day

on the first ballot, by a majority of twenty-four votes, in joint convention of the Legislature. Re-election of Senator Doolittle. Madison, Wis., Jan. 22.—Senator Doolittle was e-elected to-day by the Legislature of the State.

MARATHON, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Messenger's banking louse was robbed of \$6,000 last night, by burglars. Connecticut Republican Convention. NEW YORK, Jan. 22 - The Connecticut Republican ainated Governor Buck

Convention yesterday re-nominated Goingham and the present State officers.

Public Amusements. GERMAN OPERA.-"The Poscher." performed a the Academy of Music on Wednesday (the night of the great storm), was the opening opera of the second season of six night. It was well played, to a necessarily limited audience-in defiance of the weather. The second performance will take place this evening, when "Jean de Paris," a three-act comic opera by Boieldieu, will be given, and a great house may be fairly anticipated. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mrs. Barney Williams takes her benefit here to-night, and closes her engagement, as, with her husband, she commence three-weeks engagement at Grover's Theatre. Washington, on Monday evening. On this occasion, she will appear as Prince Doloroso, in "The Magic Joke." The other pieces will be "Phelim O'Donough," by Mr. Falconer, author of "The Peen of Day;" the lively interlude of "Yankee Courtship." and the first act of "Brian O'Lynn." The Williamses have been as successful as usual during their present engagement, which previous arrangements ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. Peter Richings has his benefit here, this evening. He retains his

popularity, but the acting and the singing of Miss Caroline Richings are the great attraction. Mr. Richings has a very good bill; the performances will consist of "The Enchantress." CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. Philip Warren, for many years the respected and courteous

treasurer of R roadway Theatre, New York, will officiate in the same capacity at the new theatre in Chestnut street. magician and a musician of the very highest skill and execution, and the best practitioner in the art of second sight now before the public. He is to be seen and heard, every evening, in the large saloon

of Concert Hall. Mr. John Darcie (Touchstone), well known in mir sical and theatrical circles of this city for his urbanity and kindness, leaves us, for the present, io assume an editorial position upon "Wilkes' Spirit of the Times," the great New York sporting journal Mr. Darcie is an accomplished and experienced

GIRARD HOUSE SOIREE.—Yesterday evening, the proprietors of the Girard House gave a complinentary soirce or ball to the ladies residing in the House, and to a select number of their friends in the city. It went off with great spirit and success The dancing included quadrilles, galopes, polkas waltzes, schottisches, and the lancers Hassler's Band supplied the music. Abundance of creature comforts in the shape of refreshments were liberally supplied in the Ladies' Ordinary, and "all vent merry as a marriage bell."

Personal.—A letter for Judge Edward McGowan, of California, addressed to the care of the editor of The Press, is now at this office await-

CITY ITEMS.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN ALL SIZES, from the rignette, or full-length carte de visile, to the most cautiful and claborate life-size crayons, can be had in the highest style of the photographic art, at Hipple's ground-floor gallery, No. 820 Arch street. specimen gallery is a beautiful repository of

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, and all the finest quality of spices necessary for pickling purposes, can be had at Mr. C. H. Mattson's, dealer in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets; also, all the choicest brands of English pickles and sauces, of his own importation. A NARROW ESCAPE.—Orange or lemon

juice left upon a knife, or other piece of iron, will, n a few days produce a ctain a that caused by blood as to deceive the most careful observer; and not many years ago, in Paris, a man was nearly convicted of murder, owing to a knife being found in his possession stained with what was pronounced by several witnesses to be blood, but afterward discovered to be simply lime juice. His clothes, however, were not stained. It is very fortunate they were not, for they could not easily have been replaced, having been procured at the One-Price Clothing Establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. THE NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. -The opening of a new Chestnut-street theatre is an event in the history of the fashionable thoroughfare, and it brings to mind the days when its predecessor, "Old Drury" was yet young, and when it was the favorite place of resort of the fashionable people of sixty years ago. "Old Drury" ended its theatrical career several years ago, and its site on Chestnut street, above Sixth, is now occupied by the great Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson. Instead of the mimic scene, with tragedy heroes "fretting their brief hour upon the stage," and crowds of approving spectators tilling the seats, there are now swarms of skilful and busy workme constantly engaged in making elegant suits for the

legions of patrons of the establishment. ADVANTAGES OF BEING A WOMAN.-A woman says what she chooses, without being knocked down for it. She can take a snooze after dinner, while her husband goes to work. She can go into the street without being asked to "stand treat" at every saloon. She can stay at home in time of war, and get married again if her husband be killed. She can wear corsets if too thick, andother fixing if too thin. She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees one she likes better. She can get her husband in debt all over, until he warns the public not to trust her on his account. But all these advantages are balanced by the great fact that she cannot buy her clothes ready-made at an establishment like Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under

Meeting to Further the Lay-Represen Movement in the Method A meeting was held in the lecture-room of the nity Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighth above Race, last evening, for the purpose of ing upon the measures to be adopted for therance of the "Lay movement," The n was composed of male members exclus was held in pursuance to a call signed by the ing named persons, members of the M. E in this city: W. H. Allen, Thomas T. Tasl Whiteman, C. Heiskell, T. K. Collins, J. R.

R. W. Barnard, Alexander Cummings, Q milton, J. B. Dare, J. W. Hicks, Hiram Mil W. Clarke, John M. Maris, G. Cookman, A. Rand, William Brown, C. E. Willis, F. Getz. The meeting was announced to commend past seven o'clock, but on account of the tively small attendance, occasioned by the mency of the weather, it was not opened to o'clock, at which time, on motion of Mr. H the chair was taken by Mr. Rhoads. The acknowledged the compliment in graceful; concluded by calling upon Mr. Castor to

After the prayer, Messrs. Hamilton and a were elected to officiate as Secretaries, and Mes V. P. Early and Hiram Miller to act as Vice dents. Secretary Hamilton then read the call of meeting, when the Chair stated that they ready to proceed to business.

made an appeal for those present to draw neare the speaker's desk, which resulted in a general ward movement along the whole line, in the face a volley of humorous remarks from the Chair REMARKS OF PRESIDENT ALLEN. President Wm. H. Allen was next invited to

the meeting the benefit of his views upon the a ject to be considered. In responding to this, speaker referred to the incipient stages of this ment, which, he said, lay very near to his heart, he, for one, thought that great progress had h made in its prosecution, as much, he belier was consistent with the good of the cause. It desirable that the Church should be gradually. cated and won over to the measure proposed. friendly contest—and he hoped that it would be conducted to the end. As the proposers of measure, the onus probendi rested with themse; He did not think that the vote recently take the Church, which had resulted against lay rep sentation, could be accepted as a fair expe sion of the sentiment of its membership. One til he trusted would be strictly observed in discussion which was to ensue, and that was the there might be no bitterness or personality indu in against their opponents, because by doing so the would only be adding the rancor of wounded pri to the zeal of opposition and, perhaps, honest co viction. In due time their object would doubtle be accomplished. He did not speak it in unkin ness, but the fact could not be concealed that h were living under the government of a hierarchy and he, for one, felt that the touching, and even th emoval, of this priestly idol would cause no gree moral convulsion in the operations of the Chi as some persons imagined. The next speaker was Mr. Thomas T. Taski

who said that he appeared before the meeting at vert to the lay movement. He had formerly posed it, but for reasons, which he briefly gave, believed that the time had come to consumn this representative co-operation between the min try and the laity of their church. Mr. Alexander Cummings next rose, and suggest ed that it was important to know what churche were represented in this meeting, which he after wards embodied in a motion to that effect that w carried. Upon calling over the names of the varie hurches in this city, the following were found have members present: "Wharton street," "Broad street," "Elevent street," "St. Paul's," "Ebenezer," "Secon street," "Salem," "Union," "Western," "Aret treet," "Central," "Trinity," "St. George's," Fifth street," "Green street," "Twelfth street," 'Tabernacle," "St. John's," "Hancock street."

oam," "Hedding," "Emory," "Spring Garden, "Haddonfield," N. J.; "Milestown"-in all twenty Mr. Cummings next offered the following resol tions, which he followed up with a speech, review ing the progress of the Lay movement from its ste Resolved, That the growth of the sentiment in favor of lay representation in the councils of the Church, as manifested by various circumstances ecially the encouraging vote recently case favor, is a sure guarantee of future success, pressed in the same spirit that has hitherteel racterized the movement.

Sanctuary," "Kensington," "Front street,"

Resolved, That in order to secure a further con tration of the sentiment of the Church, it is advised ble to call a Convention of the whole Unurch prior to the next session of the General Conference.

Resolved, That a committee of — be appointed to the contract of the c prepare and issue a call for such Convention neld in the city of New York, in the month o After some discussion, the resolutions were nously adopted in their original form. The question of the committee to supply the blan in the third resolution was next taken up, and i

was finally agreed that the committee should co ist of fifteen, the members of it to be appointed the chairman at another time. The meeting the adjourned with a benediction, pronounced t Rev. John Street. DR. WOLF, the New York specialist Chronic Diseases, will be on Saturday, 24th mater

at the Continental Hotel, where he can be consulted -morning before 10, and from 2 to 5 P. M. 22-3 \$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.-North Fifth street. G. B. Jones & Co., Agents. 17

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1867 The stock market was active and excited to-lay. prices generally are higher than yesterday. The t mors from the Army of the Rappahannock had a decide effect, and added to the buoyancy of the market. Go was steady, and closed at Evesterday's figure, 12. 0 lemands close at 141%. Governmen more demand, and better figures are offered for Money is plenty, and rates are easy. At the Stock board matters were very lively. sixes were steady; Reading sixes were active, and a vanced. Pennsy vania Railroad first mortgages a vanced 14; second do. rose 11/2. North Pennsylvits sixes stendy; the tens sold for 1101/2. Pittsbarz F. Wayne, and Chicago Railroad second mortgages 104%. Cherapçake and Delaware Canal sixes at Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1882, sold at 0012; Lie chuylkill sevens at 110; Lehigh Navigation six-115; Union Canal at 23; Elmira sevens and Long Island sixes were steady. Lehigh Zine sold at 45; New Cr Coal at 1/2; Lehigh Navigation rose 11/2, the scrip 1/2

zleton Coal sold at 55; Delaware Division at 42; X Canal, preferred, rose 1. Reading Railroad shares were very active open 46, rising 14, and closing at 46. Pennsylvania Railt was steady. Beaver Meadow sold at 1814. Camden a Atlantic preferred sold at 12. Camden and Ambay at l Little Schuylkill rose 1%. Elmira common and po closed ½ lower. Norristown sold at 58½. Philadelphi Philadelphia at 118. Consolidation at 28. The man closed steady. \$82,000 in bonds and 5,900 shares that

Eric sold up to 39. Minchill at 56. Tenth and Eleren improved 16. Mechanics' Bank sold at 26. Girard at United States Bonds, ISSI.
United States Certificates of Indebtedness
United States 73-10 Notes.
Quartermasters' Vouchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, & Certificates of Indebtedness Quartermasters' Vouchers. Demand Notes..... The following shows the carnings of the Cataw paid connecting roads, and for the season, compare

ame time last year. \$1,122.0 Increase in 1862... For the year 1862..... For the year 1861..... Increase in 1862. The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern road for December and the last nine months of 1882 FOR MONTH OF TECEMBER.

1862. - 881,003 77 - 57,353 43 - \$87 50 - 1,605 83 - 50 00 Mi-cellaneous.... Car mileage..... 55,196 73... 90,990 53 FOR NINE MONTHS, FROM APRIL 1 TO JAN 1862. \$282,677 78 531,250 84 7,944 94 15,262 47 1,882 85 1,837 35 liscellaneous... \$97 95. 4,075 40. Car mileage.... Total..... \$40,856 23 The approximate earnings of the Pittsburg, For

December, compared with the same period of las were as follows Freight...... Passengers..... Rent of railway..... 308,896 Inc. 1 Total ... .. 5301,957 Earnings from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30......1 cago Railroad for the ten months ending 1862, were as follows: .

..2,728,838 3,374,327 Inc. Total do. to Dec. 31...\$3,031,787 3,743,923 Inc. \$7 Increase for December, 21 6-10 per cent; average crease to November 31, 23% per cent.

The business of the Pitteburg, Fort Wayne, and needed Total carnings

for ien months. The report of the Bank Commissioners of Marsetts for the year 1862 shows the number of bank

Commonwealth to be 183, two more than in 1831, to capital, \$67,514,200, an increase from last 5,000,000 m. \$225,000. The two additional banks are the F. Union Bank and the Pocasset Bank, in Fall brought into the State by the recent change o line. Of the whole amount of bank capital, H less Boston have \$35,631,700; 139 other banks, \$25,65,40 The New York Evening Post of to-day says The New York Evening Post of to-day says.

The Stock Exchange is the scene of great conday, and the fluctuations in the principal stocks violent, so much so that the brokers flud it dischanges. The excitement on Pacific Mail, and harlen, was unprecedented, and the price of the lated 7@12 per cent, on the "call" for business ling. The market, compared with yesterday, is so high, and at the close we notice a feerish so high, and at the close we notice a feerish growing out of a break of 10 per cent, in the price lem Preferred.

The market had a strong upward tendency—I market had a strong upward tendency—I market had a strong upward tendency—I have market had a st