## The Press. FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1863.

CONGRESS. SENATE.-Mr. Salisbury made an ample apology for his recent outrage upon the dignity of the Senate. A petition was presented for the relief of the chief engineer of the Monitor. Credentials of Mr. Hendricks were presented. Resolutions consuring the commission for examining the transports of the Banks' Expedition was taken up, considered, and postponed. The bill to aid the State of Missouri in the emercination of slaves was called up, and after a protracted debate, the Senate adjourned. House.-The House continued in session until Thursday morning, at half-past five o'clock, having under consideration the bill authorizing the President to raise troops of African descent. The House met again yesterday morning, and on motion of Mr. Pendleton, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the House what amount of fees collector, surveyor, and naval officer at New York have received under the act of 1861, providing for the collection of duties on imports. After the transaction of some other unimportant husiness, the bill referring to troops of African descent was taken up and discussed at length, when the House ad-

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. SENATE.—The resolution opposing the arrest of Albert D. Boileau, and directing the Governor to proceed to Washington, and answer any charges which may have been preferred against the prisoner, was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The bill relative to the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad was taken up and passed. The bill providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt in coin was taken up, considered, amended, psssed, and the Senate adjourned. House.—The bill providing for the payment of

the interest on the State debt in coin was taken up, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. A remonstrance against the construction of a passenger railway on Ninth and Twelfth streets, in this city, was presented. Mr. Ludlow introduced a series of resolutions denouncing the arrest of A. D. Boileau as improper and unjust. Adjourned,

The Government at the Bar of the Criminal Court. The extraordinary vigilance manifested by his Honor Judge Ludlow is so much at variance with the general custom of courts, that we cannot permit it to pass without a word of comment. It seems that, on Tuesday evening, Mr. A. D. BOILEAU, the publisher of a newspaper called the Evening Journal, was taken in custody by an officer of the United States, and his paper suppressed by order of General SHENCK. It was charged that he had published an article eulogizing JEFFERSON DAVIS, complimenting his message, and denouncing Mr. Lin-COLN, and that, in addition to this, he had made a habit of assailing the Government at all times in bitter and vindictive terms. We must say that our own judgment would not have suggested the course of General SHENCK. The Journal was a very insignificant paper and its proprietor a very insignificant person, and the only effect of the arrest will be to give notoriety to men to whom notoriety is life and bread. At the same time; the nervous zeal of Judge Ludlow exhibits a judicial diligence that is rare and commendable, and a degree of hostility to the Government that we are pained to see. Hewas trying criminal cases in a criminal court, and was dealing stern justice to pickpockets, thieves, and receivers of stolen goods. As soon as he heard of the arrest of Mr. BOILEAU he sent for his Grand Jury. He caused a "decided sensation," says our imperturbable reporter, the grave and reverend audience that generally attends a criminal court evidently anticipating one of those dramatic exhibitions of indignation that are occasionally seen in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The jury came and answered to their names, whereupon the judge, in an elaborate opinion, proceeded to harangue them in a learned and indignant manner.

We regret to learn, from the tone of this charge, that Judge Ludlow has been for the past year or two leading a very unhappy life. Those who suppose that he has been giving all his energies to the dispensation of justice among pickpockets, thieves, and rowdies, very much mistake the man. He has been bubbling up with indignation, and now it overflows. "The time has arrived," he says. "when we can no longer hold our peace." Then, in a tone that seems to invite criticism, he proceeds further to say that the obligations of his office compel him at "every hazard" to direct the Grand us to understand that his silence heretofore has been from his extreme loyalty, and that his sudden action now is with a view to protect the rights of the citizen, and that his charge to the Grand Jury "has not been done without serious reflection." We might well ask how much serious reflection Judge LUDLOW could give to an elaborate legal opinion prepared on a question which arose within twenty-four hours of its publication, but we have no desire to ask him any questions or say anything that may add to his present unhappy state of mind. His position may please his own ideas of loyalty and disloyalty-they are very certain to please every disloyal man in the community. Treason has long looked for a resting place in Philadelphia, and has contented itself with obscure newspapers, suburban political associations, and mysterious rendezvous. The ermine has never yet thrown over it its protecting folds, although it is perhaps proper that it should find comfort and consolation at the bar of a criminal court. The objections of Judge Ludlow to the arrest of Mr. BOILEAU are not original with him. They were uttered in the beginning, when Chief Justice TANEY interfered with the Executive in his effort to punish the men who burned the bridges in Maryland. Every disloyal newspaper has printed them -every disloyal representative, from Breck-INRIDGE and BURNETT down to others whom we need not name, has declaimed them-and every disloyal person in our city

has sustained and applauded them. Judge

Ludlow has finally given them the sanctity of his judicial position. Those who care to read Judge Ludlow's opinions will find them in another column. We have no desire to review them, as the question before us is not a controversy. We are merely expressing our opinion about the gratuitous demonstration of a criminal court against the Government. We think, however, that Judge Ludlow, in the course of his argument, forgets the great point of the present question. He must know, as a lawyer, that in times of danger from civil war, rebellion, or invasion, it is the right of the Executive power to place in custody any citizen or person whose liberty may seem to prejudice the public safety. It makes no difference whether the person or citizen has been charged with crime, or even committed crime, if he is regarded as an enemy of the country; if his being at large at all affects the public peace or safety, he may be taken into custody until the danger is over. The great law of self-preservation, which governs kingdoms and republics as sacredly as it governs men and womenthe duty of never allowing the law to bring May we not say of them what the old poet injury to the law—the necessity of crushing | said of the degenerate sons of Rome: crime and treason in the most summary and rapid manner—the law of life and safety, may all be cited in favor of the course of the President, and might have been considered by Judge Lublow. Every committing magistrate has the power to imprison any vagabond or stranger who has no visible [From the Journals of Congress, 1777.]

means of support and can give no account Whereas, The States of Pennsylvania and Delameans of support, and can give no account of himself. This is a magisterial right, that exists as a relic of the old common law, and is permitted for the good of society. Certainly, if Judge Ludlow can send a sustainly, if Judge Ludlow can send a sustainly, if Judge Ludlow can send a sustainly. picious person to prison, because he is suspicious, and there is danger of his picking a pocket or setting fire to a house, cannot the President arrest and suppress a person who, in times of danger and commotion, endeavors to bring contempt upon the Republic, by denouncing its army, and mavy, and Government, and eulogizing the chief conspirator against the nation's peace? Mr. Boileau is an insignificant person, and The Journal was a miserable newspaper. When the great traitor of the On the above preamble and resolutions, Mr. age, JEFFERSON DAVIS, is held up by him to Fisher, in his admirable work on The Trial of The the people of Philadelphia as a model President, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, our Chief Magistrate, disparaged and denounced, it was time for the Government to take a decided course. The instincts of public safety governed our fathers in the revolutionary time to acts infinitely more arbitrary than any act of Mr. Lincoln, and men were found to censure them with as much vehemence and censure them with as much vehemence and haste as we see manifested by Judge LubLow. In another column we print the action of Congress in 1777, in a case similar to

that now before us. Congress was at that time the Executive, and the bold measures it adopted were sustained by Gen. Washing-TON, a person who was probably as sensitive on the rights of men as the judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions. We commend this record to Judge LupLow and to all who applaud his manifesto against the Government; and in parting from him, we can only regret that he has voluntarily placed himself in the position of being the first judge of Pennsylvania who, when the Republic was in peril, sought to interpose the majesty of law between it and the men who sought to accomplish its ruin. He will probably be among the first to lament the unenviable

history he has so hastily made. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, January 29, 1863. The preconcerted attack upon the New a cargo of 2,638 bushels of salt and a large quantity

England States by the Democratic leaders, and the zeal and persistency with which this assault is maintained, is the last and not the least significant proof of their deep-seated hatred to the Union, and their equally deepseated determination to sever and keep apart the different sections of the Republic. These leaders are the advocates and the organs of the spirit of Disunion. To divide and destroy was the purpose of Calhoun and his followers-to divide and destroy is now the motive of the men who allowed the disciples of Calhoun to force them into submission to the worst doctrines of that arch-traitor. I do not, however, regret

that this treachery has at last taken such shape as to compel the people to notice it. The subserviency of the Democratic politicians to the leaders of that party cannot be maintained when the Democratic masses are convinced that the great object of these leaders is to force a separation of the Union; and that this is their object they can no longer deny. They supported Breckinridge in the face of the fact that his supporters were resolved upon disunion, and they continued to stand by his policy, even when he was preparing to follow to the battle-field the traitors who had already seceded. After this secession they openly advised the people of Pennsylvania to go with the South, and to cut loose from the North. [The letters and speeches of prominent Democratic leaders, like Mr. W. B. Reed, Mr. F. W. Hughes, and Mr. Charles Ingersoll, are unanswerable evidences of the truth of this assertion. ] About the same period came Fernando Wood's earnest argument in favor of making New York city independent of the General Government. Then was to be heard the prophecy that the secession of the Northwest, because the rebels had blockaded the Mississippi, was a fixed fact. The Pacific States were next claimed to be only waiting the opportunity to tear themselves from the parent tree. Simultaneous with all these treasonable intrigues and plots, the conspiracy against the New England States, to which I have referred, has been carried on with equal malignity and perseverance. You will perceive from this retrospect, that the Democratic leaders, not content with approving the original act of secession, on the part of the slaveholders, are working industriously to make Secession the rule in this country for generations to come. Hence, they already partitioned the Republic so far as their treasonable theories, and still more

treasonable operations, can go. If their doctrines could be carried into effect, the | Post Office Law, it is stated, embraces many import-Union would be divided into at least five separate provinces, the greater of which would be the Southern Confederacy, with Pennsylvania tied like a captive at its chariot wheels, and New England left, as these arch-traitors desire, isolated and "in the cold." "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." The impostors who have crept into prominent positions in the Democratic party have committed many fatal mistakes within the last three years. Their subserviency to the slave tyrants in 1860, who decreed that Douglas should be destroyed; their shameless cowardice when forced to support Breckinridge against their own instincts of right and wrong; their sympathy with secession Jury to take action in the matter. He gives | when it was threatened, and their silence when it was carried into effect; their indifference to their country when secession ripened into war; their unprovoked and ungrateful hostility to the Administration of Abraham Lincoln before it had taken a single official step; and the consistency with which, for more than two years, they have given their heart's hopes to the enemy seeking for the blood of their countrymen, and for the life of the Republic-all these were fatal mistakes, never to be expiated, never to be forgiven-mistakes which, however this war may eventuate, will stand

against those who have committed them

an ineffaceable record of shame. But if it is

these—crimes which recall the darkest pages

in human history—that extreme has been

reached when these leaders, with fiendish

deliberation, try to awaken against the

people of New England the jealousy, the hatred, and the violence of other sections of the country. I need pronounce no culogy upon New England—her annals are written in all our records—her sons have fought in all our battle-fields—her literature is read at all our firesides. There is scarcely a school district in our wide domain that has not profited in the light of her example. Her teachers have educated the children of the slaveholders in the South, and her mechanics have enriched these slaveholders by teaching them how to cultivate the products of their soil. Everywhere, the sons of New England may be found. Everywhere frugal, industrious, adventurous, and everywhere loyal. There is not a town in Pennsylvania that does not recognize the presence and feel grateful for the influence of the Yankee character. And the population of the great Northwest—the seat of a wondrous progress-is an admix-

ture in which New England thrift, daring, and loyalty are the chief and controlling ingredients. In the delicious infatuation of the new managers of the Democratic party, it is now proposed to cut off New England from the rest of the States. And to this entertainment her own descendants, and those with whom they are intermarried and associated over all these wide domains are earnestly invited to take part. "There's a divinity which shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may;" and it is probable that the excesses of the men who now occupy seats heretofore filled by the best and purest statesmen in the land are impelled by an irresistible fate to the commission of these overshadowing offences, so that, in the end, their punishment may be held up as a perpetual admonition through coming generations.

"While impious sons their mangled fathers wound, "And, lest the merit of the crime be lost, "With dreadful joy the parricide they boast "Proud to the chiefs the cold pale heads they bear, "The gore yet dropping from the silver hair." OCCASIONAL.

Arbitrary Arrests in the Time of the Revoprevented from pursuing measures.

Resolved, That the executive authorities of the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware be requested to cause all persons within their respective States notoriously disaffected, forthwith to be apprehended, disarmed, and secured, till such time as their respective States think they may be released without the common cause.

disarmed, and secured, till such time as their respective States think they, may be released without injury to the common cause.

\*Resolved, That it be recommended to the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania to cause a diligent search to be made in the houses of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, who have not manifested their attachment to the American cause, for fire-arms, swords, and bayonets; that the owners of the arms so found be paid for them at an appraised value, and that they be delivered to such of the militia of the State of Pennsylvania who are at present unarmed, and have been called into the field.

On the above preamble and resolutions. Mr. Fisher, in his admirable work on The Trial of The Constitution, makes these remarks:

A case occurred in Philadelphia in 1777. Some twenty gentlemen, of high respectability, were arrested by order of the Supreme Executive Council of this State, at the instance of Congress, banished to a town in Virginia, and there detained. They were not treated as criminals, but with consideration and kindness. Those who chose to declare their allegiance to the Government were released, and all were permitted to return to their homes when it was thought they could be no longer dangerous.

Ous.
These arrests were made with the knowledge and

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, January 29, 1863. The War Department. The War Department will, in future, probably have but one Assistant Secretary of War instead of three, as recently. This is considered sufficient vith the addition of an officer, expressly sanctione

Our Brigadier Generals. The number of brigadier generals now in the ser vice is about 200, and of major generals 40. The President has recently nominated to the Senate 151 dditional of the former grade, and fifty of the latter. It is believed by those who have the direction of military affairs in Congress, that the law limiting the number of each grade of officers will be amende so as to add fifty brigadier generals and twenty-five

by law, to be styled the Solicitor of the War Depart

major generals to the army. Captures by Our Steamers. The U.S. steamer Aurora, on the 10th instant aptured the English steamer Rising Dawn, with

of lucifer matches, soap, coffee, gunny bags. Sh was from Nassau, N. P., and was trying to run the blockade. The United States steamer Ottowa, on the 21st instant, captured the schooner Hetiwan, with ninety-nine bales of cotton, while attempting o run out from Charleston. On the 8th instant, the steamer Trophie (formerly the Huntress), of Charleston, while attempting to run the blockade, was destroyed by fire. Her crew and passenger were saved by the boats of the Quaker City.

The Proposition to Raise Colored Troops Is creating intense excitement in the House of Representatives. The Democracy and the Border-State men present a united front, and seem deternined to wear the patience of the friends of the Ad ninistration out. The Republicans are inexcusable for delaying this measure until this late day of the session. The bill will undoubtedly pass the House, but when it gets into the Senate there will be no limit to the debate. The friends of the measure however, will doubtless expedite the measure by permitting its enemies to have nearly all the talking their own way.

Hon. W. McKEE DUNN, of Indiana, who opposed he confiscation bill as it passed the last session of Congress, made an able speech in the House to-day in favor of arming the slaves. Three hundred thousand armed men of the South-its bone and sinewwould save thousands of white lives, preserve order mong the freed men in the South, and grind the rebellion to powder. If an army of negroes is raised the larger the better. The negroes have built up the leracy, and they can tear it down. Our Relations with France.

There is the best authority for saying that the tatement that the Emperor of the French has mad a renewed proposal of mediation to the British Go vernment, since the battle of Fredericksburg, is entirely without truth. The unfriendly interpretation put upon the Emperor's remarks respecting the United States, by a portion of the press, and the reports of a conference with Mr. SLIDELL, are unjust Exchange of Prisoners.

Arrangements are being made for the speedy exchange of about one hundred civilian prisoners now in the Old Capitol Prison and out on parole here for as many Union civilians held by the rebels. The Metropolitan Railroad Company.

The bill of Senator RICE, furnishing aid to the Metropolitan Railroad Company, guarantees its onds to the amount of two and a half millions. and those of the Pittsburg and Connellsville road to the amount of two millions, and authorizes the corporation of Washington to guarantee two millions more for building the road from the Point of Rocks to Hagerstown. It provides for a mortgage of the

The Lost Crew of the Monitor. It has been ascertained that the following office: and men of the Monitor were lost when that vessel oundered, a short time since: Acting Ensigns.-Norman Atwater, Geo. Frede rickson.

Engineers.-R. W. Hands, Samuel H. Lewis. Petty Officers.-John Stocking, James Fenwich, Wm. Bryan. Daniel Moore, Robert H. Howard, Jacob Nicols Wm. Allen, Wm. Eagan, Robert Cook, Thos. Joice, Robt. Williams, Geo. Littlefield-16 in all. Senator Collamer's Amendment to Post

Office Law. Senator Collamer's proposed amendment to the Postmasters are to be paid by fixed salaries, based

upon the annual compensation for the four pre ceding years. Compensation for clerk hire and incidental exenses is applied to the salary system, with proper changes of phraseology. Letter Postage. - Half an ounce to be at the rate of three cents throughout the United States, prepaid.

Transient printed matter and miscellaneous mai matter, standard weight four ounces, the rate is fixed at two cents; whilst more than two newspa pers may be included without exceeding this limit. Circulars are limited to three at one rate. Double rates are chargeable on books, owing to the long transportation often required. Newspapers and periodicals issued once a week of

oftener, and circulated within the United States, five cents a quarter for weeklies, and five cents for each Regular issues less frequently than once a week monthlies, &c., except small newspapers, which may go as heretofore, by the package, to be rated at one cent a copy to the standard weight of four ounces and one additional rate for each additional four The bill also asks authority for the Government

oute agents to receive and deliver outside mail matter, under proper regulations, in competition with the express companies. The Carrier System .- It is proposed to deliver leters, &c., without any carrier's fee whatever, either for collecting or delivering letters, &c., and, instead to transfer the one cent now paid for delivery, and at branch offices to the drop letter, requiring two cents to be prepaid on all such matter by stamps, and then delivered with no charge at all on mai letters, and no further charge on drop letters. It is also expected that more rapid and more frequent de-

The White River Expedition. The Navy Department has received information that the naval expedition up the White river, under the command of Lieutenant Commanding John G WALKER, was successful in accomplishing the duty on which it was sent. He pushed on to Duval's Bluff, in the Baron De Kalb. Annexed is his officia report. The capture of the guns alluded to renders t very difficult for the rebels to defend the approaches to Little Rock, and it is believed that the State of Arkansas is completely in our power.

U. S. GUNBOAT BARON DEKALB, DUVAL'S BLUFF, Jan. 16, 1863. Sin: I have the honor to report my arrival a this place, leaving the transports at Arkapola, fou miles below. I cleared for action and steamed up miles below. I cleared for action and steamed up, arriving at about 3 P. M., and meeting with no resistance. I made fast to the bank, and landing a party, took possession of all the public property. I found two (6 and 8 sinch) guns and carriages, about 200 stand of arms, with accourrements, and three platform cars. The guns were upon skids, and were being parbuckled upon the cars, when the rebels took the alarm and fied. The supper of the soldiers was cooking when I arrived, and they left their blankets and traps of all kinds behind. I took seven prisoners, and from them and the negroes learned that the troops engaged in loading the cars ran about fifteen minutes ore I arrived, and at the same time the steam Blue Wing went up the river.

The guns and carriages are in good order, and many of the small arms are new Enfield rifles. Upon the arrival of Gen. Gorman's troops I drew off my men, and turned the place over to the army.

if my men, and turned the place over to the army.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN G. WALKER,

Lieutenant Commanding.

To Acting Rear Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,

Commanding U. S. Mississippi Squadron,

Important Test Question at St. Louis-The Emancipation Proclamation.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 29.—In the case of Benjamin Williams, a black man, indicted for grand larceny be fore the Criminal Court, to-day, the question whether he was a free man or a slave at the time of the larceny, on the 6th of January, was argued at length-the penalty in the former case being incarceration in the penitentlary, and in the latte corporeal punishment.

The evidence elicited proved that he was born slave in Mississippi, but previous to his arrival in this State, two or three months ago, he was the property of Major Thælkim, of Arkansas, who, a

the time, was a prisoner of the Union forces. Judge Clover delivered an elaborate decision, declaring that the said prisoner is a freeman by virtue of th President's proclamation, and being once tree, is forever free, the judge knowing of no power or law by which a man, being once semancipated, can be again enslaved

The Pirate Alabama. New York, Jan. 29 .- The ship Escort, from era Cruz, reports that, when off the southwest side of Cuba, she was in company for two days with what she supposed to be the pirate Alabama. She approached quite near at night, butkept away during the day. She was under sail. It was blowing a gale at the time. She finally left the ship without making any demonstration.

From Fort Royal. New York, Jan. 29.—The steamer Star of the South, from Port Royal, arrived at this port tonight. The steamer Matanzas had reached there with the 115th New York Regiment aboard. She would sail again for the North on the 28th. There is no other news of interest.

The Missouri Legislature. JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 29 .- The Senate to-day passed the House resolution, asking Congress to appropriate twenty-five millions for emancipation purposes in this State, by a vote of 26 yeas to The California Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The State Legislature spent the greater portion of the night in investigating the charges of corruption, but no vote was taken or the spinet. aken on the subject. The New Jersey Legislature. THENTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Perry, of Hudson, offered the following resolution in the House of Assembly the following resolution in the House of Assembly to-day:

Resolved, That the people are discouraged and disheartened at the continued reverses of our armies, but for which we believe the generals in the field are not responsible, and that we look forward to the restoration of Gen. McClellan as commander-in-chief cathe only means of saving the country from utter. as the only means of saving the country from utteruin, and that we look to him as the only man to end the Army of the Potomac to victory.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on cederal Relations.

Com. Lanman, U. S. N. Enir, Pa., Jan. 29.—The following despatch has been received from Senator Foster: "Commodore Lanman was confirmed on the active list in the Sailing of the China.

New York, Jan. 29.—The steamer China sailed at noon from the Quarantine, where she was detained from yesterday on account of the storm.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPL

THE THIRD SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. GENERAL M'CLERNAND'S ARMY NEAR THE CITY. GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY AT HAND.

Making a New Bed for the Mississippi.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 .- A special despatch from Cairo savs that information has been received that the United States troops under General McClernand had landed on the Louisiana side of the river, five the city. cut-off when our informant left.

miles below the mouth of the Yazoo, in full view of Two brigades were engaged in opening the famous The river is now bank-high at Vicksburg. General Grant left Memphis on Tuesday for pelow, with one division. SKETCH OF VIOKSBURG.

Vicksburg, a city and port of entry, capital of Warren county, Mississippi, is situated on the Mississippi river, four hundred miles above New Orleans, and forty-four and a half miles west of Jackson, the capital of the State, on the line of the Southern (Miss.) Railway. Jackson is the terminus of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, which extends from the Crescent City to the letter which extends from the Crescent City to the latter place, a distance of one hundred and eighty-three miles, and here connects with the Mississippi Cenmiles, and here connects with the Mississippi Central Railway, running to Grand Junction, distant two hundred and twelve miles. It will thus be seen that by the movements on Vicksburg not only is the capital of Mississippi threatened, but Beauregard's communication with the Southwest is in danger of being cut off. The situation of Vicksburg is elevated, the ground uneven, and the city is not compactly built. It contains, beside the county buildings, four or five churches, and several academies for both sexes. Before the rebellion, three or four newspapers were published here—the most important being the Whig (American), and the Sun (Democratic). Vicksburg is the most commercial place on the river between Natchez and Memphis, and is an important mart for cotton, of which article about 100,000 bales were formerly annually exported. The greater part of this was received nually exported. The greater part of this was received by railroad. Warren county is situated in the western part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, and has an area of about seven hundred and twenty-five miles. It is bounded on the west by the Mississippi river; on the southeast by the Big Black, and intersected by the Xazoo river. The surface is generally level and low, except in the vicinity of Vicksburg, where the Walnut hills rise several hundred feet above the river. The soil is alluvial and very fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn in profusion. In 1860 the population numbered 20,710, of whom 13,763

## ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Our Franchorts Attacked on the Cumba land River by Guerillas Again-An Artillery Duel-The Rebels Driven Off. NASHVILLE, Jan. 29 .- A fleet of twenty-nine ransports and three gunboats, the Lexington, St. Clair, and Brilliant, arrived here this morning. The Lexington, when above the shoals, was attacked by two hundred guerillas, who fired three six-pounders. The boat was struck three times, but was not da maged. She returned the fire, and shelled them rom their position. The fleet was not interrupted. The gunboats, with eight unloaded steamers, left for Clarksville at six o'clock this evening. The river is at a stand, with ten feet of water or

> FROM NORTH CAROLINA. Resignation of Gov. Stanley.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 .- A letter from Newbern says that Governor Stanley's resignation was sent to Washington by the last mail. It was based upon the President's emancipation proclamation, to which he is strenuously opposed The officers of the army and navy, as well as the citizens, are averse to the appointment of a successor, as the office is thought to be needless, and a serious obstacle to the progress of our arms. A strong movement is on foot for the establish. ment of a Provisional Government similar to that in New Orleans. The President and Congress have been memorialized in that respect. The 3d New York Cavalry recently made a brilliant reconnoissance on Jacksonville, capturing valuable stores. General Foster is accepting the services of the negroes for garrison duty, not with standing the remonstrances of Governor Stanley.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29-The steamer St. New Orleans on the 20th, and Key West on the 24th inst., has arrived. The U. S. gunboat Tioga arrived at Key West on the 22d with a valuable prize—the British steamer Pearl, which she captured off the Bahamas. The steamer Melville, from New York, arrived at Key West on the 24th. The steamer George Washington, from New York, arrived at New Orleans on the 20th. There is nothing new from Galveston. It appears that the rebel gunboat Cotton was blown to atoms, by order of Gen. Weitzel. She is said to have been an iron-clad. The U. S. transport ships Pocahontas, Aquilla, Lucinda, T. O. Ball, and bark Guerilla, had arrived

at New Orleans. STATES IN REBELLION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 28.—The flag-of-truce steamboats Express. New York, and Metamora arrived about dark, last evening, from City Point They brought down eighteen hundred Union prioners, exchanged from Richmond, and left here at a late hour last night for Annapolis. ARREST OF A SPY. The Richmond Whig of January 26th says : "On Sunday last, a man named Carrington was arrested in Richmond on the charge of being a Yankee spy,'

A FEDERAL ADVANCE. A Richmond paper of January 27 says: "The enemy is advancing from Newbern in two columns, one towards Kinston, the other toward Wilming-UNION VICTORY IN TENNESSEE. MOBILE, Jan. 26.—A despatch, dated McMinns-ville, 24th, says: "The enemy attacked Morgan's

regiments this morning. After two hours' hard

THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION. Advices from Goldsboro', N. C, to January 25, report the Union fleet, 92 sail, including two Monitors and six other iron-clads, in Beaufort harbor; also, that 53,000 Unionists are encamped in Morehead and Caroline cities. A VOICE FROM NORTH CAROLINA. The Raleigh Standard says, in speaking of the rehel authorities at Richmond;

"They labor to break down the old Government, because they were about to lose the 'beef,' and they would wreck the new one before they would part with the carcass upon which the vultures were settled. "Their motion was, 'Divide and destroy,' and their motto now is consolidated, 'Rule or ruin.' Hence they are distractives, and those who opposed them are conservatives.
"We still walk the soll and breathe the air of treedom, and are not to be influenced in our course by the blandishments or the frowns of power." AFFAIRS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF VIR-GINIA. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 28.—There are no new evelopments in favor of the exchange of officers, except the recent captures at Arkansas Post make the rebels sore, and they seem more desirous of fall-The ship William Woodbury is now at anchor in Hampton Roads, and the steamer Vanderbilt is still at anchor in Hampton Roads.

Important captures of contraband goods have

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The steamer Eagle, from

morning. A letter from Havana dated the 24th, to the Associated Press, states that the pirate Florida arrived there on the 21st from Mobile. She coaled during the night, and sailed on the 22d on a piratical cruise. The pirate first met the bark La Ciguera, from Portland, but the bark kept well in shore, and the pirate's boat was recalled, the La Ciguera thus es-On the afternoon of the 22d, four miles from the coast, the pirate fell in with the brig Windward. Captain Roberts, from Matanzas, with molasses for Portland. The Windward was robbed and burned. the crew being sent ashore in their own boat. Her eargo belonged to a Spanish merchant. On the morning of the 23d, off Cardenas, the nire to captured and burned the brig Cora Ann, of Machias. Me., Captain Small, from Philadelphia, with shooks. She was burned only one mile from land. The captain and crew were sent into Cardenas in their own Soon after the pirate captured two more brigs, just out from Cardenas, and burned one and sank

A schooner, which arrived at Havana on the morning of the 24th, reports that the pirate was last scen, with the British flag flying, steering for the The United States mail steamer Reaney left Havana on the 23d, but returned on the same afternoon, having been fired into by the Spanish man-of-The American consul ordered the Reaney to proceed on her voyage, and the gunboat Oneida, which had just arrived, was sent out as a convoy. The Reaney had the American flag flying when she was fired into. She had the American mails and Government despatches on board.
The United States gunboat Wachusett arrived at

Havana on the evening of the 22d, twelve hours after the departure of the pirate. She coaled, and sailed on the morning of the 24th. The rebels in Havana are in high glee. Mr. Helm, their agent, holds receptions every Friday evening.
The rebel schooners Ray and General Worth, from Mobile, with cotton, arrived at Havana on the The rebel schooner Mary Harris was to sail on the 25th for Matamoros. The French Consul General at Havana had lately drawn for a million dollars on the French Treasury, which draft was honored by the Spanish Bank. The steamer Bio Bio sailed from Havana on the 23d for New York.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The steamer Bio-Bio, from night. The following portion of her news, which is highly inportant, was not received by the steamer Eagle.

Advices from Mexico to the 9th inst. confirm the reported defeat of 4,000 French troops, under General Berthier, by a force of 800 Mexican cavalry. The fight took place in the midst of a fog, at two o'clock in the morning of December 18th. The French were completely routed.

The Mexican General Quesada had captured a The Mexican General Quesada had captured a convoy from Jalapa for Perote.

The Mexican General Negrete, with 10,000 men, made a sortic from Puebla and attacked a French division 14,000 strong at Acafete, eight leagues from Puebla, completely routing the French, who had to retreat to Orizana. The French communication was almost cut off. as almost cut on. Jalapa and Tampico were abandoned by their The small-pox is raging in Vera Oruz.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. WASHINGTON, January 29, 1365. SENATE.

SENATE.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.) of Delaware, said:
Mr. President, I wish to say a few words, which I
deem proper, on the subject of certain charges made
against me, and to express my sincere regret at what
occurred on Tuesday evening last, in the Senate.
I regret the violation of the rules of this body. I
had no disposition and no desire to violate them,
and upon that occasion, if I said anything offensive
to any Senator, I extremely regret it. In reference
to the matter of the pistol, I deem it due to myself to say that I am not in the habit of wearing
arms. I never wore arms a month in all my life,
and I would have much sooner injured myself than
to have injured the sergeant-at-arms, or any Senator on the floor, and therefore I think it is due to
my own manhood thus to make this plain statement.
I do not do it to influence the Senate in its action
on the resolution now before it, but upon a principle
which has always governed my earlies thereals life. on the resolution now before it, but upon a principle on the resolution now before it, but upon a principle which has always governed my action through life, that when I am satisfied that I have done wrong, to make all the reparation I can. And now I say to any individual here, that if upon that occasion I used toward him any discourteous language, I regret it.

Mr. CLARK, (Rep.) I came to the senate this morning with the determination to call up the resolution which I introduced yesterday, for I thought it due to the Senate and the country that prompt action should be had upon it; but, upon the statement of the Senator from Delaware, I will not call it up this morning, but take the advice of Senators older than myself, and then take such action as I am advised.

Mr. WALL (Dem.), of New Jersey, presented a petition from the Chief Engineer of the Monitor, asking for relief for losses incurred by her sinking at Credentials of Mr. Hendricks. Mr. TURPIE (Dem.), of Indiana, presented the credentials of Hon. Thos. H. Hendricks. elected United States Senator from the State of Indiana, for six years, from the fourth of March next. Transportation of Mails, &c. Mr. RICE (Dem.), of Minnesota, introduced a bill to facilitate the transportation of mails and munitions of war from Washington to the Point of Rocks and to Pittsburg; also, to the waters of the Chesapeake. Referred to the Committee on Military Atlairs.

The Banks Expedition.

Relief Asked For.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, called up the resolution censuring Com. Vanderbilt, Com. Van Brunt, Charles S. Haswell, and requesting E. D. Southard to refund the commission received by him. He said, as he offered the resolution, and it was under his control, he would erase the name of Com. Vanderbilt as he performed his duty without any der his control, he would erase the name of Com. Vanderbilt, as he performed his duty without any compensation, and had shown a great deal of patrictism all through the war. Mr. Southard also had offered to perform his service for nothing, but he had extorted a large commission, which ought to be refunded. To be sure, he had shown some repentance, and refunded some of the money, but to the merchants and not to the Government. Repentance should be to the Lord, and good works, &c., to the Government. Government.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, said there had been a great many errors in connection with the fitting out of the Banks expedition. One was in giving to a set of brokers the duty to procure vessels, instead of publicly advertising for them, as had been ing to a set of brokers the duty to procure vessels. instead of publicly advertising for them, as had been the practice before. The old plan would have saved twenty-five per cent. of the cost. He referred to the testimony taken before the committee, to show the practice under the old plan. Another great error was in not having the vessels properly inspected. Com. Vanderbilt thought that the Custom House inspection would be sufficient, but the Secretary of War was not satisfied, and appointed Com. Van Brunt, 'who, it turned out, knew nothing about steam vessels, and Mr. Haswell was appointed to assist. Again, the destination of the expedition was kept secret, so that even the inspectors did not know kept secret, so that even the inspectors did not know for what service the vessels were required. Then the vessels were very much overloaded, and the mer improperly packed on board. It was one mass of fraud from beginning to end. Nor was he in favor of excusing Com, Vanderbilt. He thought he had

not done all his duty.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution was postponed Fraud Against the Government. Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to prevent and punish fraud against the United

Emancipation Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.) called up the bill to aid the State of Missouri in the emancipation of slaves. Mr. HENDERSON (U.), of Missouri, moved to Mr. HENDERSON (U.), of Missouri, moved to amend so that, if the emancipation was immediate, twenty million of dollars should be paid; but, if it was gradual, ten million of dollars should be paid.

Mr. WILSON (U.), of Missouri, said that, if the bill was not to be submitted to the people of that State, he should content himself with voting against it on constitutional grounds; but, if it was proposed to let the present Assembly of that State settle the matter, he should move to amend the bill in several matter, he should move to amend the bill in severa important particulars. Twenty million was not enough.
Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, was in favor of gradual emancipation, and was not willing to pay more than ten millions of dollars.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said this bill came from the House, where it was passed under the lead of a member from Missouri, providing for the payment of ten millions, with immediate or the payment of ten minions, with immediate emancipation, and no slaves to be paid for which were brought into that State after the war. It went into the Judiciary Committee, and comes back amended to provide that slavery shall continue therein thirteen years longer, and doubling the amount to be paid; and instead of refusing to pay for the slaves brought into the State after the war, it proposes to pay for all slaves not freed under the confiscation act. He was willing to do all he could fo make the great State of Missouri a free State, but he could not vote for the bill with these provisions. He was not willing to pay the State of Missouri twenty millions of dollars to hold men in bondage thirteen years longer. All the slaves in that State would not sell for twenty millions of dollars if put up at auction to-day. Congress had pledged itself to aid the States in emancipation, but he was not willing to pay a full price for all the slaves. That State, without the curse of slavery, would have been the greatest State west of the Alleghanies. He was willing to make a general proposition to West Virginia, Missouri, Delaware, and Maryland.

Mr. KENNEDY (U.), of Maryland, asked if there laware, and Maryland.

Mr. KENNEDY (U.), of Maryland, asked if there was any evidence that the State of Maryland would accept such a proposition.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that many Mr. WILSON, or massenusetts, said that many of her best men were in favor of it.

Mr. KENNEDY. Not among slaveholders.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that many of them were large slaveholders. He offered as a substitute for the bill a general bill, giving aid to the States of Missouri, West Virginia, Delaware, and Mayyland.

Maryland.
Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, said there had been doubts expressed as to the constitutionality of making appropriations of this kind. He thought that if defended at all, it must be upon the thought that if defended at all, it must be upon the ground that, in a time of war like this, it was a matter of public safety and necessity. The bill, as passed by the House, provided that a good and valid act of amancipation should be passed by the State before any money was paid; but this bill from the Committee on the Judiciary simply provides for a law by the State. He was not willing to vote for making, an appropriation for the deportation of these slaves. This was a policy he had never pledged himself to adopt. It would be entering upon a boundless ocean of expense which he doubted if we were able to cross. In these particulars he preferred the House bill to the substitute of the Committee on the Judiciary. He had believed that the value of three hundred dollars per slave was far too high. the Judiciary. He had believed that the value of three hundred dollars per slave was far too high. He understood from the best authority that the average value of the slaves of Maryland had been placed at a hundred and fifty-eight dollars, for the purpose of taxation. But he was not complaining of the amount. He was willing to appropriate the amount asked for, provided slavery is abolished and the object accomplished.

Mr. HENDERSON stid that the Government had already spent hundreds of millions to put down the already spent hundreds of millions to put down the rebellion in Missouri, and he was astonished now

arready spent fundreds of millions to put down the rebellion in Missouri, and he was astonished now to see the show of opposition to pay a few more millions to do a work which would do more to bring back peace than all else. He had always been for the Union, and in a slaveholding State he had taken ground that Toombs, when he uttered his treason in the Senate, should have been arrested and imprisoned. He urged the Senator from Massachusetts not to attempt to pat. Maryland and Delaware in this bill. It will be time enough to pay the States the money when they ask for it. His State had come forward and asked help to rid herself of the incubus, and break down a system which binds them to this unholy rebellion. Now is the time, if Congress means to do anything to carry out its pledges, to aid in abolishing slavery. If you fail in your pledges now, what confidence will be placed in your assertions hereafter? He wanted to accomplish this object, and abolish slavery from his State. If anything is done, it should be done well and quickly. If he had a million of slaves, he would not accept one dollar; and there were many in the State of Missouri who would not accept one would not accept one dollar; and there were man in the State of Missouri who would not secept any money, or would turn it over to the negroes themselves. But with slavery removed, Missouri will pay this amount back tenfold. He wanted the bill passed, this amount back tenioid. He wanted the bill passed, so that the present Legislature, who were in factors in that vicinity.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

this amount back tenioid. He wanted the bill passed, so that the present Legislature, who were in factor of emancipation could act upon it; for he could not tell what might be in the future. He wanted Missouri to remain in the Union, locking hands with New England and other States, till the rebellion shall exhaust itself and the States come back, like the modified son from their long wanderings. If the prodigal son, from their long wanderings. If this object were carried out, he believed the rebel-lion would lose all its power in Missouri. Refuse this and he would be defeated and driven into exile,

and slavery might be stronger than ever.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator had made Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator had made a very eloquent appeal, though rather on topics foreign to the business on hand. He deprecated these constant appeals for the Union and the Constitution on mere matters of business. The resolution referred to never pledged the faith of Congress. It simply said it was the duty of the United States to aid the States, and nobody had said that they were not willing to appropriate money enough to accomplish the object. The only question is, whether we shall pay twenty millions or ten, or whether it will accome pay twenty millions or ten, or whether it will accomplish the object, or whether the money will be Mr. TRUMBULL contended that the faith of Mr. TRUMBULL contended that the faith of Congress was pledged to aid the States. The resolution could mean nothing else, and he agreed with the Senator from Missouri, that it was very important that this should be done now. When emancipation could be secured to Missouri by a Legislature who were willing to act, he believed it was the best and cheapest method to secure this great blessing. He would like to have the shackles fall from every slave to day, but because he could not get immediate emancipation, he would not say, like the Senator from Massachusetts, that he would not vote for gradual emancipation. The bill of the committee proposes to extinguish slavery in Missouri forever, while the House bill only proposes to free the slaves of disloyal men.

while the House bill only proposes to free the slaves of disloyal men.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, was in favor of the measure, and thought a few millions, one way or the other, was of no consequence, in comparison with the great object of making Missouri a free State. Was any Senator willing to set a limit to the price he would be willing to give for the safety of the Republic? He believed that the abolishing of slavery in Missouri would do more towards crushing the rebellion than anything else. With slavery abolished. Missouri would be effectually reclain from the rebellion, and a death blow struck at After a further discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. CONTINUATION OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S SESSION. Enlistment of Troops of African Descent
Mr. POTTER (Rep.), of Wisconsin, in view of
the condition of the country, characterized the dilatory proceedings here as disgraceful.
Mr. ROBINSON (Dem.); of Illinois, said he had so regarded the proceedings for the last month and s half.

Mr. MOORHEAD (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution, but its consideration was objected to, having for its object a vote on the pending bill and amendment—namely, to organize negro regiments—to-morrow at 10 °C clock.

Various questions of order were raised, including one by Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, against his colleague, Mr. Biddle, for sitting with his hat on contrary to the rules. Mr. BIDDLE explained that he did so because the

glare of the gaslight was painful to his eyes. If the question of his colleague was in pleasantry, he was sorry he had nothing amusing to offer in return. Mr. WIOKLIFFE wished to make an explanation for having similarly transgressed the rule, but the House was not disposed to listen to him. The clerk of the Sergeant-at-Arms was deputed to go after and arrest absentees, and bring them to the bar of the House.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, was Mr. VALLANDIMAN Den., of this, was satisfied that this matter would go no further.

Mr. CLEMENTS (U.), of Tennessee, asked leave to offer an amendment to the bill as a proviso, that, in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, no person owing service or labor shall be collisted under this act. this act.
Mr. STEVENS (Rep.) said he would agree to this if the gentlemen on the other side would consent to take the vote without delay.
Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, said it was Mr. WIALITY (C.) of Relucions of the desired was a statisfied these proceedings would go no further," asked him whether he made this observation on consultation with his associates, with the understanding that these dilatory motions would cease the material was a statistically associated by the material was a statistic with the understanding that these dilatory motions would cease the materials.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied that several hours ago he had spoken to nearly all the members on his side, and that was the understanding. This was not the first time he had withessed such scenes, and this would end just in the way the others had ended, no matter how long the struggle may be pro-tracted. Everybody was warned. They had better come to the point without going through the tedious and wearisome process.

Mr. STEVENS, understanding the statement of Mr. Vallandigham, and having full faith in it, moved Mr. Vallandigham, and having full faith in it, moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. VOORHEES (Dem.), of Indiana, wished to have no misunderstanding. He spoke in good faith. He was not the first to go into this matter. He disapproved of it at the start. He would never resort to dilatory motions to defeat a measure, but only to protect the rights of the minority. He was authorized to say, for nine-tenths of those with whom he was acting, that they had entered into no understanding, and made no conditions.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, said he was glad to be able to confirm that statement.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Ohio. We don't want to hear any more. o hear any more.
Mr. WICKLIFFE. I wish to make a declaration have gone into this matter in defence of the rights my State. This bill is destructive to them, and of my State. This bill is destructive to them, and will produce danger to the harmony of the people and a conflict between the General Government and Kentucky. So far as I am concerned, with the help of God, I will stand here till the fourth of March, and eat, sleep and drink here, before I will give the majority an opportunity to pass such a bill as is now before it, and which is ruinous to my State and the restoration of the Union. Various gentlemen, obtained permission to absent themselves for five minutes. There was a long pause in the proceedings waiting for the arrival of pause in the proceedings waiting for the arrival of

absences.

Mr. CLEMENTS, by general request, introduced the amendment which previously had been read for information. He added an additional clause with the view of further protecting the Border Slave States, and offered a resolution that the House additions. A general agreement was then made that all fur-ther dilafory proceedings should be dispensed with; that a vote shall first be taken on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered on the negro soldier bill, and that the House adjourn, leaving the bill open to amendment or de-At 5% o'clock, this morning, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY'S SESSION. Department of Agriculture. On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, the Committee on Agriculture was instructed to inquire into the expediency of collecting agricultural statistics through the assessors of the Internal Re-On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD (Dem.), of Rhode On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD (Dem.), or knone Island, a resolution was adopted instructing the same committee to inquire into the expediency of sending a representative to the agricultural exhibition in Hamburg, next July, with a view to eventual exchanges for the promotion of agriculture.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject was referred for inquiry, reported that Joseph J. G. Kennedy, who wrote a certain letter to Jacob Thompson, ex-Secreary of the Interior, is still Superintendent of the The committee report the testimony in the case, which is ordered to be printed, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the

On motion of Mr. PENDLETON (Dem.), of Ohio, the Secretary of the Treasury is requested to inform the House what amount of fees the collector, surveyor, and naval officer at New York have received under the act of 1861, providing for the col ection of duties on imports. Land Grants for Military Instruction.

Mr. WALLACE (Rep.), delegate from Washing-on Territory, offered a resolution, which was diopted, for an inquiry as to granting land, the pro-ceds to be applied for instruction in the military Bank Deposits. On motion of Mr. HARRISON (Rep.), of Ohio, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and

was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of the passage of an act prohibiting banks and individuals from receiving deposits of gold, to secure the payment of money borrowed, and that they inquire whether such an act will not prevent the speculation in gold now going on, and thereby protect the Government and the people from the evils resulting from such speculation, and that the committee have liberty to report by bill or otherwise. berty to report by bill or otherwise. Enlistment of African Troops Enlistment of African Troops.

The African enlistment bill was taken up.
Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, modified his substitute by striking out the distinction of white and colored as to commissioned officers.

Mr. MAYNARD (U.), of Tennessee, moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, said this bill had not seen printed except in the Globe, and in reply to a question from him,
Mr. STEVENS said he was of the opinion that

the existing law did not put the African soldiers on the same footing with white soldiers. Hence, if any of the former be captured by the enemy and exe-cuted, the Executive would not have authority to punish or retaliate. The bill under consideration proposed to confer this authority.

Mr. COX said he would prefer having the gentleman's opinion to that of the War Department. The gentleman knew that the law placed colored persons now in the army under the rules and articles of war. They receive pay and rations in all respects as part of the army. Then let it be known where is the necessity for this bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, inquired whether the gentlement of the service of the s whether the gentleman did not vote for the existing Mr. COX replied that he did not; and because the infamous twelfth and thirteenth sections of that bill were not stricken out, he and his friends voted Mr. STEVENS said that in form the old enactment did not put the African soldier precisely on the same footing. If the bill now proposed was a re-er actment of that law, what was the objection? If

altered a law for the better, then it was necessary.

Mr. WADSWORTH (U.), of Kentucky, rose to mr. WADSWORTH (U.), of Kentucky, rose to speak, when
Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, objected to further debate, as the members had sat up all last night, in order to reach an action to-day.
Mr. STEVENS said it was thought better by those who designed the bill that the question of bounty should be left out altogether.
Mr. MALLORY (U.), of Kentucky, asked the gentleman whether the President, under this bill, would not have the power to appoint negroes to command white men. would not have the power to appoint negroes to command white men.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Iowa. Compare this bill with the existing law to show that the black are not proposed to be placed on the same footing with white men. Did the gentleman think the President would place black officers over white men!

Mr. MALLORY replied that it was impossible for him to say what the President would do. He said the object of his moving to refer, was that the bill might be deprived of those features which made it odious, without a countervalling advantage to the United States. Congress had already provided that the President may employ such persons of African descent as he may deem useful under this bill, not only black brigadiers, but black major-generals might be appointed. The opposition of the Border-State men was not factious. It was made in seriousness, because it would produce a serious injury ness, because it would produce a serious injury.

They had submitted to a good many things which they considered injudicious, but he begged gentlemen that when they found it necessary to adopt measures in violation of their judgment, they will make the dose as palatable as possible by gilding the will.

make the dose as palatable as possible by gilding the pill.

Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Indiana, was favorable to the policy of this bill. He could see no reason why any man of any color, who is able to lift his arm for the defence of his nationality, should not be permitted to do so. He could see no reason why a black man's life should be spared, and his own son called upon to lay down his life, or why persons who are considered property by those in rebeldom should not be brought in some way into active service, if they will enlist on the side of the Government. At the same time he was deeply impressed with the ideas thrown out by the gentleman from Tennessee, in his brief remarks. They must not only consider what is right and proper in itself, but must pay some deference to public sentiment and prejudice. It was known that there is already in the public mind a deep prejudice against the blacks being placed on a basis of social equality with the whites. He did not believe that the President would ever permit black officers to command men. He had no idea that the President was so ignorant of the popular feeling as to do so foolish a thing. Yet, unless some restrictions are thrown around this bill, those who wish to strengthen and additionally desseminate this prejudice, will seize upon every point to accomplish their purpose.

Mr. MALLORY said that the bill of Mr. Stevens placed the whites and blacks on a military equality. If a black officer held a higher commission, did placed the whites and blacks on a military equali-ty. If a black officer held a higher commission, did he not necessarily take the precedence of a white Mr. DUNN replied that it was because he did not wish such a possibility to exist in the public mind that he wished the bill to provide explicitly that blacks shall not command white men.

Mr. PORTER (Rep.), of Indian, offered an amendment to meet this point.

Mr. MCPHERSON (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said the author of this bill would confine the officering to white men. [Voices—Who is the author? Name him.]

him.] Mr. WICKLIFFE. The author is the Secretary Mr. McPHERSON further explained that those Mr. McPHERSON further explained that those on whom the responsibility rests of executing the law, will confine the provision of officering to white men, reserving the exception that it might be conconsidered just and proper to appoint as officers, blacks who might distinguish themselves by military ability, instead of confining them to the ranks.

Mr. DUNN had no idea that any man, or the President or Secretary of War, would place a blackman as an officer over white men, but he did not wish cavillers to raise their clamor aginst this bill.

Mr. COX said that, by another section of the exwish cavillers to raise their clamor aginst this bill.
Mr. COX said that, by another section of the existing law, the President can employ black men in any way he may see proper, and organize them for the suppression of the rebellion without limitation. So the President could do just what he pleased—make the blacks colonels, brigadiers or major generals without further legislation.
Mr. DUNN concluded his remarks in favor of amending the bill by the limitation he suggested.
Mr. WICKLIFFE spoke against the employment of negroes as soldiers. A man named Hunter had All. WICKLIFFE spoke against the employment of negroes as soldiers. A man, named Hunter, had attempted to organize a regiment of blacks. Fifty thousand French rifles, at eighteen dollars apiece, and ten millions of dollars worth of clothing, were sent to Hitton Head, and what became of the experiment? Why, two hundred of them immediately deserted, taking away their rifles on their shoulders. He understood that the regiment was disbanded. The Government had been supporting the runaway. The understood that the regiment was disbanded. The Government had been supporting the runaway negroes, yet the gentleman from Indiana said they had been more profitable than wasteful.

Mr. DUNN replied that that was his information Mr. DUNN replied that that was his information from an officer of the Government.
Mr. WICKLIFFE said his information was different. It was declared by the Secretary of War that every pound of cotton raised at Hilton Head had cost the Government twenty dollars per pound. He repeated that the money had been misapplied to feeding and clothing contraband slaves. The President, under this bill, had a right to designate who shall take command. As an American citizen, he looked upon it with humiliation. It was now proposed for the first time to what the four the first time. looked upon it with humiliation. It was now pro-posed, for the first time, to put in the form of law, that the negro is socially equal with the white man, placing Captain Sambo and Captain Joe side by side on a perfect equality. During the remarks of Mr. Wickliffe, he spoke of During the remarks of Mr. Wickliffe, he spoke of the sword recovered by Gen. Butler, and which belonged to the rebel Twiggs, and now proposed to be given to Gen. Butler. What, spart from the negro question, had Gen. Butler done, and in what field had he distinguished himself?

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman that the question of Twiggs' sword was not before the House. Mr. WICKLIFFE replied, that he wanted to

Mr. WICKLIFFE replied, that he wanted to show that the services of the negroes had demoralized Butler. He did not know a more befitting receptable for the rebel sword than Butler. It was a dishonored sword, let it go.—

The SPEAKER again reminded the gentleman that the sword was not before the House.

Mr. WICKLIFFE. No; but it will be here pretty soon, and I will not then have a chance to speak. He said that the negroes, when they fired their guns at Hilton Head, fell down with the fright. He made further remarks against the policy of employing black soldiers. ploying black soldiers.

Mr. LOYEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, said that while Mir. LOYEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, said that while there was a fierce, unscrupulous, and almost revolutionary organization, known as the Democratic party, in the free States, resisting the draft for recruiting the army and preserving the life of the Union, they see another party here opposing every effort to obtain soldiers from another source. Unscrupulous as the rebels, these sympathizing Democrats say, "You shall not have a man." The gentleman from Kentucky, who is for perpetuating the cause for which he pleads, said, last night, that he would eat, sleep, and dink here till the 4th of March rather than consent that this bill should pass. And this is Democracy. He would give the gentleman credit for being consistent while he was persistent. At the breaking out of the rebellion, it was distinctly manifested to the House that he preferred slavery to Union. This he showed by his conduct, rather than words. than words.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said that, on a former occasion, the gentleman asked him a question under the figure of a ship in a storm, and further, whether he preferred the destruction of slavery to that of the Union, to which he had responded that he would throw Lovejoy and all the Abolitionists overboard, and save the ship. [Applause and hisses, which the Speaker promptly checked.]

Mr. LOVEJOY now asked him whether, if it was necessary to emancipate the slaves in order to save

the Union, he would consent that this should be Mr. WICKLIFFE. I reply in the Yankee fashion. Mr. WICKLIFFE. I reply in the Yankee fashion. Do you prefer the emancipation of the negro to letting the Union slide.

Mr. LOVEJOY. That is a meaner way than any Yankee ever put a question. I am for the Union first and last, forever, by any and all means. The gentleman spoke about one Hunter, as if he were a contemptible individual, of whom the nation knew nothing. Gen. Hunter bore sears received in the battles of freedom. The gentleman thought it proper to indulge in remarks about the sword which the House voted to Gen. Butler.

The SPEAKER reminded Mr. Lovejoy that the subject of the sword was not before the House.

Mr. LOVEJOY. It was brought here, not by me, but by the gentleman from Kentucky. I protest, not only in the name of justice, but common decency, against what he said.

Mr. WICKLIFFE. Will the gentleman yield the floor for a moment? door for a moment?
Mr. LOVEJOY. Not unless you answer my Mr. WICKLIFFE. The country knows him and mows me.
Mr. LOVEJOY replied, that is a fact. He "said General Butler was a marvellously proper and chivalrous man not long ago, in the estimation of the gentleman and his associates, but had suddenly been transformed from a high-minded to an infamous man. It was demoralizing now for him to have command of negroes, or "niggers." For himself, he never said "niggers." That was not correct, and, as the Secretary of State says, "no one can be elected President who says nigger." [Laughter.] He wanted to know whether the gentleman from Kentucky would have received the vessel piloted out of Charleston by Robert Small. Mr. WICKLIFFE. Just as soon as I would re-

ceive anything from you.

Mr. LOVEJOY. There is another exemplification of the degradation of slavery. [Laughter.] Would you return Robert Small as a fugitive?

Mr. WICKLIFFE. I'll answer no more questions.
Mr. LOVEJOY. That shows more wisdom than
I have yet seen manifested by the gentleman. During his speech, he said he would rather follow a
black man than a slaveholder. He feared the latter black man then a slaveholder. He feared the latter would betray him; the former would not.

He would arm mules to make them shooting machines if he could. He had never-seen an animal with ears so long, though it brayed "Democracy," which was not good enough to kick out the brains of rebels. [Laughter.]

Mr. DUNN said he thought that such a general denunciation of the Democratic party would have a bad effect; for he, at least, had confidence in the lovelity of the great mass of the people, no matter to loyalty of the great mass of the people, no matter to what party they belonged.

Mr. LOVEJOY replied that the gentleman's con-Mr. LOVEJOY replied that the gentleman's confidence in this respect did not exceed his own.

Mr. DUNN said he was glad the gentleman from Kentucky had indulged in the freedom of debate. He seemed to be a lingering relic of the dynasty which so long tyranized over the nation. The gentleman had charged that he (Mr. Dunn) had abandoned the faith and belief that the white men of the North can crush out the rebellion. At the time when the rebellion broke out, he (Mr. Dunn) was opposed to the employment of negro soldiers. He then thought there was a loyal sentiment among the whites of the South, which would make itself efficient in some way. This was not so. He had made another discovery, namely—that men with black skins, but white hearts, and loyal hearts, if they were willing to risk their lives for the cause in which they have so deep an interest, he saw no reason why they should not take part in the fight.

The gentleman from Kensucky spoke about a loyal black captain being exchanged for a rebel white captain—a proceeding which the gentleman condemned. But he (Mr. D.) believed that a black man, either private or captain, who was fighting for his country was better than a traitor though

white captain—a proceeding which the gentleman condemned. But he (Mr. D.) believed that a black man, either private or captain, who was fighting for his country, was better than a traitor, though through his Anglo-Saxon skin you can count the veins of his face. The loyal black man was not only equal but superior to the white traitor fighting against his country. He had a son fighting on the right side, and he would prefer that this son should be saved by a true, loyal black man, than go to his grave beneath the stroke of a white traitor.

In reply to the remarks of Mr. Wickliffe, about Gen. Butler, Mr. DUNN referred to the course of Gen. Jackson in employing black troops at New Orleans; Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie. Also, to the testimony of Commodores Stringham and Woodhull, in the present war, the last named saying to him that the negroes had fought with remarkable bravery. The rebels employ the blacks whenever they can—why should not we? Why should they not now be educated to conquer traitors? He did not want white men to perish, in order to keep traitors in subjection, while we have a population who can live in the South like alligators, and can perform the duty required. If the blacks would, as the gentleman from Kentucky seemed to fear, commit acts of savage barbarity, then what had become of the Southern teachings of Christianity?

Mr. CRITTENDEN (U.), of Kentucky, said that the instances of the blacks being herefore employed in warfare were so rare as to be insignificant. It was an assertion in favor of the present bill, about which gentlemen, as in the days of chivalry.

It was an assertion in favor of the present bill, about which gentlemen, as in the days of chivalry, might break a lance, but it was not an argument becoming them for serious consideration. Should we be asked to stigmatize our constituents, free white men, by saying that they would shrink from the contest in which they are now engaged, and that blacks should be employed to perform the work of patriotism. The blacks are not necessary to put down the rebellion. They were not worthy to aspire to the position of freemen. All know the distinction which exists as to social equality. After peace was restored, are arms to be left in the hands of black men in the South! The Janissaries were safer keepers of the Ottoman Empire than would be the slaves in this country. To so employ them was a crime against the age, and a violation of the Constitution. If this bill was passed into a law, it would be unconstitutional, and hence null and void. Was it proposed to inangurate a servile war, led on by white men? With all the faults of those in the South in arms, he loved them still. He fought against them, not because he hated them, but because they were arrayed against our liberties and form of Government. His principles were permanent and fixed. He was for the restoration of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. The Janissaries were safer keepers of the Otto-

ition as it is. Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep.), of Ohio, in reply to Mr. Crittenden, said that slaves are either persons or property. We are entitled to the services of all persons to put down the rebellion. If slaves are property, then we may use it for the same purpose. He had an interview with General Hunter, who said that his attempt to arm the negroes at Hilton Head was a complete success; that their said that his attempt to arm the negroes at Hilton Head was a complete success; that their aptitude for drill and manœuvre was equal to that of any soldiers he had ever known. The only reason they were disbanded was because the Government at that time did not see fit to endorse the policy. In briefly discussing the justice of employing black soldiers, he referred to the recommendation made by South Carolina during the Revolution to enroll that class of persons.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, alluding to Mr. Wickling's remarks, said that some of our ganerals, from Fremont to Butler, had been severely censured. Why was not the rebellion ended ere now? It was, in part, because the rebels have sympathisers in the North, seeking to poison the public mind. He advocated the passage of a bill saying, among other things, "Let the laborers of the rebels strike for their freedom, under the lead of officers acting under the orders of the Government." He asked for any fact to show that colored men in arms had ever failed the power which relied upon them. Plant slavery in a garden, and you make it a desert. Plant freedom in a desert, and you make it a desert. When Mr. Kelley had concluded his speech, the

lant freedom in a desert, and you make it a garden. When Mr. Kelley had concluded his speech, the adjourned, without taking a vote on the

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1863. The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was opened

Petitions Mr. SMITH, remonstrances from Montgomery county against legalizing the act of the commissioners appropriating \$25,000 for bounty purposes.

Messrs. KINSEY, STINE, and REILLY, severally presented remonstrances against the construc-tion of dams on the Upper Lehigh, as dangerous to life and property.

Mr. REILLY presented petitions for the recharter of the Farmers' Bank, and the Miners' Bank of

Mr. WALLACE, a bill relating to write of estressment.
Also, the following joint resolution:
"Resolved, if the House concur, That the Governor be directed to inquire and forthwith report to the Legislature, for what offence and by virtue of what law Albert D. Boileau, a citizen of Pennsylvania, has been arrested in the night and forcibly removed beyond the jurisdiction of this State; and whether a warrant supported by ofth or affirmation has been issued by competent surhouth for making acid. ssued by competent authority for making said ar-

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Mr. DONOVAN offered a resolution protesting against the arrest of Mr. Boileau as unwarranted and unjust, and instructing the Governor to repair to Washington and demand the return of Mr. Boileau to answer for any offence with which he may be charged.

The resolution was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. HIESTAND, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. DONOVAN moved to discharge the committee of the committ tee, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration The motion was not agreed to-yeas 11, nays 19.

Bills Considered, &c. The bill relative to foreign attachments, and attachments in execution, was taken up on third reading, amended, and postponed.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the bill relative to the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company was considered and passed minally.

The bill providing for the draining of wet and spouty lands was taken up on second reading, amended, and, after some discussion, was postponed and ordered to be printed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the House to provide for the payment of the interest on the State debt.

A motion was made to amend the sixth section so as to allow the banks to circulate notes to the amount of three times their capital, in place of one and a half. Not agreed to.

It was then moved to amend by making the amount of issues twice the capital stock. Agreed o—yeas 16, nays 14. An amendment was adopted, excepting the banks organized under the free banking law from the proorganized under the free panking law from the provisions of this act.

Mr. LOWRY moved to amend by authorizing the payment of the interest in legal-tender notes in case the banks fail to furnish the coin. Not agreed to—

eas 10, nays 20. The bill then passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order by Speaker CESSNA, at 11 A. M. Payment of State Interest.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved that the House proceed to the consideration of a bill reported by the committee, providing for the payment of interest upon the debt of the State.

The bill was considered and passed. It is as follows:

The bill was considered and passed. It is as follows: In one of the Payment of Interest on the State Debt.

Section 1. That the State Debt.

Section 1. That the State Treasurer be, and he is hereby, authorized to exchange with any bank or banks of this State; an amount of currency sufficient to pay interest on the State debt falling due on the first-days of February and August, 1863, for the same amount of coin, and he is hereby authorized to give to said bank or banks specie certificates of exchange, not transferable, pledging the faith of the State to return the said coin, and to exchange for notes current at that time on or before the first Monday of March, A. D., 1864; said certificates of exchange to bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and to be estimated and computed cent. per annum, and to be estimated and computed as so much coin in the vaults of the banks afore-Sinc. 2. That the provisions of the first and second sections of the act, entitled "An act requiring the resumption of specie payments by the banks," approved April 11th, 1862, are hereby extended until the first Monday of March, 1864, to all banks exchanging coin for currency, under the provisions of the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. That, if the banks of the Commonwealth shall tender to the Treasurer more coin than shall be required to pay the interest aforesaid, he shall receive from each bank so tendering a pro rate share of the amount so required in the proportion to the capital stock of each; and in case of any deficiency in the amount so offered by the banks, he shall assess the amount required from all the banks of the State in proportion to their capital stock, and, on failule of any bank or banks to furnish a pro rate share of said coin so required for the space of sixty days after being notified, such bank or banks shall not be entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act.

Sec. 4. That the Attorney General of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and directed to proceed and wind up the affairs of any bank or banks who refuse or neglect to comply with the provision of this act.

Sec. 5. That it shall not be lawful for any bank to sell any gold or silver coin from its vaults while in a state of suspension, and any violation of the provisions of this section shall work a forfeiture of its charter, and any officer or officers of any bank consenting to any such sale of coin shall be liable to SEC. 2. That the provisions of the first and second

Suc. 6. That the banks of this Commonwhat hereby required during their suspension their circulation to an amount not exceed their capital stack sets and their circulations. their circulation to an amount not exceed and a half of their capital stock actually pay three times the smount of coin in their vau all banks are hereby required to make return the oath of the cashier thereof, to the Audit over three months, commencing from the oath of the cashier thereof, to the Auditral, every three months, commencing from the passage of this act, of the amount of lation; and every bank whose circulation ceed one and a half times its capital stocking the amount of coin in the amount of the contract the amount of coin in the amount of the contract the amount of coin in the amount of coin in the amount of coin in the contract the amount of coin in the contract the amount of coin in the contract the contra ceed one and a half times its capital stock, or the times the amount of coin in its vaults, shall be every thirty days until its circulation such expond with the provisions of this section; and any bank fail to comply herewith, it shall be duty of the Auditor General to notify the Att General thereof, who is hereby required to prunder the 4th section of the act forfeiting the cof such bank. of such bank.

Sec. 7. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any bank or banks which have not or do not suppend specie payments prior to the said first Monda of March, A. D. 1864. March, A. D. 1002 Mr. SUTPHIN presented a remonstrance, signed a city railway in front of their doors.

Mr. YOUNG presented a supplement to the action incorporate the Bethlehem Railroad.

The Fines of Exempts.

Mr. TWITCHELL, of Erie, offered a resolution, which, under the rules, was laid over for one day it was as follows: It was as follows:

Whereas, By a constitutional provise of the State
of Pennsylvania persons who have conscientions
scruples against bearing arms shall not be compelled
to do so on payment of a certain sum in lieu of their services; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the Legislature to fix the
amount to be paid: therefore,
Resolved, That the Adjutant General be, and here
by is, requested to furnish as early as possible to
this Legislature, a statement of the number of persons refusing to bear arms in the State on account
in the State subject to draft. in the State subject to draft.

The Arrest of a Newspaper Editor.

Mr. LUDLOW, of Philadelphia, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that one of her own of tizens, Albert was without due warrant of law, at midnight on Tuesday last, taken from his home and conveyed under a military guard to some unknown physical states. Tuesday last, taken from his home and conveyed under a military guard to some unknown place of confinement beyond the borders of the State; and ledged by those chosen for this purpose to have the made in order to prevent the intervention of the remedies provided by law and guarantied by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the United States, to every American attentions. of the United States, to every American citizer, and whereas, the said arrest is an invasion of the state of Pennsylvania and an outre upon the dignity and sovereignty of a great Commonwealth: therefore. monwealth: therefore.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, jealous of the rights and liberties of her citizens, and appealing to God for the rectitude of their intentions, do solemly protest against the said arrest, as mwarrantable and unjust, and call upon the Governor as the chief Executive of the Commonwealth, bearing in his person the majesty of this State, to immediately repair to ment the release of the said Albert D. Boileau, and that he be returned to the State of which he is a citizen, to answer any charges to be made against Resolved. That a committee of three here him.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed. to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Go vernor of this Commonwealth. vernor of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions he forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

From California, SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Arrived, ship Golder SAN FRANCISCO, JRB. 29.—Arrived, ship Golden Fleece, from New York.

The steamer Pacific has arrived, with \$90,000 in gold, from Oregon and British Columbia.

The weather is unusually mild in the British nines.
The Legislature of Washington has passed a usury The Legislature of Washington has passed a usury law, fixing the legal interest at ten per cent.

The question of organizing the new Territory of Idaho, on the Upper Columbia, was agitated. The opposition was strong in the Puget Sound region, but favorably considered at Lewiston and other mining districts within the proposed territory. They say they have no protection now but in vigilance committees. committees. In Oregon the Boise River mines were growing in LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE CITY-MADE SPRING CLOTHING, AND SPOOL COTron.—The early, particular attention of purchasers requested to the large and attractive sale of 15,000 men and boys' ready-made garments; being the entire stock of a wholesale-house, declining

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned until 11 A. M. on Friday morning

business; to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, or four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued, without intermission by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. Public Entertainments. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-GERMAN OPERA This evening, the opera of "Fidelio" will be presented, for the benefit of Mr. Carl Anchutz, the accomplished director of the troupe. Madame Johannsen will be the Fidelio this evening. She sang the part in Europe with Roger, and she will be assisted this evening by Herr Lotti. After a series of successes in Europe, Mad. Bertha Johannsen came to this country, and has for some years past been engaged in teaching music in this city. She possesses a rich soprano voice, the only fault of which, perhaps, is a slight tendency to the tremolo. On a previous representation of this opera Madame Rotter made a greatim pression upon the audience, and we doubt not will

sing with great effect this evening, in conjunction with Johannsen. She has taught us to love the swee music of the German composers, and of none more than that of the sublime Von Bethooven. "Fidelio" is acknowledged to be his master-piece. It is work to sing it, and work to play it, and work even to listen to it. There is so much fine music in "Fide lio" that it causes a musical indigestion—one hearing does not suffice for its comprehension. The orchestration-rich, full, and varied-could be listened to without any vocal parts at all as to a series of symphonic compositions. Take, for instance, the orchestration in the grave-digging scene, or the three fine overtures composed by Beethoven for this opera. All of these overtures are played-that known as the "Leonora, No. 3," exciting the liveiest applause. The vocal parts shine to better advantage in the last two acts, the first and longest containing much that is undoubtedly heavy.
On: Saturday evening, the grand opera of the Czar and Carpenter" will be presented for the benefit of the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital at Broad and Prime streets. This opera is Lortzing's masterpiece, and will be put upon the stage in the best style. It is understood that Gov. Curtin and the committee appointed by the Legislature to urge the immediate acceptance of League Island for a

## the Spring Garden Institute, at Broad and Spring

navy yard, will be present on the occasion.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY will sing this evening,

for the benefit of the Penn Relief Association at

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED .- A number of sick and wounded from Washington arrived at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, Broad and Prime streets, yesterday afternoon, at 51/2 o'clock. They were provided with supper and warm beds, and to-day will be sent to other hospitals. Among them are the following Pennsylvanians, and a few from New Jersey, viz:

Jas. Rocks, K, 109 L B Holmes, E, 145 W Taylor, C, 130 A W Miller, F, 145 E. Headley, I, 8 John Coakley, G, 69 Peter Vankirk, I, 46 N H Horsuch, H, 125 Avery Currara, D, 145 Samuel C Bailey, H, 125 Erastus Headlee, I, 8 Res H Stager, H, 130 Geo H Hormafes, B, 122 W Taylor, C, 130 O. W. Miller, F, 145 Geo. H. Hormafes, B, 122 |J. C. Davis, C, 145 |A. Prague, D, 130 |22| Barney McCloskey, H, 99 Noan Brentie, E. 133 Nash E. Davis, K. 11 W. F. Heiser, A. 43 Henry Leach, M. 28 Peter Smith, G. Si John Shell, I. 133 Jacob Kates, F, 29
John H. Wolf, H, 128
J. W. McCormick, G, 29
John Shell, I, 133
Jacob Lawson, C, 2 Res.
Jacob Lawson, C, 2 Res.
Jacob Lawson, C, 2 Res.

NEW JERSEY. Rich'd Miller, C, 24 J. H. Townsend, H, 28. WATER RENTS.—The water duplicates have been prepared by the Register of Water, showing that in the year 1863 there is to be collected the sum of \$563.420.75 as water rents. The following table shows the amount of water rent to be paid by each ward in the city:

 
 ourth
 27,255
 50
 Seventeentn
 18,738
 25

 Sixth
 32,175
 75
 Eighteenth
 18,738
 25

 Seventh
 32,032
 75
 Nineteenth
 23,765
 25

 Eighth
 39,797
 25
 Twentieth
 36,051
 25

 Ninth
 26,408
 75
 Twenty-first
 361
 25

 OS 20
 75
 Twenty-third
 381
 25

 261
 09
 26
 26
 26
 26

 Ninth
 26,408
 75 Twenty-first
 380 %

 Tenth
 28,219
 75 Twenty-third
 361 %

 Eleventh
 16,929
 25 Twenty-fourth
 13,021 %

 Twelfth
 13,189
 00 Twenty-fifth
 4,377

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT,-It ai-AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.—It all fords us pleasure to notice the appointment by the President, and confirmation by the Senate, of Elwood Evans, Esq., a native of this city, as Secretary of Washington Territory. Mr. E., is a graduate of our Central High School. He read law in this city, and emigrated to that Territory before it was erganized. He has been among its best and most useful citizens. We think the selection a good one, and a cell to the Adultations.

and a credit to the Administration. THE GIRARD COLLEGE.—During the Past year the sum of \$73,247.72 was expended for the maintenance of the Girard College. The appropria

| meal, bis | 300 | 1,820 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,

Discrits, &c... | Paper... | 14,119 | Régs. | 300 | 390 | Flour, libls... | 1,855 | 14,119 | The following are some of the principal articles imported at this port for the week ending Jan. 29: | Sugar, sacks. 2,000 \$11,241 Salt, tons. | 69 Sugar, sacks. 2,000 \$11,241 Salt, tons. | 69 Sugar, sacks. 2,000 \$11,241 Salt, tons. | 69 Sugar, sacks. 1,241 Salt, tons. | 69 Sugar, sacks. 1,241 Salt, tons. | 69 Sugar, sacks. 1,241 Sugar, sacks. 1,242 Sugar, sacks. 1,242 Sugar, sacks. 1,242 Sugar, sacks. 1,245 Sugar, sacks. 1 #11,301

Melado, hhds. 28 WAREHOUSED.