The Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS For Saturday, January 31, is now published and for sale at the counter of The Press. The following are the principal contents:

ENGRAVING.—Arrival within our Lines of the First Contrabands who freed themselves under the Proclamation of January 1, 1863. ORIGINAL STORY-Gloom and Glare. CHOICE POETRY.-The River and the Human Heart; The Crossing at Fredericksburg; Love's Mis-

haps; Boston Hymn; On the March; The Procla-

mation; Lobsters and Champagne.

THREE LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL." EDITORIALS .- Address of Mr. Hughes; Treason in Pennsylvania: The Army of the Potomac Appointment of General Hooker; The Case of Gen. COURT MARTIAL OF MAJ. GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

HOW A FREE PEOPLE CONDUCT A LONG WAR. STATES IN REBELLION. FROM WASHINGTON-Special Despatches to

'The War Press. THE ANDERSON CAVALRY. GOVERNOR PARKER'S INAUGURAL AD-DRESS.

. EMPIRE OF JAPAN. AGRIGULTURAL .- Farming for Old Age; How long will Seeds keep good; Indian View of Agricul-MISCELLANEOUS .- Marriage of the Prince of Wales; Bridals and Baths of Arab Ladies; A Russian Noble ; Curious Relics of Old Egypt. phia Cattle Market, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL-The Money Market; Philadelphia Markets; Philadel-Copies of the WAR PRESS, put up in wrappers for mailing, may be had for five cents.

CONGRESS. SENATE.—A memorial was presented on the subject of our national currency; also, one relating to the enlargement of the Erie canal, and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The bill regulating the appointment of midshipmen was passed. Mr. Clark offered a resolution, expelling from the Senate Mr. Sauls bury, for having in a manner disgraced that distinguished body, and destructive of all order and decorum. It was laid over. A resolution, inquiring into the case of Mr. Thomas, known as Zarrona, the French lady, now confined in Fort Lafayette, was adopted; also, a resolution, asking for information concerning the prohibition to export munitions of war to the Mexican Republic. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the encouragement of enlistments, enrolling and drafting the militia. Referred. The bill making an appropriation for the payment of invalid pensions was passed. The army appropriation bill was, after several amendments, passed. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned. House.-A long discussion took place upon the consideration of the bill of Mr. Stevens, authorizing the employment of troops of African descent. Several motions to lay it upon the table were voted down. At six o'clock, no result having been arrived at, a motion to adjourn was made, but voted

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. SENATE.-A remonstrance from citizens of this city against the construction of a passenger railroad on Twelfth and Ninth streets was presented. A bill correcting the act incorporating the Loan Association of this city was taken up and passed, and, after passing several unimportant local bills, the House.-A bill to incorporate the Warren Hose Company was introduced; also, to incorporate the

trivial questions. After a protracted and exciting

debate the House adjourned.

Germantown, Manayunk, and Oxford Water Company, and one to authorize the Harmony Fire Company to dispose of their right, title, and interest in the Fire Association. After passing a series of resolutions relative to the bringing home of our sick and wounded soldiers, the House adjourned.

THE NEWS.

On the 22d inst., according to a report of the Seoretary of War, which has just been laid before the Senate, there were fifty-two major generals and two hundred and eight brigadier generals in the service of the United States. The dismissal of Fitz John Porter reduces the number of major generals to fifty-one, leaving the total number of general officers in our army two hundred and fifty-nine. The first eight major generals in the list rank in the following order; McClellan, Fremont, Halleck, Wool, Dix, Banks, Butler, and Hunter. The last on the list is George G. Meade. The first name on the list of brigadier generals is that of William S. Harney: O. B. Wilcox is the sixteenth, and Michael Corcoran the seventeenth: Abner Doubleday the seventyfourth; Richard Busteed the one hundred and seventy-fourth; and the two hundred and eighth and last is James Bowen. A number of nominations are pending in the Senate. Mr. Stanton reports that Gen. Fremont has not been assigned to active command since August 12, 1862; nor McDowell since September 6, 1862; nor Harney since May 16, 1861; nor Anderson (of Fort Sumpter) since October 8 1861. General Turchin has not been assigned to a command since his appointment as brigadier in July last. Cassius M. Clay was appointed major general in June, 1862, and was assigned to Gen. Butler, but

THE indications are unmistakable that an active campaign will at once commence under General-Hunter, and it is probable that Savannah, as being comparatively the nearest of the two principal points of attack, will be first attended to. On the 18th, the iron-clad frigate Ironsides arrived at Port Royal: on the 19th, the Monitor battery Montauk arrived, and on the 20th the Monitor-battery Passaic made her appearance. The Montauk, on the 24th, took her departure again, in company with two gunboats-her destination not stated, but probably the Savannah river. It was understood, also, that large reinforcements of troops were soon to arrive in the department, and immediate steps are to be taken by General Hunter for the organization of a large number of soldiers of "African descent." PRIVATE letters just received in Liverpool by the mail steamer Ethiope, from he West Coast of Africa, state that the slave trade was very brisk at Whydah, and that several sailing vessels and two large screw-steamers had taken in cargoes of negroes at that place, and got clear away to sea, notwithstanding the presence in the vicinity of one or two British cruisers. It is said that there is a regular system of telegraphy practised between the cruisers are well watched, so that the slave vessels are constantly apprised of their movements, and take measures accordingly. This doubtless accounts for the escape of the slavers.

VICKSBURG will be attacked from an entirely different base to that chosen by Gen, Sherman. Forces can land at Skipper's Landing, fifty miles above Vicksburg, and march by one of the best roads in Mississippi to Yazoo City, where the rebels have some twenty-five transports of various sizes. These can be seized and retained as prizes, or destroyed. The army, once across the Yazoo river, can march to the rear of the batteries at Haines' Bluff, and also to the rear of Vicksburg, where the railroad connection with Jackson can be severed before the commencement of an action, thus cutting off reinforcements or retreat.

FROM the most accurate estimate that can be made from the returns of the probate judges and sheriffs of the counties. Alabama has sent to the war, from first to last, about sixty thousand men, out of a voting population of some eighty thousand. Of these, the State has armed nineteen thousand and equipped eight thousand. Alabama has also turned over to the Confederacy twenty-one thousand stand of arms, captured by her own troops from Mt. Vernon

In making up a mail at a central office, the other day, for New York, a careless clerk adopted the abbreviation "N. Y." By accident it was bagged to Washington, and there, the direction being mistaken for "N. T.," started off for Nebraska. At Chicago it was turned back, and reached New York just one week from the time of its departure. Among its enclosures was a letter containing drafts for \$130,000. THE Charleston Mercury states that a great amount of land in South Carolina was planted in corn the past season, and an enormous crop was expected, but a severe drouth cut short the yield, and the crop will not be larger than last year. The rice crop has been curtailed by the removal of the planters from the tide-water region, but those who planted obtained good crops. REBEL newspapers say that of 10,000 men led from Missouri in April and May last by Price, not more than 2,500 are now surviving and fit for service. They state their loss in the fight with Rosecrans was 9,000. In Breckinridge's division 1,800 men were

killed outright in an hour and forty minutes. Withers' division lost 2,500. COLONEL M. D. CRATON, 50th North Carolina (rebel) Regiment, has resigned. This resignation promotes Lieutenant Colonel James A. Washington, of Wayne, to the colonelcy, and Major George Wortham, of Granville, to the lieutenant colonelcy. THE Democratic municipal ticket, headed by Dr. rd for mayor, has been elected in the city of Wheeling; Va. This result was attained by hard work on the part of the Democrats, and a want of organization among the friends of the Government. THE four steamers burned by the rebels at Harpeth Shoals were the Parthenia, Trio, Charlotte,

and Sidell. They were loaded with stores for the

A vern of plumbago, or black lead, eight inches in thickness, and valuable specimens of copper, have been discovered at West Bath, Maine. A company is being formed to test the value of the discovery. MINNESOTA has disposed of 40,000 acres of her school lands for a quarter of a million of dollars, and there yet remains two and a half millions to be sold. Or the \$300,000 worth of postage stamps offered for redemption at the New York Post Office, \$30,000 worth were rejected as having been used on letters. AT St. John, N. B., there are at present 1,267 men employed in twenty building-yards, in the construction of thirty vessels, registering in gross 28,073 tons THE January dividends of the two great fire arms companies in Hartford-Colt's and Sharp'stogether, amount to nearly \$1,000,000. THE Price Current states that about \$2,600,000

feet of lumber, realizing about \$50,000, was sold in Portland (Me.), last week. THE Free South, published at Port Royal, S. C. notices a rumor, which, however, it discredits, that "Colonel J. P. Hawley and wife, and one company of me 7th Connecticut Volunteers, which went to Fernandina, were captured by the rebels on the night of their arrival there. Col. Hawley was editor of the Hartford Evening Press, but has been in the war from the start, working for the liberation of the bondmen and the humiliation of their oppressors. . WHILE our ice dealers are bewailing "a short crop," there is in Boston and elsewhere an abundant supply. On Jamaica Pond, near Boston, the ice is ten inches thick. On another pond in the same vicinity it is thirteen inches thick, and many fons are daily carried thence into the city. The Transcript says: "There is an abundance of ice masses.

from thirteen to fifteen inches in thickness on ponds within thirty miles of Boston, whence a supply for export can readily be had," and adds: "For the benefit of our friends at a distance we will state that the ice crop of New England has never failed, although twenty years ago the ice-men did not secure a crop in December, when the ice was a foot thick, preferring to wait for eighteen inches, But the latter part of the winter was warm, and the ice was not so thick again that season. Five winters ago no ice was gathered in this vicinity until after the 22d of February. So great was the supply this year that many icehouses were not emptied o their contents during the next season." THEY have had pleasant winter weather up to a recent date in Tennessee. The Nashville Union, of the 14th, says: "The sun has been spring-like in its warmth for several days. In passing along the strests the other day we saw a golden-breasted dan-

delion basking in a tuft of green grass on the edge of the sidewalk." COTTON is coming into Memphis (Tennessee) freely, and the price is advancing. One hundred and five bales sold on the 17th inst. at sixty cents. THE Louisville Journal, of the 26th, says if was reported in that city the day previous that Fort Donelson had been captured by the rebels, but no onfirmatory information was received at head-NEW HAVEN has voted to issue town bonds to

the amount of \$200,000, bearing six per cent. inte-MISS ELLA K. HAYES, of Great Falls, N. H., on the 21st inst. skated the whole length of Lake Winnipisseoge, twenty miles, in less than three hours. POSTAGE STAMPS to the amount of \$50,000 have been handed in at the Boston post office for redemp-

Public Opinion in England.

That the plain, practical good sense of Englishmen could permanently run off the track and give its sympathies to the principle upon which the treason of the South is based, was what, from the first, we did not anticipate. Two elements were at work, with the design, for very different causes, to warp public opinion in England, or rather to misdirect it. The influences which have so long been operating against the good cause of the Union and of Freedom, and in favor of Treason and Slavery, were the manufacturing and the political: in other words, Lancashire and Downing street. The cotton-speculators and the cotton-manufacturers in Lancashire and Lord PALMERSTON'S Cabinet in Downing street. London, were equally as well as eagerly interested in making the South appear as taking a noble stand for national indepen-

When the rebellion broke out, the Lancashire cotton-lords, who worship Mammon, knew that the usual supply of cotton must fail, and could scarcely have been annoyed at such a prospect. Their warehouses were filled with manufactured goods; their stock was tremendously in advance of any possible demand; they had a plethora of cottongoods, equal to at least three years' average consumption; and, had cotton continued to arrive in its usual quantities, the conversion down. The yeas and nays were repeatedly called on into manufactured articles, if kept up, would have created them into such excess that, by this time, one-half the Lancashire cottonlords must have been bankrupt. The supply of cotton ceased, and soon there arose a great demand for cotton manufactures, coarse and fine, plain and fancy; then the cottonlords chuckled, for they knew that, did the Southern rebellion only last long enough, so as practically to keep back the raw material, they could get rid of their immense manufactured stock, at a tremendous increase in price. Nothing would have been more unwelcome, any time in last year, than the arrival of large quantities of cotton in Liverpool, for the great stock of cotton fabrics on hand had yet to be disposed of. The sales have been, in the last twentyone months, at profits of from one hundred to two hundred per cent. over the prices of previous years. Many of the cotton-lords have parted with their whole stock at these large profits—some, more grasping, hold on to their stock from the greed of winning yet higher profits, which they may do-or burn their fingers by being caught with heavy stocks whenever cotton again floods the Liverpool market. All this time, most of the cotton-mills are idle, or nearly so, and almost a million of Lancashire folks, who depend on the mills for their daily bread, are in a state of dreadful suffering, kept from actual starvation only by public subscription, to which, while the nobility, the gentry, and the middle classes have liberally contributed, the cottonlords, who are getting immensely rich out of the crisis, have given very little. At the close of 1861, with a Parliamentary

Session at hand, in which defeat upon some great public question was a probability, and universal discontent at excessive taxation and lavish expenditure was a fact, the Palmerston Ministry seized upon the affair of the Trent, as giving them an opportunity of occupying the public mind, in an ad captandum manner, and made a great show of caring for the insulted honor (so it was said) of the British flag. Hence came tirades of indignation, dramatically effective, from the English press: and (continued after Lord Russell was informed by Mr. ADAMS that SLIDELL and MASON would be surrendered,) costly transportation of troops and the munitions of war into Canada, in mid-winter, under the pretence, for it was nothing but a pretence, of appealing to arms, of flouting the Union-jack full against our Stars and Stripes, "to vindicate the outraged honor of the British nation." Whether, and with what pecuniary profit, any English statesmen and their friends speculated in the funds upon the intimation given by Mr. Adama to Lord Russell, in advance of a full official notice to that effect, we need not here inquire. Parliament, which professes to be the guardian of the national honor of England. did not inquire into such speculations, though it was notorious that there were strong grounds for suspicion, at least. PALMERSTON so adroitly made political capital out of the Trent affair, that he thereby planted himself more firmly in office than before. Since then, his fellowaristocrats in power, heartily hating the republicanism of the United States, have 'fed fat their ancient grudge " against us; for, though eighty years have passed since England was beaten into acknowledging our independence as a nation, she never can forgive nor forget that, thus and then, for

in a war upon the successful issue of which her King, her nobles, her Parliament had pledged their lives, their wealth, their While the British Government, the Lancashire cotton lords, and a majority of British newspapers have sided with the South, it is significant that the masses, the people of England, are with us. The working classes, who pay the bulk of taxation there, are plain folks, who recollect that, in 1834, One Hundred Million dollars of their money was paid to root out Slavery from all parts of the British dominions, and cannot understand how the statesmen who caused this vast sum to be so paid, are now stoutly supporting the South, of whose principle the perpetuation of Slavery is the keystone. At Manchester, the metropolis of the cotton trade; at Bir. he said to the Emperor of the French. mingham; in various districts of London, public opinion has spoken out, in the face of aristocratic and official discountenance, and has warmly expressed its sympathy with the American Union, and its gratitude to President Lincoln for his honest boldness in putting this present war upon the true issue of Freedom or Slavery. Even Exeter Hall, chosen asylum of the Saints, in which, formerly, the great Anti-Slavery battle was fought and won, shows some signs of life on this issue, and, by the last reports, was about having a meeting to ad-

the first time, she was thoroughly defeated

dress President Lincoln. Against this popular movement, this stirring of the waters, all that has yet been uttered, by any public authority, is an argument by the Times that slavery was mentioned in the Bible without condemnation. and that because the Hebrew theocracy, before Christ, allowed the "peculiar institution," it is to be allowed, aye, and cherished, in the so-called Confederate States. A certain black gentleman, we are told, 'can quote Scripture," as the Times does, but no one places any faith in him. But there is one thing we have faith in-namely, in the power of the laboring classes of Eng. land, who detest Slavery, and who, whenever they set their mind upon the abolition of a nuisance, or the adjustment of a wrong. sooner or later carry their point, as they did when they forced Parliamentary reform and cheap bread from an oligarchy hostile to the LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, January 28, 1863.

The speech of the Emperor Napoleon at

the opening of the Legislative Chambers is

exciting much attention among our public men. The words of the silent Emperor are always carefully considered, and more particularly at a time like this, when his record on the American question is so alarming. The policy of France is traditional, and the present Napoleon has no higher ambition than to give life to the ideas of the great Emperor. When he speaks of the prosperity of France, and its moral ascendency, we are apt to look beneath his harmless words. and look for the motive. We know the temper of the French people too wellto expect from their ruler the quiet, cautious, and passive policy that governs England and Russia. France is a volcano, a political Vesuvius—and when we think there is nothing but vast volumes of curling black smoke, the lava is rising to the crater's rim. Hugo is banished, and the old philosophers have passed away, but the ideas that these men created are whispering and counselling under the walls of the Tuieries. As late as last March we hear of an attempted insurrection in Paris. "Within the considerable number of arrests (at least seventy) have been made in Paris, of persons charged with revolutionary designs and purposes. They are generally young men who have been agitating for revolution, in

secret societies and elsewhere. Large numbers of the population of Paris, especially in the Faubourg St. Antoine, are out of employment, and of course up for mischief. Though little is publicly said, I can readily understand that the Government is kept on the qui vive." War silences discontent -victories prevent revolutions. The hungry Frenchman does not feel the want of bread with fever; and the policy of emperors and kings seems to be a succession of fevers. Divided at home, France is one against the world. Royalist. Imperialist. Republican. Orleanist—ready at any moment to rush to the barricade to overthrow an emperor, a king, a directory, or an unpopular princewhen danger comes from abroad, they unite hands and march over mountains and deserts and frozen streams. They have no love for any people but their own. Their friendships are hates. They assisted America, but it was because they opposed England. They aided Turkey, but it was to injure Russia. They championed Italy, but it was to weaken Austria. When Italy asked their friendship, in the great hour of her destiny, it was refused, and the glory of Solferino was lost in the wickedness of Aspromonte. The Montenegrins were sustained against the Sublime Porte, and the nation which was first to aid in the triumph of America, in 1776, was the first to propose

her downfall, in 1862. I make these comments upon the spirit and policy of the French Government with the view of calling more particular attention to the recent speech of the Emperor Napoleon. All his sympathies must necessarily be with the South, for if the South succeeds t will be the final argument against republicanism, Garibaldi, John Bright, Victor Hugo-every liberal and honest mind in Europe will be answered by pointing to the ruin of the greatest Democracy that human intellect and patriotism ever fashioned. anarchy, and that, with liberty of speech, thought, and the franchise, all the real blessings of government, protection to life, security and personal happiness, must be abandoned. They will be told that there can be no government without strength, and no strength without a monarchy; that liberty is national weakness, and universal freedom a dream. This is the daily arguments of the aristocrats of the Old World, and Napoleon is their ablest and most powerful representative. He clamors for cotton. "The situation of the Empire," he says, "would be flourishing if the American war had not come to dry up one of the most fruitful sources of our industry." This is the wrong that has been committed upon the Empire by the Republic. I might almost say that it suggests the nursery fable of the wolf who charged the lamb with

troubling the stream when it was drinking at a lower part of the current. A sentence like this would be harmless even in the month of Napoleon, but those who speak his opinions in less cabalistic phrases, his favored newspapers, his ministers and representatives, are more emphatic and plain. French newspapers are already instituting comparisons betwixt America and China. England, they argue, forced opium upon China to make a market for tea, and went to war to sustain their claim. England did this because she wanted tea. France wants cotton more urgently than England wanted tea, and if it was just for one nation to send opium and guns to Pekin to obtain the one commodity, why is it not just for the other nation to send wine and guns to Charleston for the other? This argument may appear extravagant, but I assure you that I am reproducing the reasoning of a leading French journalist. Of course, the conclusion to which these amanuenses of Napoleon come is that cotton can only be obtained by intervention. They will break the blockade and obtain cotton—paying Mr. Memminger his own price. Mr. Memminger, of course, must have guns, shoes, and saltpetre, and as Napoleon must have cotton, he will send them guns, shoes, and saltpetre. At the same time, of course, the North will have "counsels inspired with

sincere sympathy," in all of which an Em-

peror of France is profuse and liberal. I may be doing France an injustice; may be reasoning about possibilities that never can be probabilities. I am convinced, however, that if we are to avoid the dangers of intervention; if we are to save ourselves from the fate that European rulers are praying to see, and prevent them from taking any active part against us, we must be true to one another; we must be true to the Administration; we must be true to ourselves. We must show Napoleon by our harmony, our union, our sympathy with one another, and our devotion to the flag, that mediation can never be tolerated. We must take an example from Frenchmen of another and a more illustrious age, and imitate the spirit of the fierce and ragged enthusiasts that defied the powers of Europe in their efforts to subdue them, and threw the head of a king as their gambit at the feet of kings. A spirit like this can only save the Republic. We must write it on our banners, and publish it in our newspapers, and teach it to the children, that this quarrel is our own, and that mediation cannot be permitted, from whatever quarter it may come. The Secretary of State spoke this sentiment and the sentiment of the American people when through our minister, Mr. Dayton: "Studying to confine this unhappy struggle within our own borders, we have not only invoked no foreign aid or sympathy, but we have warned foreign nations frankly and have besought them not to interfere. We have practised justice towards them in every way, and conciliation in an unusual degree. But we are none the less determined, for all that, to be sovereign and to be free. We indulge in no menaces and no defiances,

We abide patiently and with composure the course of events and the action of the nations, whose forbearance we have invoked scarcely less for their sakes than for our own. We have not been misled by any of the semblances of impartiality or of neutrality which unfriendly proceedings towards us in a perilous strife have put on. When any government shall incline to a new and more unfriendly attitude, we shall then revise with care our existing relations towards that Power, and shall act in the emergency as becomes a people who have never yet faltered in their duty to themselves while they were endeavoring to improve the condition of the human race.'' OCCASIONAL.

POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS.-The early attention of purchasers is requested to the choice and valuable assortment of fresh imported British, French, German, and American dry goods, emracing 416 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in cotton, worsted, linens, worsted and silks to be peremptorily sold by estalogue on four months credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press," WASHINGTON, January 28, 1863. The Bill to Encourage Re-enlistments. Senator Wilson's bill, from the Military Committee, for the encouragement of re-enlistment and enrolling and drafting the militia, and other pur-

poses, provides-First. That such of the volunteers and militia now in the service of the United States, who may re-enlist for one year after the expiration of their present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half of which shalbbe paid upon such re-enlistment, and the balance at the expiration of the term of re-enlistment; and to such as may re-enlist for two years, after the expiration o their present term of enlistment, shall be paid onehalf of the bounty for enlistment provided by the 5th section of the act approved the 22d of July, 1861. Second. The President shall make all proper rules and regulations for enrolling and drafting the militia of the United States, and otherwise putting this act into execution, and the enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include the able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as may be exempt therefrom by existing laws of the United States, and further ex-

emptions from physical debility shall only be made after the completion of the draft. Third. Whenever the President shall call for the militia of the States and Territories to be employed in the service of the United States, he shall specify in his call the period for which said service may be required, not exceeding two years; and the last ten days," wrote Mr. Dayton, "a very militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged. Fourth. Every person who shall, in pursuance of

> esident, be drafted as a soldier, shall, when so drafted, be deemed to be in the actual service of the United States, and will, thereupon, be subject to the rules and articles of war in the same manner as though he had been mustered in the service of the United States. Fifth. The drafted militia brought into the service f the United States, by virtue of this act, shall be placed upon a footing with the troops authorized

by the fourth section of the act approved July 17.

any law of the United States or requisition of the

Sixth. Every person not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice soldiers in the service of the United States to desert, or who when he has glory. He is like a man sick | shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, uniform, ammunition, clothing, or any part thereof, and any captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel carrying away any such soldier as one o his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same in any sum not exceeding \$500, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two

> ears nor less than six months. Seventh. Whenever a single regiment of voluneers, or of the militia, of the same arm, from the same State, is reduced to one half of the maximum number prescribed by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiment; provided that no company so formed shall exceed the maximum number prescribed by law. When such consolidation is made, the regimental officers shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction is the number of companies. Eighth. Whenever a regiment is reduced below the minimum number allowed by law, no more officers shall be appointed in such regiment beyond

number. Ninth. So much of the fifth section of the act approved July 17, 1862, entitled "an act calling forth he militia to execute the laws of the Union," &c. as requires the consent of the President to carry into execution the sentence of a court martial be extends to the punishment for desertion, and the sentence for that offence may be carried into execution. upon the approval of the commanding general of an

those necessary for the command of such reduced

Tenth. Immediately after the passage of this act. the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that all soldiers absent from their regiments, without leave, may return to such place or places as he may indicate in his proclamation, and be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of their pay and allowances. during their absence, and all deserters who may not return within the time specified by the President have you been driven back. By shall upon being arrested be punished as the law provides. Eleventh. Courts martial shall have power to sen-

tence officers who shall absent themselves from their companies without leave, to be reduced to the ranks. to serve three years, or during the war. Twelfth. If any person shall resist any draft of militia-men into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person in so resisting any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or shall counsel any person t assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous, such persons shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by im-

orisonment, not exceeding two years, or by both said punishments. The Post Office Bill. Senator Collamer's postal bill empowers the Postmaster General to appoint all postmasters whose annual salary is less than \$1,000; requires postmasters, mail agents, and persons employed in the General Post Office to make oath to their fidelity and loyalty, and awards the compensation in four classes: the first between \$4,000 and \$3,000; the second between \$3,000 and \$2,000; the third between \$2,000 and \$1,000; the fourth between \$1,000 and \$100, and the fifth less than \$100. The salaries to be assigned by the Postmaster General from a comparison of the average salaries of the four preceding years, and may be readjusted not oftener than once next. In offices of the first and second classes it is proposed to allow a just and reasonable sum for the cost of rent, fuel, lights, clerks, &c., and also to the offices of the other classes which are distributing offices for clerk hire.

All box rents and other perquisites to be accounted for by the postmaster, the box rents and postage to be always prepaid, and an oath made to one quarterly returns on the penalty of perjury. The Postmaster General is to regulate the periods during which dead letters shall remain in any post office; those containing valuable enclosures to be registered in the Department, and when not returnable to the writers, or the persons written to, shall be included in the receipts, and be subject to reclamation. Letter-carriers to be appointed, and receiving offices and boxes established, and provision made for carrying local newspapers and small packages. The rate of half-ounce letters 3 cents, drop-letter 2 cents, and no carriers' fee allowed; registered letters to pay a fee of 20 cents; the newspaper postage on weeklies per quarter, 5 cents; semi-weeklies, 10 cents; tri-weeklies, 15 cents; dailies, six issues per week, 30 cents; four ounces to be the standard weight of periodicals; small papers, sent in a pack-

age to one address, at the same rates.

The Sinking of the Hatteras. The Navy Department has received official inormation of the capture and sinking of the United States steamer Hatteras by the Alabama, or 290. The substance is contained in the following state ment of J. H. PARTRIDGE, acting master on board the Hatteras off Galveston: "At about 3 P. M., on Tuesday, January 11th a vessel hove in sight southeast; we were signalled by the Brooklyn to give chase. As she came in sight she appeared to be endeavoring to escape. Just after dark we were able to discover that she Just after dark we were able to discover that she was bark-rigged, and set a topgallant sail. After dark we gained on her fast, and when we got upfound her lying to under steam. We had been at quarters about twenty minutes. As we came up Captain Blake halled, and asked 'Whatshipit was?' The answer was, 'Her Majesty's ship Spitfire.' Capt. Blake said, 'I will send a boat aboard.' The boat being called away, I was ordered to take charge and board. Before we went one-half of the ship's length the stranger opened fire. It was returned by the Hatteras, and both started ahead under a full head of steam, exchanging broadsides as fast as they could load and fire for about twenty minutes, with big guns, and then with musketry from minutes, with big guns, and then with musketry from both vessels. All the time I had been trying to boar both vessels. All the time I had been trying to board my vessel, but could not come up. After the musketry ceased, I discovered that the Hatteras was stopped, and blowing off steam with the enemy alongside, for the purpose of boarding, I heard the enemy cheering, and knew that the Hatteras had been captured, and thought it no use to give myself up as a prisoner, and rowed back to the fleet under the cover of the darkness, in hopes of giving information of the affair. The Brooklyn went out this morning and found the Hatteras sunk.

norning and found the Hatteras sunk." General Burnside. General BURNSIDE left the city yesterday morning for New York. At Willard's, last night, when the crowd gave three cheers and a tiger when BURNSIDE passed out of the hotel, General SUMNER remarked to a friend, "Good !-that's capital," slapping his hands together with delight. There is evidently the best of feeling between Generals BURNSIDE and SUMNER.

Sumner and Franklin. The order relieving General' SUMNER of his command mentioned that it was done at General Sum-NER's request. There was no such announcemen in the order relieving General FRANKLIN. It is currently reported that the latter will be court martialed for misconduct at the battle of Fredericksburg, and at other times since General BURNSIDE commanded the army. Some of the friends of these two generals contemplate giving them a complimentary dinner at Willard's.

Nominations Confirmed. The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of V. T. OTTO, of Indiana, to be Asssistant Secretary of the Interior; CHARLES A. BEEBE, to be receiver of public money at Los Angeles, California; HENRY A. Wiltse, surveyor general of Iowa and Wis-The People of Kentucky and Hon. S. L.

Casey. Hon. S. L. CASEY, BURNET'S SUCCESSOT in Congress from Kentucky, and who is willing to go all engths to put down the rebellion—as are not his colleagues—is in receipt of large numbers of letters from all parts of his State endorsing his course in Congress, and condemning the remainder of the delegation. Mr. CASRY favors the President's proclamation of emancipation, and believes that if the Government will carry it out it will be a blow rom which the rebel South cannot protect themselves. Kentucky is more loyal to-day than ever

Statue of Washington. The statue of Washington, sent up here from Baton Rouge by General BUTLER, has been taken out of the box and erected in the rotundo. The packing somewhat stained the surface, but the color can apparently be entirely removed. It is a finished

work of art, not inferior to anything of Mr. Powers'

in the country, and, altogether, far the most satis-

factory existing representation, either in painting or

sculpture. The Weather. It has been snowing very fast all day. The ground was very wet at the time the snow commenced falling, and consequently it was long before any permanent quantity accumulated. There seems little prospect of a speedy clearing up of the weather, although there are appearances that there

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. Ordered, That Governor Andrew, of Massachuetts, is authorized, until further orders, to raise such a number of volunteer companies for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, and such corps of infantry for the volunteer military service as he may find convenient; such volunteers to be enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged and may include persons of African descent, or. ganized into separate corps. He will make the usual needful requisitions on the appropriate staff bureaus and officers, for the proper transportation, organization, supplies, subsistence, arms and equip-EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. By a special order from the War Department, the

163d New York Volunteers has been consolidated with the 73d New York Volunteers, and the officers of the former have been mustered out of the ser , Naval Orders. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant D. P. UPTON has been ordered to the command of the United States steamer Arizona. Acting Assistant Surgeon S. H.

WELL is ordered to the same vessel. Gen. Carter. Brig. Gen. CARTER, the hero of the recent brilliant expedition into East Tennessee, is in the city. Nomination.

The President to day nominated to the Senate An DREW WYLIE to be judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia; the place vacated by the leath of Judge CRAWFORD. Our Iron-Clads. The following report has been received in Wash ington:

ports by the mail boat her arrival last night. The Adger, with the Rhode Island, Montauk, and Pasiron-clads-reached their destination safely. the first-named on the 19th, and the last on the 21st The Passaic reached Port Royal light-boat in forty hours, when the weather came thick from the north east, and they could not see the buoys; kept out fifty-two hours, the wind blowing strong from the northeast, with a heavy swell. The Passaic behaved well, made fine weather of it, and was tho S. P. LEE, Acting Rear Admiral.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Official Order for the Recent Changes in the Army-General Franklin's Farewell-A Scouting Party Attacked near Fal mouth-Escape of the Rebels. The following is the official order in regard to he recent changes in the Army of the Potomac: GENERAL ORDER NO. 20. HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY, WAR DEP'T., ADJ. GEN.'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON, ISD. 28 1868:

1.-The President of the United States has di

First. That Major General A. E. Burnside, at his own request, be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac. Second. That Major General E. V. Sumner, at his own request, be relieved from duty in the Army o the Potomac. Third. That Major General W. B. Franklin b elieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac. Fourth. That Major General J. Hooker be assigne to the command of the Army of the Potomac. The officers relieved as above will report in perso to the Adjutant General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War, E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. Gen. FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. FRANKLIN The following is the farewell address of General Franklin, upon leaving his Grand Division. When the General came out from his quarters to proceed to the railroad station, he found assembled a cavalcade of two hundred of the officers of the division who escorted him to the cars :

HEADQUARTERS, LEFT GRAND DIV., Jan. 26. o the Officers and Men of the Left Grand Division: In obedience to the order of the highest authority he undersigned relinquishes the command of the Left Grand Division. He does so with sincere regret. His connection with the command has been ever pleasant. The prompt obedience and cheerful co-ope ration you have at all times rendered, your patient endurance upon the march, your steady bravery upon the field, the manly determination with which you have encountered and overcome the dangers and hardships of several trying campaigns, command his admiration and gratitude. All of you are endeared to him by gallant conduct and loyal service, and most of you by the memories of many battle-fields and the proud recollection that from none of them memories he exhorts you to prove true, and fight gallantly in the future, as you have ever fought in the past, for the great cause in which you are engaged, believing that for yourselves you will win imperishable tame, for your country final and enduring victory.

dear, he asks that no one will believe that he voluntarily parts with you in the face of the enemy. SKIRMISH WITH SOUTH CAROLINA IN-FANTRY—ONE UNION SOLDIER KILLED— SEVERAL WOUNDED—ANOTHER SKIR-

In severing a connection which you have made so

FALMOUTH, Va., Jan. 26.—Early this morning FALMOUTH, Ya., Jan. 26.—Early this morning a party of rebels in ambush, commanded by a lieutenant of the 2d South Carolina Infantry, attacked a scouting party of twenty-one men, from Colonel De Cesnola's cavalry brigade, near Morrisville, killing a scout, named Fagan, of Company C, 4th New York Cavalry, and wounding another scout, named Dixon, of the 9th New York Cavalry, and also a sergeant of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, named Hines. Fagan resided in New York, was 21 years of age, and a single man. Dixon was shot in the side, but not dangerously; his horse was also killed. Hines was wounded in the right hand. A man, named Morely, belonging to the 4th New York Cavalry, is missing. The rebels, after firing a few volleys, escaped in the pines, which abound in this section of country, and are impenetrable by cavalry. At a later hour in the day, a party of about twenty rebel infantry attacked three men, out foraging for a picket command. Two of the men came safely a picket command. Two of the men came safel nto their picket fort, and one is still missin last accounts our cavalry were in pursuit of the rebels.—National Republican.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA The Rebels Anxious About Our Advance

They Hope for Intervention-Success of the Submarine Torpedoes-Probable Removal of Governor Stanley. NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 31.-Newspapers from the nterior indicate that the rebels are greatly exercised about the concentration of United States troops in this department. Refugees state that the rebels ad mit that they cannot much longer maintain their stand without foreign intervention. The experiments with the new submarine torp does have been eminently successful.

moval of Governor Stanley. NEWBERN, Jan. 22.-Governor Stanley will soon leave the department, his mission having proved a ailure here. A military Governor is not considered by Gen. Foster a military necessity any longer. The Newbern Progress has the following about Governor Stanley: "The Associated Press seem to take great delight in parading the fact that Governor Stanley was hung in effigy, a few nights before the late election in Beaufort, by some worthless, contemptible fel-low, that is not worth salt enough to keep his body

low, that is not worth salt enough to keep his body sweet and clean. The affair is made a great handle of, and looks like an attempt at personal spite by some person who had an axe to grind, and didn't succeed in getting it ground. Not a dozen persons in Beaufort knew of it, or approved of it, nor would the fact been known, but for the malicious desire to parade it before the world. Secessionists do not like the Governor, but all Union men do, and his popularity in this State is as great as when he used, in olden time, to stump this district. We notice this fact for the benefit of our Northern exchanges, that they may not be deceived." hey may not be deceived." The recent election in the Second Congressions listrict of North Carolina resulted in the election of Mr. Pigott, by nearly four hundred majority. Mr. Foster, his opponent, polled only one hundred and sixty votes.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Joseph Johnston in Command of the Re-bels—He is Able to Concentrate 150,000 Men —Strength of the Rebel Defences—Our Expedition only Twenty Miles above Vicks burg. CAIRO, Jan. 28.-The steamer Ruth has arrived

rom Memphis. Our troops were being transferred o transports, and sent to Milliken's Bend. Gen. Grant expected to move on the 27th. The Memphis Bulletin has Southern news of the 19th instant. Joe Johnston commands the whole Western Department, and is marching with an im mense force to Vicksburg. It is believed that John ston can concentrate 150,000 troops for the defence of Vicksburg. The rebels are determined to stake everything, and hold Vicksburg and Port Hudson and keep open the communication between Louisi-The rebel fortifications at Port Hudson are com lete, and they feel very confident that they can old that place and Vicksburg.

ed Young's Point, only twenty miles above Vicks THE SOUTHERN COAST.

The latest advices say that General McClernand

forces and Commodore Porter's squadron had reach

Soldier Drowned - The Ironsides off bark Henry Lee Disabled-The Vanderbilt and Weehawken. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 28.—The steamer Illinois, laden with soldiers, left here yesterday, and when off Cape Henry, one of the soldiers fell overboard, and notwithstanding every effort to rescue him, he was drowned. The steamer Rhode Island arrived this forenoon from the Southern blockading fleet, and reports

passing the Ironsides off Charleston, on her voyage, all right. The bark Henry Lee, from Palermo, was picked up to-day and towed into Hampton Roads. She was found twenty-five miles off Cape Henry, having lost her foremast. She has a cargo of fruit, and was bound for New York. The steamer Vanderbilt is now at anchor in the Roads, and has been several days taking in coal The iron-clad Weehawken is at Newport News.

Generals Burnside and McClellan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—General Burnside was waited on by General McClellan last night, and the greeting was a most cordial one. The former was to be serenaded to-night. The latter left for Boston this morning, and, while en route, received a spon taneous ovation at Springfield at noon. Gen. McClellan at Boston. BOSTON, Jan. 28.—General McClellan arrived to

night, and was met by a large crowd at the depot. It is understood that he declines any public recep-COTTON GROWN IN FRANCE.—A successful attempt to cultivate cotton has been made at the Botanical Gardens of Valence, in the department of the Drome. The director sowed some cotton seed in the middle of March last, in small pots, kept under glass until the latter end of April. The pots were then placed in the open air, and the young plants flourished, notwithstanding the shade of the trees in the garden. They rose, above three feet high, and each plant producted from fifteen to twenty magnificent blossoms, and as many pods, which, for the greater part, arrived at maturity. Some of the plants which were placed in a hothouse likewise produced an excellent crop. tion, but will accept the private hospitalities o several wealthy citizens. Many of the leading houses of the city have agreed to close their stores at noon upon a day to be hereafter named, for the purpose of giving Gen. McClellan a public reception. The Steamer China Detained.

New York, Jan. 28.—The steamer China did not sail at noon, owing to the storm. She has \$400,000 in specie for Europe.

EMPTRE OF CHINA.

Progress of the Chinese Rebellion-Severe Engagement at Pao-Kong—Ten Thou-sand Rebels Defeated by One Thousand Drilled Chinese-The Capture of Nankin Proposed. The Overland China Mail, of the 1st of December as the following items of news: In Pekin everything was quiet.

From the three northern points there is no news of importance. We hear that Mr. Mongan, who has been for some time acting consul at Flentsin, proceeds to England by next mail. In the course of a month, communication with the north, by sea, will be closed for the winter.

ceeds to England by next mail. In the course of a month, communication with the north, by sea, will be closed for the winter.

With regard to the rebels we have to record an engagement at Pao-kong, a large village about tivelve miles northeast of Taing poo, on the road between that city and Kah-ding. Colonel Burgevine (Ward's successor) having been informed that a large force of rebels was encamped in that direction, proceeded with a force of one thousand of his drilled Chinese, on the 12th ult., to look out for the enemy. On reaching Pao-kong it was found that about ten thousand Taepings had entrenched themselves strongly in a camp of fifteen stockades. Nothing was done on that day, but on the following day four guns and two mortars were put in position; and the place was gallantly carried after an hour's firing. The storming party was led by a brave young Chinese officer, named Wong-ee-poo, to whom Admral Hope has presented a sword for gallantry. This young soldier, however, was mortally wounded. The Taeping chief, Wo-wang, was also killed after he had rallied his men several times. The rebel loss is set down at 2,300 killed, and that of Colonel Burgevine at five killed and fifteen-wounded. This looks like exaggeration. An English surgeon attended to the wounded men. This is the most effective display that has yet been made by unassisted Chinese troops, and it confirms the opinion expressed by almost every English officer who served in the North during the campaign of 1860 that, under proper training; the Chinese would make most efficient soldiers.

The great movement at present in contemplation, by the imperial forces, is the easture of Nankin, by the imperial forces, is the easture of Nankin. would make most efficient soldiers.

The great movement at present in contemplation, by the imperial forces, is the capture of Nankin. The Russians are said to have offered their assistance, and we hear that the Tartar General Toh, of the garrison of Ching-chow, in the same province as Hankow, has been ordered by the Government to join the besieging force at Nankin. He has just gained some victories over the Shen-si rebels.

From Shanghae, we hear of further alarms of rebels in the neighborhood.

Cholera still continues to rage in Shanghae.

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

of the Amazonian Navigation Company— Trouble between Brazil and Peru-Opening of the Amazon to Different Nations. The Rev. J. C. Fletcher, of Newburyport, Massa-ehusetts, has arrived from Para, having just rechusetts, has arrived from Para, having just returned from journeying seven thousand miles on the coast and in the interior of Brazil. He has ascended the Amazon to Peru, and says that the capabilities of that immense river, and the fertility of the great Amazonian basin, have been underestimated by even the wildest enthusiasts. He saw a Brazilian man-of-war at Tabatinga, Brazil, which is on the Amazon, two thousand miles from the Atlantic. The Amazon Navigation Company (of which the Baron of Mana, the first financier of the empire, is president) have five Company (of which the Baron of Manas, the first financier of the empire, is president) have five steamers constantly plying on that river. The Manaos on her last trip brought down from the capital of Upper Amazonas a cargo of India rubber, sarsaparilla, annatto, &c., amounting to \$80,000. The first mate of the steamer Manaos is Charles Collyer, of New York, a relative of Collyer, of the well-known ship-building firm of that city. He has become familiar with every mile of the river. All that the Amazonian valley wants is laws that will permit free emigration, and in fifty years it will rival. that the Amazonian valley wants is laws that will permit free emigration, and in fifty years it will rival all other countries in the world in the production of cotton, coffee, sugar, and all the great staples.

Captain Roberts, of the Adelphi, the vessel on which Mr. Fletcher was a passenger, says that there are no less than eight Brazilian steam men-of-war at Para, or ascending the Amazon, under Admiral Parker (a Scotchman with a Brazilian commission). Parker (a Scotching the Amazon under Admiral Parker (a Scotchinan with a Brazilian commission). This unwonted sight on the Amazon is due to the unwarrantable conduct of the chief commander of two Peruvian steamers, who outraged the hospitality of the Brazilian (Provincial) Government at Para, and forcibly broke the convention by which Peruvian vessels have the navigation of the Amazon in Brazil, and by which Brazilians have the right to navigate the waters of the Amazon in Peru. One of the Peruvian steamers returned and went to Cayenne; the other (the Morona) passed up the Amazon, attacked the Brazilian fort at Obidos, and by her swiftness escaped one thousand mises up the river; but when chased by a Brazilian steamer, ran upon a concealed ledge of rocks. It was thought that she was a total loss, but on the 3d of December she was saved by the Brazilian man-of-war Ibacuhy (steamer), and towed to the capital (Manacs) of Upper Amazonas. The Imperial Government has approved of all the President of the Province of Para did to prevent the outrage of the Peruvians. It is believed that no war will be the result; but there are rumors that Brazil will now take measures to are rumors that Brazil will now take measures to open the Amazon to other nations than Peru and Venezuela.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28 .- Sailed, ship Shirley, for Hong Kong. Chartered for New York, ship Viking. tender notes to-day. In the market no business was done except for supplying daily wants. The paper money question is likely to put an end to the credit system in this State. It is thought that Mr. Phelps will be elected by the Legislature to-night. The contest is very bitter. Some attempt at bribary has been made, which caused an explosion last night.

The California Senator. San Francisco, Jan. 28.—No ballot was taken in the Legislature last night for United States Senator. Sixteen members were expected to vote for Mr. Phelps, but other members raised a new question, which produced a great excitement, under the influence of which an adjournment was

Emancipation Meeting at St. Louis. Sr. Louis, Jan. 28.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening, at Turners' Hall, to ratify the President's proclamation. Speeche were made by Henry T. Blow, Chas. D. Drake. Chas. P. Johnson, George P. Strong, Gen. W. K. Strong, and several members of the Legislature which were received with great applause. Resolutions were adopted declaring that slavery now, the life of the present rebellion; that the attempt to destroy this Government is a crime which, for cruelty and perfect infamy, no language can fitly characterize; that the American nation is solemnly bound to prevent that crime at whatever cost of blood and treasure, and, if necessary thereto, to destroy the whole mass of those attempting its perpetuation; expressing the belief that all the efforts at conciliation or arrangement are utterly futile, and that the country can only or saved by the prosecution of the war in every form, and to every expense known to civilized nations, till the last vestige of rebel power is swept from the soil of America; that slavery, by its own murderous act. in attempting to destroy the Government, has absolved the American Government and people from solved the American Government and people from all obligations to preserve and protect it in the re-gion where the rebellion exists, and has imposed, with the power of irresistible necessity, the stern obligation to destroy it, if the Natices itself would live; that holding back from the destruction of slavery, upholding and sustaining the rebellion as it is, cannot be defended upon any ground of justice, expediency, or constitutional or the rebellion as it is, cannot be defended upon any ground of justice, expediency, or constitutional or moral obligations, and can find no apology except among 1.0se who prefer slavery to their country, that the warpower of the nation are exerted against its enemies, whether foreign or domestic, is wholly unfettered by the Constitution of the United States; that the President, in time of war is authorized to use that power as his judgment directs for the subjugation of such enemies, and whoever invokes the Constitution to trammel the President's action is a public enemy, or deceived by traitors in disguise; that we entertain the foreby traitors in disguise; that we entertain the foregoing views, and impelled by a solemn sense of necessity, which the South has itself created, to overthrow it in the attempt to plunge the country in irretrievable ruin, and considering no measure too severe for that purpose, and profoundly possessed with the belief that the destruction of slavery is indispensable to the salvation of our free institutions, and firmly holding that the President's proclamation of the 1st of January was a legitimate exercise of power vested in him as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy was imperiously demanded by public exigency, and may be expected to eventuate in the overthrow of the rebellion, we do, without qualification or reserve, approve and applaud the issuing of that proclamation, and do call upon every patriotic citizen, whatever may have been his previous views on the expediency of such an act, to accept it loyally, as a thing accomplished, and to rally to the support of the President in this great and vital blow at the only intestine foe that has ever dared to assail American free institutions. by traitors in disguise; that we entertain the for

Union Meeting in Arkansas. FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 28 .- An enthusiastic Union emonstration occurred here yesterday. Over a thousand loyal citizens were present. were made by Dr. Johnson, a prominent Union refugee, Lieutenant Colonel Bestrop, of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry, and others. Fifteen Home-Guard companies have been organized, and wish to be accounted as the Arkansas Hundreds of citizens have signed a petition to Congress to order the election of a member of Congress from this State.

All citizens having arms in their possession are giving them up to be used to defend their homes. Another meeting will be held at Huntsville in few days. The Union sentiment is daily growing stronger in this section, and Col. Harrison, of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry, commanding this post, is affording every facility to encourage it.

A Whaler Ashore. New Benvond, Jan. 28.—The bark Acaro, from Fayal, with eighteen hundred barrels of sperm oil, ran on the North Ledge, Buzzard's Bay, this afternoon. She lies easy, and will probably get off the The American Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 .- The annual meeting of the

stockholders of the American Telegraph Company was held to-day. The old board of directors was reelected, and at a subsequent meeting Col. E. S. Sanford was reelected president, C. Livingston secretary, and F. Morris treasurer. Ship News. New York, Jan. 28.—Arrived, ship Ocean Rover New York, Jan. 28.—Arrived, ship Ocean Rover, from San Francisco; bark Lapwing, from London; bark Edmund Dwight, from Surnam; bark Moneynick, from Malaga; bark Glenalvon, from Dublin; brig Darien, from Neuvitas; brig G. Wheelwright, from Turks Island; brig Proterio, from Bahia; schooner J. S. French, from Cardenas.

The ship Escort is below from Yera Cruz.

There is a severe gale from the northeast this evening, and the movy is falling heavily. The steamer China, for Liverpool, is detained by the storm, and has anchored at quarantine.

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Flour has an advancing tendency. Wheat buoyant, with a scarce supply; Southern white, \$1.90@2; Western white, \$1.55@1.90; red, \$1.60@1.63. Corn active and 3c higher; white, 94@95c; yellow, 87@89c. Whisky firm at61c. Pork firm, at \$15@16 for mess. Coffee advanced & c for Rio.

The Weather at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—It has been raining all night, followed by a northeast snow-storm since Non-Arrival of the Norwegian.

PORTLAND, Jan. 28.—The steamer Norwegian has not been signalled below. COTTON GROWN IN FRANCE.-A Success-

XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. WASHINGTON, January 28, 1963.

SENATE. Explanation. Messrs, KENNEDY and LATHAM stated that if they had been in the Senate, last night, they should have voted against the passage of the bill for the indemnification of the President.

Our Currency. Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, present ed a memorial asking the prompt action of Congress on the subject of the currency, and recommending the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury. System of Postal Orders.

System of Postal Orders.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported back the bill to establish a system of postal orders, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

The Eric Canal. Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, presented the memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin, in re-lation to the enlargement of the Eric sanal and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, for the passage of gun-boats. Referred to the Committee on Military Af-

Midshipmen.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill or regulate the appointment of midshipmen, with amendments.

The Post Office Department. Mr. COLLAMER introduced a bill to amend the bill regulating the Post Office Department. The Case of Mr. Saulsbury. Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Willard Saulsbury, & Senator from the State of Delaware, did, on the 27th instant, bring into the Senate a concealed weapon,, and did then and there in the Senate behave in a turbulent and disorderly manner, and when called to order by the and there in the Senate behave in a turbulent and disorderly manner, and when called to order by the Vice President, did refuse to observe order, but did continue such turbulence and disorderly behavior until he was ordered into the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and did. then and there make threats to use said weapon upon the said sergeant-at-arms, and in the presence of the Senate did draw the said weapon and threaten to shoot the said sergeant-at-arms, and behaved in a manner disgraceful to the Senate and destructive to all order and decorum: therefore.

herefore,

Resolved, That the said Willard Saulsbury be, and ereby is, expelled from the Senate of the United Mr. SAULSBURY. I did not hear who it was e VICE PRESIDENT. It was introduced by the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I have not a word to say in Mr. SAULSBURY. I have not a word to say inreference to the merit or demerit of that resolution.
I have no favors to ask. It may be unbecoming my
position and my character, as a Senator of a sovereign State, to say more upon the introduction of
such a resolution, and, sir, I will say no more. Let
the Senate act as they may think proper. I neither
avow nor disavow what is charged. Let the proof
be made to the Senate, and let the Senate act
cording to its own judgment.
The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Thomas, alias Zarrona.

Mr. Thomas, alias Zarrona.
Mr. WALL (Dem.), of New Jersey, offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of extending such relief as quite into the propriety of extending such relief as the circumstances may require and inquire into the case of Mir. Thomas, (known as Zarrona, the French lady,) of Maryland, now a prisoner of war at Fort Lafayette, and who, as represented, has been con-fined in a dungeon in that fortress since June last, and is now hopelessly insane by reason of his suf-ferings. Adopted. Supplies for the French Army.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, offered a esolution requesting the President to transmit to he Senate all orders issued by the Secretaries of War and the Treasury in regard to a general prohibition to export arms and munitions of war from the United States to the Mexican Republic, and any orders relative to the exportation of articles-contraband of war for the use of the French army. Midshipmen.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, called up the resolution in relation to the appointment of midshipmen in the Naval Academy, and it was

Enlistments. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the encouragement of enlistments, and enrolling and drafting militia. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A Committee on Agriculture. Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Iowa, called up the resoution to amend the rules of the Senate so as to provide for a committee on agriculture, which was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour. Invalid Pensions.
Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, called up the bill making an appropriation for the payment of invalid pensions. The bill was passed. Army Appropriation Bill.

The army appropriation bill was taken up, and everal amendments, as recommended by the Committee on Finance, were adopted.

Mr. RIOE (Dem.), of Minnesota, offered an amendment appropriating five thousand dollars for the improvement of the navigation of Fox and Wistenberger. consin rivers. Adopted.
Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered an amendment appropriating \$586,500 for an ord-nance depot, &c., on the tide-waters of New York naroor.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, offered an amendment as a substitute for the amendment, providing for the appointment of a commission of nine officers of ordnance and artillery, to examine and report to Congress at the next session, as to the proper site After a discussion, the whole proposition was re-

jected.

Air. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that no money should be paid to any officer or assumed officer, not authorized by some existing law, unless such officer shall subsequently be sanctioned; nor to persons appointed during the recess of the Senate, where such vacancy existed before the recess, and was required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee shall have been confirmed by the Senate.

The bill was passed. The bill was passed. The consular and

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was then taken up, and, after a discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Troops of African Descent. The bill of Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylva-nia, authorizing the employment of troops of African descent, coming up,
Mr. SHEFFIELD (U.), of Rnode Island, moved
to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs,
No quorum voting, there was a call of the House.
Mr. OLIN (Rep.), of New York, advocated the
motion. He did not wish to complain of any gentle-Mr. OLIN (Rep.), of New York, advocated the motion. He did not wish to complain of any gentlemen who sought to engross the duties of that committee, much less to complain of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), especially as his duty before the Committee of Ways and Means had not been very arduous. The functions of that committee were not connected with a measure of this character. Although he was not authorized to say what would be done by the Committee on Military Affairs, he might express his individual opinion that, as soon as the committee should have time to consider it, they would present this question to the House fairly and would present this question to the House fairly and would present this question to the House fairly and fully, in such form as would meet the approbation of the Administration. He would give the assurance that ine report would enable the House to act understandingly and promptly. Not desiring to be disrespectful to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who is in regular standing in the Republican church, any measure calculated to bring to support any substantial force to aid in the suppression of the rebellion should mark this cordial support. He believed it was should meet his cordial support. He believed it was wise in this exigency of public affairs to bring to the support of the Government every person in the republic capable of bearing arms. What some regarded as slave property was not more sacred than any other, and must give way to the superior demands of the Government, as must everything else.

It was the great support of the rebellion. Instead of the rule of law being whoever has African stead of the rule of lew being whoever has African blood in their veins shall be presumed to be a bondsman, the rule is wherever there is a man with white blood he shall be presumed to be subject to the exigency of military service. What reason could be assigned that the colored population, to defend all we hold dear, should not be subject to military discipline as freemen? There was, in his judgment, no such reason. He did not like some features of the bill, and believed that the Committee on Military Affairs could perfect it to meet the approphation of the could perfect it to meet the approbation of the House. He desired it to be referred for that purpose. He though it unjust that the entire time of the House He thought unjust that the entire time of the House should be engrossed with the business of the Committee of Ways and Means, while the Committee on Military Affairs were thus excluded from reporting measures of the highest public importance. He, as a member of that committee, had a bill which had been recommended by every department of the Government, and was demanded by military necessity, involving a large expenditure of money, which should be passed at once; but he had had no opportunity to report it; also, a bill for a submarine cable connecting with various points, including New Orleans and Galveston. If this cable had been in existence three weeks ago the Government would existence three weeks ago the Government would have saved more than thrice the expense of its cost. The measure should not be delayed one hour. He, too, had bills to prevent and correct abuse, but he could not measure them.

could not present them.

Mr. STEVENS said the erratic course of the gen theman who had just taken his seat was such that no man of common sense could take offence at what he said here. He did not know, as charged, that the Committee of Ways and Means had uncessingly engressed the time of the House. The matters referred to that committee had been considered and brought forward at the earliest practicable moment. brought forward at the earliest practicable moment. The committee, so far from wasting time, had sometimes given offence by refusing to extend time for debate. With what propriety, then, did the gentleman say the committee had engrossed the attention of the House? The committee had not taken upon themselves anything but what was referred to them, or demanded by the orders and rules of the House. Mr. OLIN replied that his friend was a good lawyer. He did not charge that the Committee of Ways and means had unnecessarily occupied the time of the House, but only said that the committee, having so profitably and so long occupied the time, that the gentlemen comprising it ought not yoluntarily to engross business pertaining to the Committee on the Military.

Mr. STEVENS remarked, that if the gentleman did not say so, he was very unfortunate in his terms, for he understood him to lecture the Committee of Ways and Means for engrossing so much

terms, for he understood him to lecture the Committee of Ways and Means for engrossing so much of the time of the House heretofore. He had introduced the measure now pending, weeks ago, yet the Committee on Military Affairs had not acted upon it to-day. He did not know what their motives were, or that they should now be entrusted with another bill of a similar character, to be swallowed up in the vortex. He warned the gentleman not to trust it to that whirlpool. If the Committee on Military Affairs have an amendment, let them offer it. It was certainly no offence for him as an individual member to introduce a bill under the rules. He had given a notice of two weeks for the consideration of this measure. He postponed if for that length of time in view of the urgent necessity of the country, and in order to act upon the finance and other public bills. In all that time, surely, the Committee on Military Affairs had an opportunity to consider and perfect the bill. ly, the Committee on Military Affairs had an oppor-tunity to consider and perfect the bill. But they had tunity to consider and perfect the Dill. But they had not desired it.

Mr. OLIN, in replysto a remark of Mr. Stevens, said the Military Committee had not had an opportunity of reporting their bills. After, on one occasion obtaining general consent, the proceedings were interfered with, and the committee were thus failed. Mr. STEVENS replied that the gentleman, it was true, had some small matter in his hand, giving away forty millions of dollars to help New York to

enlarge her canals, the revenue from which, during the past year, was five millions, and in order to pass this it was linked on the bill for the draining of the lakes. [Calls to order.] When Mr. Stevens said lakes. [Calls to order.] When Mr. Stevens said he was merely answering the man who was just before the House, with regard to consulting the proper authorities. He would merely say that, by looking at his modified bill, the gentleman could determine whether he recognized the handwriting or not. He trusted, if the House desired to pass the bill, they would not send it to the Military Committee, but act upon it now. He agreed that the colored class should be employed as soldiers in war. A distinguished captain of the navy (Captain Woodhull), with whom he conversed in the presence of others, said that in the last five engagements he never saw braver men than the contrabands thus employed. If it was proper to employ them, it was employed. If it was proper to employ them, it was proper to pass this bill.

Pir. SHEFFIELD said he had made the motion to Mr. SHEFFIELD said he had made the motion to refer, because the Committee on Military Affairs had faithfully performed their duty. The House had acted on many measures too hastily, and he mentioned among several others that commendatory of the act of Com. Wilkes, in seizing Mason and Slidell, and the subsequent action on the subject. While they were here confiscating private property on land, the Secretary of State was negotiating to protect (with the exception of casualties) private property on the sea. He hoped no such measure as that pending would be passed until it had received the judgment of the Military Committee. Otherwise he was unwilling to pass on a measure of such importance. He would aid the Government in every way to suppress the rebellion, no matter in every way to suppress the rebellion no matter what it was. If the committee should report the bill as receiving the approbation of the Executive Department, probably he should vote for it.

Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said that no member had greater respect for the Committee on the Military than himself, but when it was taken into consideration that on the 8th of Da.

House is informed, taken no definite subject, he was constrained to bel ouse is informed, taken no definite hiject, he was constrained to belie id not give it their approbation. There we have the matter to note by the House. There we entleman on this floor but has constrained in the merit casing negro regiments to he corrections. raising negro regiments to be merit of raising negro regiments to be engaged. The substitute he had offered propraise negro or colored regiments, in without making it compulsory on tenroll any particular number. The raise three hundred regiments if he sary to do so. It was simply a gran other words, the whole subject was sary to do so. It was simply a grant other words, the whole subject was hon his judgment. He preferred to lear thus, without expressing any grain the President; it was not not he should express it. He though the should express it. He though the expression of the should be enrolled an the service, there will be a lar population of the blacks hanging of the Government, for whom we are provision. Secondly, his substitute line of steamers between New York and Africa. The time had arrived when should be established. He merely deschannel of communication, so that he sire to emigrate may avail themselves tunity. The third section provided system of education in the rebellious propriated the proceeds of the configuration of reaching and the principle of the Go distinction of race, sex, or color. He action, and believed the Committee on action, and believed the Committee on Filings fairs could not enlighten them on the subject.

Mr. COX (D.) moved to lay the bill on the b.

Not agreed to—yeas 53, nays 83.

Mr. COX raised the point of order that the controls are appropriation of modern that the ontains an appropriation of money, a herefore, by the rules, receive its first

The SPEAKER said it was now too late to rather that question, as the bill had been several hounder consideration. nder consideration. Mr. STEVENS said the bill contained no ap riation. The main question on the passage was order The main question on the passage was ordered to put—yeas 78, nays 61.

The House, by a vote of 32 against 103, refused refer the subject to the Military Committee.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, far.

Not surgary the table. to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed t Bir. MALLORY (U.), of Kentucky, subsequently motion. Not agreed to-ye nays 88.
Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Hentucky desired Mr. COX asked to be excused from voting or dering the main question.

Mr. MALLORY rose, but the Speaker said Mr. MALYNARD moved to lay the appeal of ble. Various other dilatory motions were made on of Pennsylvania, said that members ought not there all night to entertain these motions of coming from members of the Border States.

He was called to order from the opposition sid

He was called to order from the opposition side. Other yea and nay votes were taken, and at his past four o'clock no quorum voted.

Mr. HICKMAN moved a call of the House.
Mr. ALLEN (D.), of Ohio, and Mr. HOLKAN (Dem.), of Indiana, severally, but unsuccessfully moved to adjourn.

After further dilatory motions, Mr. MAYNARI (U.), of Tennessee, rose to make a suggestion to eathis parliamentary contest, but a single objective from the opposition side prevented him from dola, so, general consent being requisite.

A number of members paired off and left the Halto refresh themselves. At a quarter to 6 o'clock, Mr. HOLMAN I At a quarter to 6 o'clock, Mr. HOLMAN more to adjourn. Not agreed to.

At half past 6 o'clock there were many value seats, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM moved a call of the House. This was agreed to, and excuses were heard for absentees, etc. The years and nays were repeatedly called on trivial questions, the object of the opposition being to defeat a vote on the negro soldier bill, which the Republicans were determined, if possible, to obtain to-night. This was the position of affairs at 8 o'clock. affairs at 8 o'clock.

Mr. PERRY (Dem.), of New Jersey, moved that when the House adjourn it be to Saturday. Lost.

Mr. OLIN, at nearly nine o'clock, asked the genaral consent to make a suggestion to relieve the House from their embarrassment. Mr. ALLEN (Dem.), of Illinois, on the Opposition and Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Ohio, on the Repub

ican side, objected. The calling of the year and nays on trivisi qua tions was then resumed A Scene in the House. During these proceedings a few emphatic work were exchanged by Mr. Vallandigham (Ohio), and Mr. Colfax (Indiana), the latter temporarily occapying the Speaker's chair.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM insisted that he had the right to appeal from his decision, and Mr. Ohler Ax. refused to entertain the question, claiming that, under such circumstance, the rulings were uniform. mr. VALLANDIGHAM. The Speaker himsel a few minutes ago, entertained a similar appeal.

Mr. COLFAX. The Speaker refused to do so.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I appeal to the resolution The conversation, though of short duration, was remarkably earnest, to such an extent that the members lounging in the cloak rooms and on the sofas rushed to the scene, thus increasing the exciting configuration. sofas rushed to the scene, thus increasing the ta-isting confusion.

Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, insisted upon order, and was responded to by loui roices on the Opposition side calling him to order.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, withdraw him

notion to adjourn, when
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, moved
call of the House.
The question, like at least a dozen preceding simi lar ones, was determined in the negative.

Comparative quiet was now restored. With the exception of the above, good nature generally prevailed throughout the proceedings.

One member, jocosely rising to a question of orler, complained that another member was smoking description, relation of the rules. ars in violation of the rules. Soon after an equally important point was raise that a Republican gentleman was sitting with in boots cocked upon his desk. Members were continually pairing off to visit he basement refectories, and some returned with supplies of food in their hands.

At 11 o'clock but four persons were in the galleries, the dry and uninteresting proceedings inducing the spectators to leave the hall. Owing to the simost uninterrupted roll calls for nine hours, the clerks had become hoarse, and evidently over-fit tigued with the House diversions.

No quorum voting, some member moved to signour, and another for a call of the House. journ, and another for a call of the House,
Mr. WIOKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, inquired of
the Chair whether it would be a privileged question
to ask if he had a right to make a motion for a se
cret session. He did not know whether it was: cret session. He did not know whether it was a privileged question or not.

The SPEAKER replied there is a joint rule providing that either House could go into secret session if any gentleman should so move, after stating that the President desires to submit a message.

Mr. WICKLIFFE. I think, sir, we ought to closs the doors. There is a rule, which says whether a confidential communication is received the House confidential communication are received, the House confidential communication are received, the House confidential communication are received.

hall be cleared of all persons, excepting the Speak clerk, and doorkeeper.

The Speaker remarked, that rule applied to 60 are munications from the Executive.

Mr. WICKLIFFE. But there is another rule never repealed. Let me see. He examined is manual, and then said: The Speaker or any member and the said in the may inform the House that he has a co o make which ought to be kept secret, when doors in like manner shall be closed.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state—
Mr. WIOKLIFFE—intermining—same WICKLIFFE—interrupting—earnestly

to communicate, as required by the rules. But, there is no quorum, no business can be transacted. Mr. WICKLIFFE, turning way from his set. said, I'll put it off till a quorum votes. University of Indiana, "Have ran an anecdote to communicate?" an anecdote to communicate!"

The exercises were varied by motions to adjournand the calling of the yeas and nays to determine the question, as heretofore, in the negative.

Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, wanted a recess till! Mr. WADSWORTH (U.), of Kentucky, design to make a compromise with Mr. Stevens, I of the fact that the chair was intigued, but objecti came from the Republican side.

A general debate having been heretofore induged in in Committee of the Whole on the bill relative breech-loading campon reech-loading cannon— Mr. RIDDLE (Rep.), of Ohio, suggested that the go into committee for the discharge of breech was go into committee for the discharge of breech ing speeches, [Laughter.]

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Rep.), of New York, Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Rep.), by New Yo

mentioned, for the information of the Liouse, there was a gentleman present who could elegan there was a gentleman present who could every sing the Marseillaise Hymn.

The SPEAKER made some reply, which elicited the remark from a member: "The game is blocked will the Speaker say what is to be done next?"

An inquiry was made whether Mr. Aldrich could deliver his views on the Red River of the North.

The SPEAKER replied that no remarks could be indulged in without unanimous consent.

Mr. ALDRICH. What is the question! [Laughter.] er.]
The SPEAKER. On the motion of the gentlems The SPEAKER. On the motion of the general from New Jersey to adjourn to Friday next.

Mr. ALDRICH (with an apparent serious sir.)

Why, sir, that question has already been decided three times. [Laughter.]

Mr. FENTON (Rep.), of New York, asked the unanimous consent of the House to make a statement, with a view to accommodate all parties, but objection was made. ection was made.
At midnight a vote was taken on the motion At midnight a vote was taken on the monor adjourn till Friday, but no quorum voted.
On motion of Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Penerivania, there was a call of the House. Some of the sabeentees were excused by yea and nay votes, while others were not so fortunate.

It is now one o'clock. Some members are sleeping in their seats; others are monopolizing the solas. They were from time to time disturbed by their watchful friends to respond, which they did drowsily to the roll call.

drowsily, to the roll call.

[It is said the Rebublicans are determined to P [1118 said the Rebublicans are determined 10 perserver against the opposition tactics, and get a role on the bill before the adjournment.]

Mr. ALDRICH wished to know whether the morning hour had expired. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER replied that it had jus commented. [Renewed laughter.]

Two O'CLOCK.—Only about sixty members voted. No quorum: No quorum: Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING moved a call of the HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK.—Excuses are being made for the absentees. There is no immediate prospect of a vote on th

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-GRAND MUSICAL FEST VAL.—In speaking of the entertainment to be given on Tuesday evening, February 10th, by the England Soldiers' Relief Association, we i vertently committed a mistake yesterday. should have stated that tickets could be obtained at the gift bookstore of Mr. J. J. Beaus, in Chestnia street, near Fifth, (formerly G. G. Evaus'.) are informed that Mrs. Geo. E. Spencer will rea the original poem selected for the occasion.

A NEW STORY BY MARION HARLAND, This dis tinguished and popular authoress commences a new story in the Saturday Evening Post of this week. is called "Colonel Floyd's Wards." "Marion Harand" is the author of "Alone," "Miriam," "The Hidden Path," &c.

- From correspondence just reached us from V nezuela we notice that the Government of that R public has conferred on Colonel Carlos Bufferfield, late of Mexico, and now residing in New York, the rank of brigadier general in the army of Venezuela

as an acknowledgment of the important services he has, on various occasions, rendered to the Republic - In the January number of the (London) Temp Bar, there is an article on the newspaper press America. The writer gives such important items information as these: that "James Watson Webb ormerly of the New York Inquirer, is the United States minister to Turkey;" that the "New York Tribune, edited by Horace Greeley, is Democratic and distinguished for its advocacy of peace-principle and opposition to capital punishment;" that the "New York Times is the Whig organ, edited ! Henry Raymond, the new Speaker of the House

- The Wheeling Intelligencer says of the new! elected United States Senator: "Judge Boydon the uncompromising friend and advocate of Federal Union, without compromises. To it h loyal without provisions or conditions; and for loyalty and integrity he has been made the object was taken into consideration that on the 8th of December he brought this subject to the notice of the loyalty and integrity he has been made committee, and they have as yet, so far as the of the most merciless rebel persecution."

Representatives," &c., &c.