THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1863.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS For Saturday, February 7th, has just been issued, and is for sale at the counter of The Press. The following are the principal contents:
ENGRAVING.—A Soldier's Funeral on the Rappahannock.

ORIGINAL STORY—Gloom and Glare. POETRY.—The Dying Soldier; The Soldier Wife; The Reveille; The Phantom Leaders. EDITORIALS.-The National Banking Proposition; Mr. Boileau; The French in Mexico; The

Greek Difficulty; The Post Office Bill; Loyalty of the Democratic Club.
SIX LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL." WIT AND HUMOR. A WEEK'S SUMMARY OF NEWS. THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE from our different Armies and Squadrons. The Press.
EUROPEAN NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL. THE MARKETS. MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS. Copies of the WAR PRESS, put up in wrapp for mailing, may be had for five cents

The News from Charleston. We are inclined to place some confidence in the report of the disaster at Charleston. Gen. BEAUREGARD is by no means the best authority for any statement in reference to his military achievements, but the account has other probability, and the corroborating evidence of Captain Ingranam. The story seems to be simply this: The rebels, after months of preparation, succeeded in building one or two iron-clad vessels. They are small-of limited power, and well managed. Taking advantage of time and tide, they sallied out of the harbor and assailed the wooden gunboat Mercedita, commanded by Captain STELLWAGEN. It was the old story of iron against wood, and iron was the conqueror. The Mercedita sank, the crew being nearly all drowned. She seems to have emulated the gallantry of the Cumberland, and to have gone down to a glorious grave. The iron-clads also attacked the Quaker City, but she escaped with an

were set on fire. But this we do not be

lieve. According to the rebel statements, their attack on our fleet was "a complete surprise to the blockaders, each one running away without caring for the others." It is also said that the assault "was a complete success, with not a man hurt," and that their "gunboats were not even struck." We must confess that it is only by believing these rebel congratulations that we can account for the disaster to our navy. There must have been criminal inefficiency or negligence, on the part of those in command, to have permitted such a shameful occurrence. It does not appear that our vessels contemplated any such a contingency as an attack. They were not within supporting distance; they were not even prepared for action; they quietly danced on the billows until the rebel ships whirled into their midst and commenced the work of destruction. No steam up, the engines at rest, the guns hardly shotted, they were the quiet victims of the unrelenting enemy. This is the present aspect of the Charleston disaster. Further accounts may extenuate the circumstances we print this morning, but we cannot refrain from feelings of regret

and mortification. A Word with an Anonymous Correspon-dent. It is not our custom to pay attention to anonymous correspondents, but this morning we make an exception to the rule. It cracy," is extremely indignant because we again, we can see no reason why men who and abruptly prorogued the Parliament. claim to be Democrats and declaim about constitutional rights, and manifest so much solicitude for the freedom of the press. should shun publicity. No honest and frank man fears to say whatever his conscience prompts him to say, and no Democrat, who loves this Union or has any respect for his manhood, will shrink from a bold avowal of what he believes. There are men who avoid the sunshine-men who plot treason in secret chambers, or prowl about the caves of the earth-bandits who infest the ravine the conspirator, and the spy. Their deeds are darkness, and they dread the glance of this Democratic club will not imitate these wicked and loathing examples. Yet it seems from the tone of our correspondent, from the engerness with which every known reporter was excluded, from the trepidation

and anger with which our report was to his good will." The Royal Speech does greeted, that its members have chosen this They have chosen this part, and let them take the responsibility of their choice Let it be understood that in this city of Philadelphia there is a club, which meets at stated times, possesses a thorough organization, numbers on its rolls many wellknown citizens, whose proceedings are private. Let it be understood that, in this club, one citizen, Mr. BULLITT, openly declared that "revolution had begun in the North' that another, Mr. WITTE, assailed the Government in vindictive terms, and. himself an aspirant for the gubernatorial chair, demanded the impeachment of Governor Currin because he had not made war upon the national authorities—and that, worse than all, an adventurer from New York, C. C. Burn, was brought here to pronounce doctrines that no American could read without a blush. It is no wonder that these men keep | dure no longer; it is the last straw, the Araclosed doors and hold an inquisition over the spectators. It is no wonder that they back. The Prussians are much-enduring, visit all manner of indignation upon The and, as regards misgovernment, "are used Press, and threaten us with the terrors of an to it," like the eels. Yet there must be a armed mob. This is a familiar threat, and limit, and everything induces us to think we pass it by. We have exposed this club, that if King William does not wholly and the sentiments preached to its members, change his policy, he will find himself, because, in doing so, we believe we were doing a sacred duty. And we can side of the Prussian frontier—a deposed assure our correspondent, "Democracy," and exiled old man, as much unpitied as that we shall continue to the best of our CHARLES THE TEXTH and Louis Philippe ability to drag into daylight every enemy of this Republic that we can reach. We believe that the people only need the truth to the Crown Prince, married to Queen Vicbe told to arise in their might and insist TORIA's eldest daughter, is in his thirtyupon the Government being sustained. It is our mission to print this truth. If we do any of these men injustice we shall correct well as decided liberal principles. The it. If we have misrepresented Mr. Bullitt, Prussians, wanting constitutional governor Mr. WITTE, or Mr. BURR, they have only to acquaint us with the fact, and we not seek to disturb the order of succession. shall cheerfully make the correction. We It might seem easy to part with the old mocharge them with having uttered words that narch, and put his son on the throne, withno friend of the country would utter-with out one drop of bloodshed; but it is poshaving arrayed themselves on the side of sible that the nobles may aid him in resistrebellion and against the cause of the Union.

Now, let them deny the charge. That is under his control, would probably back the issue between THE PRESS and the Democratic Club; and the communication of soon be in a flame, and, if Germany, most gymnastic exercises being united with musical se-"Democracy" is only a tacit admission that of the European kingdoms may become inour charge has been sustained. Misrule or Revolution in Prussia!

The notorious eccentricity of nearly all the Kings of Prussia, since the establishment of the monarchy in 1701, can be charitably accounted for by believing that hereditary insanity runs in the blood. The taint commenced over three hundred years ago, when who has had charge of the draft, has been at FREDERIC ALBERT, second Duke of Prus- Washington to effect a settlement of the claims now sia, became mad, and his relations had to in his hands for enrolling the militia of this State, govern in his name. FREDERIC I., the first King of Prussia afflicted with a said of transportation, &c. first King of Prussia, afflicted with a spinal complaint, was insane at times. CARLYLE the payment of these claims, but Major McClure has speaks of his "back half broken," and hints that this caused "the half ruin of his and the appropriation will doubtless be promptly nervous system." The son of this hunch. The accounts will be forwarded to Washington back, father of FREDERIC the Great, was as soon as they are all received here, where they undeniably a madman. FREDERIC, surnamed the Great, possessed, with many eccentricities, a great deal of sharpness and should forward them to Harrisburg at once. knowledge, but the poet tells us that

"Great wit to madness nearly is allied." Of the two princes who respectively succeeded little has to be said, except that FRE-Of the two princes who respectively suc-

DERIC-WILLIAM III., who, from his vacillation, came to be a mere puppet in the hands of the great Napoleon, was inexpressively weak, and his son, famed all over the world as "King Clicquot," was superseded, as a man out of his mind, in October, 1858, and from that date to January, 1861, Prussia

was governed by his only brother, now KING WILLIAM I .- a gentleman who was extremely unpopular, as Crown Prince, from the general idea that he held ultra illiberal principles, but who, as Regent, was a discreet and liberal ruler. When he became King by his mad brother's death, the weight of the Crown was too much for the poor man's weak head. He was as good a Regent as he has shown himself a bad King. Prussia has a Constitution—has had a succession of Constitutions. The late King was always promising to give his people a Constitution, but broke his word until January, 1850, after his great folly and indecision had lost him the chance, presented by the Revolution of 1848, of becoming head of United Germany. The Constitution of January 31. 1850. was "modified" once in 1851; twice in 1852; twice in 1853; once in 1854; once in 1855, and once more in 1857. Each modification had the purpose of taking something from the people. Still, on paper, it gives civil and religious liberty to Prussia, the freedom of the press, the right of habeas corpus, trial by jury, responsibility of the Ministry to the nation, and the making of laws and control of public taxation and expenditure by a legislature consisting of Lords and Deputies—the latter elected

for three years by universal suffrage. A Constitution is just so much waste paper unless its provisions be in active operation. In Prussia, police regulations have destroyed the liberty of the subject; the Ministers act as if they were wholly irresponsible: the legislature has been unable to steer an independent course; the Upper Chamber siding with the King, and the Lower with the People; and the King evidently believes, as he announced at his Coronation, in October 1861, that he is in a manner, the vice-gerent of God over Prus-

sia, and that the "divinity which doth

injury. There was a rumor that another hedge a King," especially exists and ought vessel had been sunk, while four others to be particularly respected in his own sacred person. In a word, the Constitution of Prussin, if it were a living letter instead of the sealed book it is, would make WILLIAM I. a constitutional sovereign like LEOPOLD of Belgium and Victoria of England, whereas he endeavors, by overriding it, to attain and exercise as absolute power as has been grasped by Napoleon over France and ALEXANDER over Russia. WILLIAM I. swore, at his Coronation, to rule by the Constitution, but his whole course since has been

o nullify it. His late brother was simply a lrunken maniac: this man is bad as well as and, at once weak and wicked. The Parliament of Prussia resembles that of England in all its leading points. In its Jpper Chamber sit all princes of the bloodroyal, all mediatized princes now subject to King of Prussia, hereditary peers, lifepeers, 30 representatives of leading cities. espectively elected by the municipal corpoations, and 90 members chosen by the wealthiest classes. In the Chamber of Deputies sit 352 members chosen by universal suffrage. Bills originate in the Legislature, ut, as in England, the final power of the

veto absolutely rests with the sovereign. Last year, the Legislature showed, by its votes, that it had no confidence in the Ministry, and the King instantly dissolved that national assembly. The people, "who tain them," returned a Chamber of Deputies more democratic and independent than the other. After some skirmishing, the seems that the person who does us the Deputies, remembering that the army and (very small) navy, of Prussia already consume one tenth of the whole income of the ventured to publish the proceedings of the Kingdom, rejected a Ministerial project for Democratic Club on Wednesday evening. | largely increasing the military force, the ex-According to his statement, the meeting penses of which have more than doubled in was private, and was convened merely to the last ten years. The Upper House, true consider certain rules and regulations for to their oligarchic instincts, took part with its government. This may all be, but yet | the King, declaring that he and they had we can see no reason why Mr. Burn was | the right to pass the Budget, tax the councalled upon to make a speech, nor are we try, and expend the public money, without aware that any of his remarks pertained to the consent of the popular branch of the the social economy of the club. Then, legislature. This done, the King angrily On the 14th January the Prussian Parliament reassembled. On the pretext that the King was ill, but probably hacanas be had not the courage, for "conscience doth

make cowards of us all," to face the law-

makers and purse-keepers of the realm, the

speech from the Throne was read by the

President of the Council, M. OTHO DE will not tend to settle the difference between the King and the country. As a foreign paper truly says: "The simple question was whether the King was authorized, under and thicket—the highwayman, the assassin, the Prussian Constitution, to take and spend the money of the people without the consent, and directly against the will, of their honorable men. We sincerely trust that representatives; whether the King or the people were invested with the power of the purse; whether the property of the nation was its own to give or to withhold at its pleasure, or whether it was the property of the King to give or to take back according not offer any atonement for the invasion of the rights of the Chamber of Deputies, last session, when, substituting his own will for the law of the land, the King took the money which, for good reasons, the Legislature refused to grant, and spent it, in violation of the Constitution. The King, who committed the wrong, reproves the Legislature, whose functions he had nullified, and recommends them to act better in future! Lastly, after informing the Parliament that he had taken and spent the money which they had refused to vote, and would thank them to pass a Bill of Indemnity, he claims a right to take the

people's money, yet he asks for indemnity, as one who had not that right. Such indemnity, nominally for the Ministry, would really include the King. The question is, will the Prussian Parliament grant any such indemnity? Patience often continues until it can enbian proverb says, that breaks the camel's some fine morning ere long, on the wrong were, and as Otho of Greece and Francis of Naples are at this moment. His only son,

second year, and has the reputation of possessing a fair share of common sense, as ment, and not a revolution, would probably reigning monarch. If so, Germany would volved in the mêlée. At all events, our readers here have a clear statement of the case, which will enable them to judge for themselves of its probable results.

Claims for Subsistence of Drafted Men. HARRISBURG, Feb. 4.-Major A. K. McClure, Assistant Adjutant General of the United States. Congress has not yet appropriated the money for forwarded his estimates to the Secretary of War,

Officers who have claims connected with the draft

Passage Money to Europe.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, Feb. 4, 1863. Only twenty-three working days remain of the third and last session of the 37th Congress of the United States, and within this short space of time many vital and important questions and measures must be decided and disposed of. The bare statement of this fact should address itself to the patriotism of every loyal Senator and Representative, and should plead more eloquently than words in favor of brief speeches, harmonious co-operation, and prompt action. We have seen what a minority can do if they are inclined to embarrass the Government, in the case of Mr. Stevens' bill, the passage of which was delayed nearly an entire week by factious opposition in the House. If the friends of the Government will at once agree to act in solid column, all the legislation necessary to carry on the Government and to prosecute the war to a successful conclutial to a vigorous fulfilment of its duties in the present crisis, and it is to the friends of the country that the Executive looks for confidence and support. Among the great measures now pending between the two houses are, the bill indemnifying the Government for the arrest of suspected traitors, the loan bill, the bill authorizing the President to enlist and enroll the slaves of disloyal masters in the South, for the common defence, etc. The free banking proict has not yet been formally reported from either of the finance committees. Upon its speedy passage many most important issues depend. I am gratified to be able to make the declaration that there

is every prospect of such an amendment to the loan bill as will prevent the further depreciation of treasury notes; and there is an equally promising prospect of the passage of the banking scheme of Mr. Chase. A great question will arise in reference to the enrollment and raising of a new army for further warlike operations, and this need may suggest and authorize a further resort to the draft or some other more effective remedy. One of the great arguments of the opposition to the war is their constant clamor that no more troops can be raised to prosecute it. It belongs to the system which impelled them to

predict at the commencement of the rebellion that the Northern people would not organize to put it down, and I do not doubt when another appeal is made that the masses will promptly respond to it. All that is necessary to awaken the popular enthusiasm is a series of victories of the Federal arms. In such a state of feeling hundreds of thousands would rush to the standard of the Republic and complete the work of conquest and restoration. At no period has the condition of the rebels been so deplorable as at present. However former anticipations may have been disappointed in regard to their destitution and despondency, every item of information confirms the opinion

that they are now in a more hopeless condition than at any period since the beginning of the war. If we are forced to admit that, in consequence of domestic divisions, and in consequence of the efforts of no other object but to embarrass, impede, misrepresent, and destroy this Government), the raising of new levies may be difficult in the free States, what must be the dilemma of the traitors in arms? With half-clothed and starving armies, they contemplate the future with dismal forebodings. What is required is a continuous, vigorous, and determined pressure upon their front, their rear, and their flanks; concert and determination in our civil councils, unanimity among the people, and a resolute ignoring of all factions and fends among those who are known to be the friends of

the Government. When we contrast our financial condition with that of the rebels, we can afford to laugh at the gloomy prognostications of every class of our enemies. The rebel Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Memminger, confesses that the rebel debt, up to December last, was over \$550,000,000, and also that it will require, between December and July of the present year, \$357,929,000 to carry on their warmaking a grand total of \$914,034,000 which is only a little less than our debt at the present time. We have a system of revenue by which the Federal Government will realize, in the coming fiscal year, at least \$250,000,000, out of which to BISMARCK-SCHOENHAUSEN. The document | pay the expenses of the Government Chase estimates that by the last of July

this will slightly transcend \$1,100,000,000. This contrast needs no claboration. It is as forcible as it is cheering. Look next at the condition of our working classes. They never were more comfortable and happy. Great fortunes may be swept away; the able the Government to control the valley of Virowners of stocks and of bonds may be prostrated; but everywhere manufactories are springing up, based upon the great truth that we are competent to our own profection and subsistence; that we are independent of all other nations; and that, whether we feed and clothe our people from the products of our soil or by the labor of our hands, we are strong enough and rich enough, animated by the inspiration of a good cause, and stimulated by the consciousness that our enemies are bent upon the destruction of human liberty, to fight this great battle to a victorious and to a perpetual close. It

may be contended that, while labor is well paid, the necessaries upon which labor exists have largely increased in price; but it may be replied, when the people of a country are constantly employed, they are better able to bear their burdens than in a state of idleness; and it is a further fact, no less cheering, that, while sympathizers are trying to excite hostility to the Government. and to the cause in which that Government is laboring, by pointing to the taxes necessary to its support, the toiling millions only slightly feel that which the heretofore rich and prosperous are called upon to sustain. When we think of the desperate and forlorn condition of the slaveholding South, we should cease complaint of our own

OCCASIONAL. Mr. Murdoch's Readings. The reading of Mr. James E. Murdoch, at the Academy of Music, this evening, promises to be a magnificent success. This reading will be for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, and is inpursuance of the patriotic plan adopted by Mr. Mur doch to give his services to the country in the most with flags and bunting by Mesers. Evans and Hassals, and will present a gorgeous appearance. Already enough tickets have been sold to fill the Academy, and, in consequence of this fact, no seats will be sold this evening until half past seven o'clock. It is requested that all who hold tickets will be present at that hour. It is probable that some may not come, and if at that time any seats remain vacant they will be sold. This arrangement has been made for the convenience of the public. We are glad to see that Mr. Murdoch has met with such an abundant success in his good work, and we rust that he will be persuaded by it to remain :

few days longer, and give another entertainment. HILLEBRAND & LEWIS' EXHIBITION.—The fifth annual exhibition of the pupils of Hillebrand & Lewis' Gymnasium will take place this (Thursday) gramme is varied and entertaining, calisthenic and

HANDEL AND HAYDN HALL, EIGHTH AND

SPRING GARDEN STREETS .- The famous Hutchin-

on Family, "Tribe of Ass," will sing this evening, at the above mentioned hall, all of their everopular national and comic ballads. They will nave a large audience, as usual. On Saturday afternoon the Hutchinsons will give a concert especially for the accommodation of the little folks, at the Handel and Haydn Hall, and will sing the usual choice selections of patriotic songs terspersed with jokes and witticisms. The boys and girls should all make a note of this. PEREMPTORY SALE OF DRY GOODS .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the valuable and desirable assortment of British, French, German, and American dry goods, embracing about 500 packages and lots, (including a stock of American dry goods, to be sold for cash,) of staple and fancy articles in cottons, linens, silks, worsteds, and wool lens; to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on fou months' credit, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, to be continued without intermissi John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 231 Market street. AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORE.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of 1,000 cases boots and shoes, brogans, &c., to be sold this

morning at 10 o'clock precisely, by catalogue, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No.

525 Blarket and 522 Commerce street.

Washington. Special Despatches to "The Press."

Amendments to the Finance Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1869

The amendments of the Senate Finance Committee to the House bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government, are important, The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow nine hundred millions, and issue therefor counons or registered bonds, payable after such periods s may be fixed by him, not less than five nor more than forty years from date, in coin, and of such deions not less than \$50, as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin. The Secretary has the discretion to dispo of such bonds at any time, upon such terms as he may deem most advisable, for the lawful money of the United States, or for any of the certifi-cates of indebtedness or deposit that may at any time be unpaid, or for any of the treasury notes heretofore issued, or which may be issued under the provisions of this act. All the bonds and treasury notes, or United States notes issued under its authority, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. The Secretary has sion will be accomplished before the 4th of the power to issue four hundred millions of trea-March. A called session during the recess should be avoided, if possible. The sury notes, payable at such times, not exceeding three years from date, as he may determine, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding powers asked by the Executive are essensix per centum per annum, which interest on all tial to a vigorous fulfillment of its du. notes for a less amount than \$100 shall be payable at the maturity thereof, and on all notes fo and upwards at the times authorized on their face: the interest upon these notes and the interest of certificates offindebtedness and denosits, hereafter to be paid in lawful money; the notes to be of such de nominations as the Secretary may deem expedient not less than \$10 each, and receivable for internal duties, and all debts and demands due to the United States, excepting duties on imports, and shall be a legal tender at their face value, excluding the interest to the same extent as United States notes The committee, in the third section, propose to reduce from three millions to a million and a half the

authority to issue, if required by the exigencies o the public service for the payment of the army and navy and other creditors of the Government, United States notes. They include the amount of the notes authorized by the joint resolution passed on the 17th of January, and repeat so much o act of February, 1862, and July last, as restricts the negotiation of bonds to their market value. The holders of United States notes issued under these laws are required to present them, for the purpose o exchanging the same for bonds, as therein provided, on or before the 1st of July next; and thereafter th right to exchange shall cease and determine.

The committee, in the fourth section, among other amendments, propose to strike out the proviso imiting the whole amount of fractional currence ued, including postage and revenue stamps issued

The eighth section is proposed to be amended by requiring all banks, associations, corporations, or adividuals, issuing notes or bills for circulation as as currency, to fifty millions. surrency, to pay a duty of one per centum each half year from and after April 1st next, upon the average amount of notes or bills issued and outstanding during the six months next preceding the return provided for in the section. The sliding scale of tax, cording to the amount of capital, is stricken out. The committee also report in favor of striking out he ninth section, which so modifies the Independen reasury act as to authorize the Secretary, at his discretion, to allow any money obtained from loans or internal revenue to be deposited in solvent banks, be drafted or checked upon by the Secretary of

The Duties on Paper. The Secretary of the Treasury has replied to an inquiry of the Senate relative to the amount of duty

on imports on paper. He says that it is not sepa-rately classified, but is included in the manufactures of paper. The imports at New York under the preent act are \$126,141, yielding a revenue of \$39,634; it Boston, \$30,684, yielding a revenue of \$9,068; at Baltimore and Philadelphia, none—an aggregate of \$156,825, giving a revenue of \$49,372. The Secretary says it is impossible to state how much of this is for printing paper, but he expresses the opinion that the diminution of duty would considerably increase the revenue. It may here be said that there is an inlation, as the persistent efforts of the paper extorgenerally known among members of Congress. Transactions in Gold and Silver.

The bill of Representative Looms, referred to the tory of the internal tax law, requires transactions in gold or silver, or loans upon collaterals in deposited coin, a stamp equal to one per centum upon all sums above a hundred dollars if the contract is ful-filled within three days; if within thirty days and for every thirty days thereafter, one per centum adevery thirty days it is unfulfilled. All unstamped contracts to be null and void, and the money paid recoverable by action for one's own use and benefit. The Claims of Mr. McLoud.

the claims of McLoud and his contestant (Wine) for Second district of Virginia, say that the district territory being in the rebel possession. Mr. Wing had 641 votes; Mr. McLoud 645; a Mr. Couper 116, with 20 scattering votes—a total of 1,402 in a district usually polling about 10,000 votes. The committee, therefore, report, in accordance with their custom in no just sense an election. The Metronolitan

report, with a bill to establish the Metropolitan Railroad. The report says: "The road from Washington to the Chesapeake will place its depot upon he deep waters thereof, in direct interior water communication, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the Raritan Canal, New York harbor, the Hudson river, the Housatonic, the Connecticut, the Thames, and other rivers which fall into Long the towns situated upon these rivers in all the ample facilities for intercourse, and at the current for military purposes, and to the people the rapid and cheap means of sending aid to their friends. A portion of the road to the Point of Rocks will enginia, cutting off all chances of future raid or invasion of the loval States, and will save an immense amount in transportation. The Connelsville road, being that link between Cumberland and Pittsburg, when connected by uniting the existing road from tropolitan roads will form, with the Fort Wayne and Chicago roads, the main stem of the great Pacific road. It will shorten the distance between Washington and Pittsburg more than 100 miles, saving to every person travelling to and from the West to Washington, \$10, and saving upon military stores, the produce of the West, etc., from four to seven dollars per ton, and reducing the time between Washington and Pittsburg from twenty-four to eight ours. Data and statistics are given, showing tha on the Government transportation alone upwards 5 four millions of dollars per annum will be saved the same rates of transit are kept up by the war,

to a limited amount, which is secured by a mort-gage, and well-guarded provisions for a sinking fund o extinguish the debt. The Princess Royal. Below we give the principal items of the manifest of the cargo of the steamer Princess Royal, whose capture, while endeavoring to run the blockade of Charleston, we have already chronicled. The fact time proves the vigilance with which our foreign office notes the operations of the rebels on the other side of the ocean and their aiders and abettors. The total value of this cargo in London, without insurance, was \$134,230, while her own value there ich greater, as she is one of the fastest and best built iron propellers ever turned out from a British ship yard. Her value and that of her cargo to the rebels, had she succeeded in getting into Charleston harbor, would have been millions of dollars. Though caught endeavoring to get into-

inestimable for Government and public uses. The

bill provides for no appropriation or expenditure of money; only a guarantee of each company's bonds

Not the least interesting part of her story is that she was the property of Lindsay & Co., the Mr. Lindsay of which firm last year moved in his seat in Parliament that the British Government should no longer acknowledge the blockade, because of its alleged inefficiency! The bill of lading shows that the Princess Royal (a vessel of 494 tons) cleared from London on the 8th of December, 1862, for Halifax and Vancouver's Island. Among the goods shipped were 800 st. brandy, by Tipping & Co.; 151,-761 pounds of coffee, by H. Solloway; 60,000 pounds of gunpowder, by Ounriss & Co; 12,935 pounds of tin, by T. STYAN; 17,532 do., by T. STYAN; 12,875 pepper, by H. Solloway; 5,600 stearing candles, by T. T. Bell & Co.; 53 tons sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates, and 144 boxes hardware, by JAS. SHARSFEARE; 110 coils of rope, 8,350 pounds of paper, 24 packages of drugs, 7,000 dozen cotton thread, 160 gross do., 260 pieces print cotton, 1 case pins, 16 cases machinery, 200 dozen boots, 1 t. screws, 46 fur ace bars, 6 frames do., by H. Solloway; 1 case military buttons, 1 case steel pens, 2 cases pins, 3 cases buttons, 6 cases flannel shirts, 1 case emory cloth, cotton thread, 1 case needles, 2,332 pieces wool stuff. 11 cases hardware, 12 cases mac iery, 8 cases shoe thread, 2 cases, books and eves, 1 case bone buttons. case wool hosiery, 22 casks and 42 cases drugs, asks iron screws, 1 case pins, 8 cases and 23 casks apothecary, 9 cases sewing cotton, 80 pieces woolens 1 case plain cottons, 3 cases dyed, 3 cases files, 1 case steel wire, 6 cases printed cotton, 8 cases cotton hosiery, 2 cases cotton gloves, 2 cases linen thread. 250 gross sewing cotton, 30 dozen shoe thread, sundry packages machinery, by Lindsay & Co.; 93 packages boots and shoes, and 40 packages leather, by L.

Collectors and Assessors. The Senate has confirmed the nominations about three hundred and sixty collectors and asses ors, under the internal revenue bill, with the exeption of six of them. Naval Orders. Commander HENRY FRENCH has been ordered to be Boston navy vard. Lieut. WM. F. SPIGER has been ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Cincinnati, Feb. 4.—A passenger train on the Steubenville and Indiana Italiroad was thrown off the track by a broken rail, near East Catiz Junction, this afternoon. All the passengers of two of the cans were more or less injured, one can being builty smashed, and another burned up.

A small building, the rear of the Mount Auburn Female Seminary, was destroyed by fire this morning. The main building was uninjured. MAJOR GENERAL FRANKLIN is now sojoutning with a relative in York county, of this State.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. REBEL ATTACK ON FORT DONELSON REPULSED,

THE ATTACK ON VICKSBURG. CAIRO, Feb. 4.-The captain of the steame wen, from Paducah, reports a brilliant success t Fort Donelson. One battery of four guns was taken by the rebels in an overwhelming charge, but our men retook it. The rebel loss is reported at 135 killed, and 50 younded and taken prisoners. Forrest, the rebel guerilla chief, is reported ave been wounded. Colonel McNeill was killed The number of the rebel force was estimated a rom 3,000 to 4,000. From below we have information that all our livisions had arrived in front of Vicksburg, except Logan's, which was expected to arrive soon. NASHVILLE, Feb. 4.-Col. Stokes' regiment, of ennessee Cavalry, and a regiment of Kentucky olunteers, dashed upon a camp of rebels at Middle own, fifteen miles west of Murfreesboro, on the ed instant. One rebel was killed and a hundred aken prisoners. Our cavalry made a sabre charge nd took them by surprise, capturing all their camp equipage, horses, wagons, &c. Major Douglass, o Douglass' rebel battalion, and all his officers, were Davis' Cavalry captured twenty-five rebels at

Franklin. All the prisoners have arrived here, and twenty-seven of the wounded. The weather is very Rebel News from Tennessee. FIVE TRANSPORTS DESTROYED BY WHEELER'S HORSE MARINES, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1863. General Wheeler's cavalry attacked a fleet wenty-live Federal transports on the Oumberland river, and destroyed five on last Friday. The fleet as accompanied by two gunboats. ming down from Nashville on Saturday Wheeler's cavalry destroyed a locomotive and five ars at Lavergne, and captured the guard of fifty

The vigorous movements of our cavalry have every disconcerted all the plans of Rosecrans.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. The Recent Fight near the Blackwater Rebel Account of the Affair-The Plans of the Enemy and their Failure-What the Prisoners say—A Severe Snow Storm. Fortress Monroe, Feb. 3.—The following is a lespatch in the Richmond Dispatch, of the 1st inst., iving Roger A. Prvor's account of the recent battle

giving Roger A. Fryor's account of the recent satisfies near the Blackwater:

Petensburg, Feb. 1, 1863.—The enemy attacked General Pryor's command about four o'clock on Friday morning at Kelly's, in Nansemond county, eight miles from Suffolk.

The fight lasted four hours. The enemy was repulsed at every point. General Pryor's official despatches say that our loss in killed and wounded was less than fifty. The enemy is reported to have suffered severely. suffered severely.

Among the killed is Colonel Poage, of Pulaski, Fourth Virginia, and Captain Dubbies, of Floyd county, Twenty-seventh Virginia battalion. All remains quiet at Suffolk. There were rumo esterday that Pryor's forces had again crossed th Backwater, and had pushed down to the scene of is recent defeat, the "Deserted House," but they proved to be idle tales, started merely to keep up an v our scouts since the fight, and it is believed that here will not be a repetition of the game of Friday ast, on their part, for some time to come. The fact is, Pryor was most terribly beaten, and his plans in regard to this place completely knocked into pi. His idea evidently was to draw our forces out of Suffolk, and if he could have defeated the troops sent against him at the point selected, a more formidable demonstration would have been made against our position here by reinforcements from Petersburg The celerity of our movements completely frustrated the rebel plans; the enemy hoped to surprise us, but we surprised him. The prisoner taken have been sent to Fortress Monroe to day They give a doleful tale of the sufferings of the rebe atmy, and their appearance confirms their stories. They were pale and emaciated, poorly clothed, without any attempt at uniformity in attire, almost deed pitiable in the rebel service. They say that they were completely surprised, and, if a gallant dash had been made upon them, the whole force would have surrendered. Our artillery made dreadful havoc among them, and their loss greatly ex-The greatest vigilance is maintained by Gen. Peck, and, if the rebels put in another appearance, they will meet a hotter welcome than before. A heavy northeast snow-storm set in this morning about day-light, and continued till noon with great violence. More snow has fallen than at any one time for years. Two schooners are ashore on the beach near by.

A steamer ran on the bar in the harbor. The steamer's name is the Monitor. The schooners will pro-DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Capture of the British Steamer Pearl. KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 29 .- On the night of the 22d, there arrived in our harbor the two sister ships of-war, the Tioga and the Sonoma, bringing as a prize of war the British steamer Pearl. The Pearl is an iron boat, with side-wheels, one hundred and eighty feet length of hull and fourteen feet beam, draws but five feet water, and will run sixteen miles per hour. She has but little cargo, and that about 1,000 blue jackets. Vessel and cargo owned by Mr. Geo. Wigg, a straw man, and associate of her British Majesty's consul, J. V. Crawford, consigned to Adderly & Co., Nassau. She refused to stop until from the Mexican coast, and has the rebel steamer scized by the Mexican authorities for some violation of their laws, and was subsequently turned over to our possession, and will doubtless be a prize. There is no pretence other than that she is rebel property. There are about thirty prize vessels in this harbor awaiting the action of the court, and many of this number have been here for three to four months under expense and charge for keeping, with other The prize steamer Virginia arrived on the 26th, and her case is now undergoing examination. The cargo is a valuable one, and was received on board at sea, from a schooner from Havana. The master of the Virginia, Captain Johnson, says that this is the second time he has been captured, and that the Virginia belongs to Spanish owners, who have made four successful trips with her from the African coast with negroes, and landed them in Cuba.

War vessels now in the harbor are the frigate St. Lawrence; sloop-of-war Dale; steamers Pengnin, Magnolia, Hendrick Hudson; schooners Eugenia and Ariel; steamer Octorora.

Merchantvessels—Ships Wizard King, T. J. Southard, Lydia, Essex; schooners Lily, David Faust, D. E. Borden, Ann Eliza; steamers Shetucket and Cumbria, and Union, for New Orleans.

Three prize steamers, the Adela, the Pearl and Virginia, and about twenty-eight small sailing vessels.

The brig A. Hopkins, of Mystic, Connecticut, has just arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, via New Orleans, having carried to Vera Cruz a cargo of army wagons for the French. sacrifices consequent upon delay.

NORTH ATLANTIC SOUADRON. mother Bombardment of Fort McAllister— The Rebels Report a Repulse of our Ves-sels—Some Further Details of the Capture of the Gunboat John P. Smith-The Rebel

Ram Georgia, &c. ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL BOMBARD-MENT OF FORT MCALLISTER. SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.—The Abolition fleet, consist ing of one iron-clad turret, four gunboats, and one mortar boat, again attacked Fort McAllister, at Genesis Point, this morning.

The firing continued until half-past two o'clock this afternoon, when the enemy retired, whipped again. The bombardment was more furious than

John B. Gallie, commander of the fort, a shell striking him in the head. THE CAPTURE OF THE GUNBOAT JOHN P SMITH. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR—CAP TWO OFFICERS OF THE FLAMBEAU BY CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31, 1863.—Several days ago General Ripley despatched a force of artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Yates, to James Island, with the design of attacking the Yaukee guns, twenty-one in number, in a semi-circle. gunboat John P. Smith, and at four o'clock yesterday afternoon opened a concentrated fire illion has She replied with broadsides. The engagement lasted one hour, when the gunboat hauled down her flag surrendering unconditionally, with one hundred and eighty prisoners. She carries eleven guns. Our loss only one man wounded. The John P. Smith had eight killed and fifteen vounded. Her chief engineer, Turner, was killed.

The John P. Smith is now safely anchored under the guns of Fort Pemberton. She has one Parrott gun, ten 8-inch guns, and one 31-pounder. She will soon be ready for sea. Ninety-four prisoners, including three negroes. from the John P. Smith, arrived here this morning. A Yankee gunboat came to the mouth of the Stono river this afternoon, and fired five shots, but soon retired. She did no damage, and no one was hurt o Two prisoners-Lieut, Sheldon and Engineer Prindier—captured while on a gunning expedition to Bull's Island, were brought in to-day. They belong

o the steamer Flamboau, blockading the port o Georgetown. THE REBEL RAM GEORGIA. The following is an extract from a letter written by W. B. Brockett, C. S. N., which was found a few weeks since upon a prize captured by one of our blockaders. It has peculiar interest in view of opeblockaders. It has peculiar interest in view of operations now in progress upon the Georgia coast:

"I paid a visit to the Georgia this afternoon. She is a formidable craft; quite as large as the Merrimae, and neatly clad with railroad iron. Her engines are very small; 17 inches size of cylinder, and work altogether very rough. I forgot to count her portholes. She will carry more, however, than her consort that was, but her accommodations are not so good. I noticed a very bad arrangement in her portholes. They are directly opposite each other, and if one gun becomes disabled it is highly probable the one opposite will share the same late."

Defeat of Guerillas in Missouri.

FREDERICKTOWN, Jan. 30, 1863. To Brigadier General Carr: I made a charge on Bloomfield, on the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, with one hundred and forty men o my command and two pieces of artillery. If was occupied by parts of six guerilla companies-Cooper's, Ellison's, Vallee's, and others. About two hundred and thirty were in the town. I captured fifty-two prisoners, seventy head of horses and rig, and about one hundred stand of arms. The rout was complete. Arrived here this evening with the capture. JAMES LINDSAY,

Col. Comd'g 68th Regiment E. M. M. Promotion of Lieut. Worden, U. S. N. New York, Feb. 4.—Lieut. Worden has been nominated to a captaincy in the navy. Departure of the Arabia. BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The steamer Arabia salled to-day, with \$256,000 in specie.

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XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. WASHINGTON, February 4, 1883. SENATE. Mr. Doolittle.
Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, presented the credentials of Hon. James R. Doolittle, re-elected United States Senator from Wisconsin for six year from the 4th of March next.

United States District Courts.

Wr. HOWAED, Rep.), of Michigan from the

Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, from the lommittee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill o change the time of holding the District Courts of the United States.

Rebel Correspondence.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to prevent correspondence with rebels.

Pay, Bounty, and Pensions.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the joint resolution to revise an act to secure to the officers and men employed in the Department of the West and Missouri their pay, bounty, and pensions.

Qualified Pardons.

West and Missouri their pay, bounty, and pensions.

Qualified Pardons.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill concerning pardons and a remission of penalties and forfeitures in criminal cases. The bill authorizes the President to make qualified pardons, so as to remit fines, &c. The bill was passed.

Contracts—Courts of Admiralty.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend an act to prevent officers of the Government and members of Congress from taking a consideration for procuring contracts, office, or place.

Also, from the same committee, a report adverse to the bill to harmonize the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty, and the bill to divide the State of Wichigan into two judicial districts; also, the resolution to increase the fees of the United States marshals in California. Indian Reservations

Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, introduced a bill for the sale of certain Indian reservations in California, and the establishment of ne reservations in the same State. Referred to the Committee Military Committee. The French in Mexico. The French in Mcxico.

The resolutions relative to the French intervention in Mexico were then taken up, the pending question being the motion to lay them on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 34; nays, Messrs. Kennedy, Latham, BleDougall, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Purkie, Wilson, (Mo.)—9.

nedy, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Purkie, Wilson, (Mo.)—9.

League Island.

A pending motion of Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, to reconsider the vote on the passage of the resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept the title to League Island until further order of Congress, was taken up and agreed to—yeas 25, nays 17—and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Emissiments and Drafting.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, called up the bill for the encouragement of re-enlistments, and for enrolling and drafting the militia.

An amendment was adopted, providing that a drafted man may procure a substitute.

Another amendment was adopted, providing that no clothes, arms, or equipments shall be sold, exchanged, pledged, or given away, and when such articles are found in the possession of any person not a soldier or officer, they may be seized.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that any officer absent with leave shall receive only half pay, and when absent without leave, in addition to the penalties now provided, shall forfeit all pay, except when wounded or sick.

Mr. FOOT (Rep.), of Vermont, offered an amendment, which was adopted, that the general orders of the War Department, Nos. 164 and 162, in reference to enlistments of volunteers into the regular service, be repealed.

Mr. CARLILLE (U.), of Virginia, moved to strike

vice, be repealed.
Mr. OARLILE (U.), of Virginia, moved to strike
out the second section, giving the President power to
make all rules and for enrolling or drafting the militia.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, said that this was a bill of most fearful import. It gave the President full power over all the militis of the country to do as he pleased with them. The bill gave to the President more power than ever was given to any despot. The President might draft all Democrats, if he chose, or all Republicans or negroes. He claimed that two-thirds of the rank and file were Democrats. Democrats.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Iowa, said that, as far as his State was concerned, three-fourths of the men in the army were Republicans. The vote of the regiments showed this.

Mr. RIOHARDSON said that many regiments were not allowed to vote.

Mr. HARLAN said that no complaint had been made except by a defeated candidate for Congress, who complained that the soldiers were allowed to ote at all. Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, said that he had ben informed on good authority that a majority of the soldiers of Illinois were Republicans. As far as Kansas was concerned, if the Senator meant, as Democrats, those who did not believe the negro would fight, and were not willing to let him fight, there was not a corporal's guard in the army of that State.
Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, continued his

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, continued his remarks. He quoted at length from the returns from the regiments in Illinois, to show that they were composed mainly of Democrats. This bill proposes to give the President unlimited power. He feared that if such bills as this, and the bill to pay for the slaves, and place an inferior race side by side with the white men, were passed, the country might be plunged into a civil war. He appealed to the Senate to pause before they passed these laws, which were distasteful to the people. Many of the acts already plassed were exceedingly distasteful, and together-with the proclamation had excited a desire on the part of the people to resist these aggressions on the Constitution.

Mr. LANE of Kansas, said that as far as the Senator's speech referred to the negro question, he had heard the same language used for the past twenty years; but he protested, in the name of the soldiers of Illinois, against the attempt to excite political dissension among them.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, said he was exceedingly sorry that his colleague had made such a partisan speech. When there were half a million of rebels in arms against the Government, he was sorry to hear his colleague turn his attention from these traitors, who are trying to destroy the Government, to inquire of our soldiers. What are your party politics? It matters not what are the politics of a soldier fighting for his country. If he is fighting for the Constitution and the Government, he was his brother and he would embrace him. He was sorry that his colleague had undertaken to inquire whether the soldiers had voted the Democratic or Republican ticket. He (Bir. Trumbull) never would have brought such an issue before the Senate. It was known, and to none betterthan to his colleague, was not one of those who had airried a protest to the soldiers of Illinois were Democrate. But his colleague had asked if he had signed a certain protest. It made no difference whether he had signed any paper; but he would say, now and fore

the Democratic party in power, he would say them: Take men to lead your armies who believe command, to carry into execution the greatest enter-prise in the world, a man who was opposed to the policy he had adopted.

Mr. RICHARDSON. If I was President I would call General McClellan immediately to head the

McClellan was opposed to the mode of putting down the rebellion you had inaugurated, would you call him to command the nrmy! Would it be wise to use instrumentalities to carry into effect a measure, when those instrumentalities are opposed to carry ing it into effect?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I would select a man who would win victories,
Mr. TRUMBULL. Well, sir, the Senator would make a judicious choice. There is about as much consistency in that as in some other things my collegue has said. [Laughter.] I forbear, sir, to make any assault upon General McOlellan, but as to his victories, I must confess I am not familiar with them. If I was hunting after a man to conduct the army who had won victories and had taken advantage of the greatest opportunity ever offorded to a vantage of the greatest opportunity ever offorded to a man to win victories, I certainly should not select General McClellan.

Mr. HARLAN said that, in regard to his State, many of those in the regiments which voted for the Republican ticket were Democrats when they started out; but had voted afterward to sustain the

Government.

Mr. OARLILLE (U.), of Virginia, said he was willing to give to the President all the support he would give to any man; but he would not trust a man with such unlimited power. One year ago the country was a unit; and why is it necessary now to resort to these measures to get volunteers! We must be careful that the war is not waged so as to destroy the Constitution and the rights of the States. destroy the Constitution and the rights of the States.

Mir. BAYARD (Dem.), of Delaware, contended that the General Government has no right to interfere with the control of the State militia. It can make rules for their government, but not to overthrow all State authority.

Mr. NESMITH (Dem.), of Oregon, said the bill gave the President the power to call out the militia, and, if necessary, to make a draft. He wanted no more such scenes as we had last year, when men who were drafted never came into the service at all. We have, so far, met with limited success in the prosecution of the war. He believed that a great deal of the evil was due to the inciliaiency and inability of

who were drafted never came into the service at all. We have, so far, met with limited success in the prosecution of the war. He believed that a great deal of the evil was due to the inefficiency and inability of those at the head of the Government. If we had an Administration with half the ability and vigor of that of the rebels, he believed the rebellion would have been crushed in thirty days. The "Democratic element," about which so much is said, has communicated itself to the army, and the army, is now a great undisciplined mob. There hever has been any discipline in the army. The records show that there are 70,000 deserters to-day, and there never has been but two men punished for deserting. This policy must be changed, and discipline must be forced into the army, commencing with the officers. If the Government cannot do this, they might as well abandon the war at once, and the sooner the better. He was in favor of trying to reduce the army to discipline. He would drive out the drones and thieves, and have straggiers punished at once. A great deal of this lack of discipline is due to the heads of the Government. Not long since, two colonels were arrested for commuting their rations in kind, and at the same time claiming money for their rations. They were arrested and tried by separate courts martial. One court found the facts proved, and yet found nothing against the officer. The other court found the officer guilty, and yet he was kept in the service, notwithstanding. The people of Oregon were truly loyal, and they would do everything in their power to put down this rebellion, but they were not in favor of making war simply to abolish slavery. If it was declared to be a war of emancipation, he should not vote for supplies to carry it on; but as he believed it was a war to crush the rebellion, he was ready to do all he could to support it.

The motion was disagreed to:

XEAS—Messes. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Hicks, Kennedy, Latham, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulisbury, Turpie, Wade, Willey, and Wilson of Ali

Mr. CARLILE (U.) moved to strike out the fourth ection.

After a discussion on the pending question, the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Messrs. McLond and Wing.

Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, reported adversely on the credentials of J. B. McLoud, claiming a sent in the House, as Representative of the Second district of

Virginia, and also on the application of his con-testant, W. W. Wing. testant, W. W. Wing.

Submarine Telegraph.

The House, by a vote of 71 yeas against 63 nays, passed the bill reported yesterday, authorizing the Secretary of War to enter into a contract for the construction of a telegraph cable from Fort Mc-Henry or Fort Monroe to Galveston, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

United States Statutes.

The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee by The House, by a vote of 71 yeas against 63 nays, passed the bill reported yeasterday, authorizing the Secretary of War to enter into a contract for the construction of a telegraph cable from Fort Mehenry or Fort Monroe to Galveston, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

**The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, was taken up. It provides for a board of three commissioners, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum each, to revise and codify the general statutes of the United States. They are required to reduce into one act all laws on a similarity of subjects, omitting all acts or parts of acts which have been repealed or expired by limitation, or repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. The revision to be prepared so as to render the laws more plain and casy to be understood. They are from time to time to lay before Congress such codifications and revisions, in order that they may be revised or re-enacted, and to specify the most practicable mode by which, it necessary, they may be amended. The term of office of the commissioners is to be three years. They are to have free access to public libraries, and a room in the Treasury Department to be provided for their use. Mr. Hickman said the bill was in accordance.

with a recommendation made by the President a year ago, and it had received the unanimous concurrence of the Judiciary Committee.

The bill was rejected—yeas 42, nays 68.

The Ship-Canal Bill.

Mr. OLIN (Rep.), of New York, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the construction of a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan, and for the enlargement of the Eric and Oswege canals, so as to adapt them to the defence of the Northern lakes. This bill is similar to the one reported yesterday, which was recommitted to the Military Committee, but it has been amended in the fifth section so as to avoid the objections here-tofore urged—namely, that it made an appropriation of money, and must, therefore, under the rules, receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, and Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, now severally raised objections to it, which were overruled.

Mr. MCPHER SON (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, raised the point that the committee did not authorize this bill to be reported.

Mr. OLIN explicitly stated that he had such authority.

Mr. ABNOLD (Rep.), of Hilinois, raised a over with a recommendation made by the President a

Mr. OLIN explicitly stated that he had such authority.

Mr. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Illinois, raised a question that it was too late for Mr. McPherson to make his point, as the bill had received its first and second reading, and several questions concerning it had already been decided.

The SPEAKER sustained this view of the case.

Mr. OLIN said he was willing to defer action on the bill ill Friday.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, condemned the attempts of the enemies of the bill to defeat it by parliamentary tactics. If it could not get votes enough, let it go down; but in God's name, do not kill and strangle it. Let the question be fairly taken. Mr. HOLMAN moved to take up the bill. Not

Mr. HOLMAN moved to take up the bill. Not agreed to—yeas 55, nays 80.
Mr. OLIN, in order to avoid a waste of time, suggested that the further consideration of the bill be set down for Friday.
Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment providing that, before the United States makes any expenditures, New York shall grant a survey and jurisdiction in the same manner as is required of Illinois, and all provisions relative to the reimbursement to the State of Illinois shall alike apply to New York.
Mr. WHITE and Mr. DIVEN severally proposed amendments.

Mr. WHITE and Bir. Divers severally amendments.
On motion of Mr. OLIN, the further consideration of the subject was then postponed till Friday.

Overland Emigrants.

Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Indians, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the protection of the overland emigrants to the States and territories on the Pacific coast. It appropriates thirty thousand dollars, to be expended under the thirty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. The bill wa military Hospitals.

Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, from the same committee, reported a bill in relation to military hospitals, and providing for the organization of an ambulance corps. He said a number of soldiers had been detailed from the army to perform hospital and ambulance service.

nd ambulance service.

This bill would return them to their regiments tauthorized the permanent enlistment of twent housand men for the performance of such duties a colonel is provided as head of the corps, with I testine the provided as near of the corps, with a literal testine and for every hundred men, a sergeant or every twenty, and a corporal for every ten men. The bill is recommended by the Secretary of War, Quartermaster General, and Surgeon General, and was so drawn up as to avoid all collision among hose officers. It was passed. Quartermaster General's Clerks. Quartermaster General's Clerks.

Mr. McPHERSON also reported the Senate bill authorizing the employment of ninety-four clerks, thirty copyists, and six laborers in the Quartermaster General's office. Passed.

Subsistence Department.

The House passed the Senate bill for the more efficient administration of the Subsistence Department. It provides for a brigadiar general as chief

ficient administration of the Subsistence Department. It provides for a brigadier general as chief, two colonels as assistant commissaries, and a major, the selection to be made either from the army or vothe selection to be made either from the army or volunteer forces.

Mr. YEAMAN (Dem), of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House bill, with the Senate's amendment, authorizing twenty thousand men to be raised in Kentucky for twelve months, for the defence of that State, etc.

Mr. WADSWORTH (Union), of Kentucky, replying to a remark of Mr. Stevens, testified to the loyalty of the Governor of Kentucky. Because this bill, which was introduced at the last session, was not passed, much blood had been shed and property destroyed. And, in response to a question of Mr. Davis, he said the weapons would not be taken to the Southern Confederacy. Kentucky would not betray the flag. fing.
Mr. DAWES (Rep.) responded that a portion of
Kentucky had proved unfaithful to the Union, and
were near bringing the State into the vortex of disunion. Nothing but the valor and patriotism of the
Union men had saved the State. Uould the gentle-

Mr. YEAMAN (Dem.) said that such men as Buck-Mr. YEAMAN (Dem.) saturates one could not transfer to the rebellion the arms to be furnished under this bill, which merely provided for raising volunteers, as has been done in other States, and which the Constitution authorized. They have allowed under generals appointed and were to be placed under generals appointed and commissioned by the President. The gentleman trust such Union officers.
Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, said the bill, as originally introduced by him, proposed a force for home protection, but it had been so altered by the Senate as to make the volunteers perform

by the Senate as to make the volunteers perform duty everywhere for the United States.

Mr. OLIN said that Kentucky had made many sacrifices for the Union, and it would be unwise and ungenerous to imply that we distrust the loyaity of the people of that State. We should encourage them by every proper means to maintain with us the cause in which we are mutually engaged.

Mr. GRIDER (U.), of Kentucky, briefly spoke of the necessity for passing the bill to defend the border of Kentucky. If, he said, you give us this measure, we will raise for the Government a sufficient number of men to overswe the enemy, and, if he comes, conquer him. The patriotism of the people on the border will not falter as long as a star remains on our banner. meins on our banner.
The Senate amendment was agreed to, so the bill

The Senate amenument was appeared as passed both houses.
The House acted on the Senate amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill.
Mr. POTTER (Rep.), of Wisconsin, introduced a hill, which was passed, that the State of Wisconsin hill, which was passed, that the State of Wisconsin hill, which was passed, that the State of th oill, which was passed, that the State of Wisconsin he made a part of the ninth judicial circuit of the United States. The House then adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, February 4, 1863. SENATE.

e Allentown Bank.
Messrs STEIN and MOTT presented remon-rances against the rebuilding of dams on the upper action of the Lehigh Navigation.
Mr. STARK presented several remonstrances section of the Lehigh Navigation.
Mr. STARK presented several remonstrances against releasing the Lehigh Navigation from the obligation to rebuild the dams above Mauch Chunk.

Bills Introduced.
Mr. STARK, a bill to incorporate the Bank of Scranton. Also, a supplement to the Washington gomery county.

Mr. McSHERRY, a bill empowering the commissioners of Adams county to levy a tax to pay bounties to volunteers.
On motion of Mr. SERRILL, it was ordered that 3,000 copies in English, and 500 in German, of the report of the commissioners to revise the revenue laws, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. REILLY called up the House bill to change the piace of holding elections in Porter township, Schuylkill county, which was ruled out of order by the Speaker, the courts having power.

On motion of Mr. STEIN, the bill relative to landlords and tenants was passed to third reading and postponed.

On motion of Mr. CLYMER, the House bill to authorize the Reading Gas Company to increase its capital stock, was considered and passed finally. Bills Considered. nnally.

On motion of Mr. CLYMER, the bill relative to ground rents in the city of Reading was considered and passed finally.

The Senate having no further business before it,

The House was called to order by Speaker CESSNA at the usual hour, after which the Clerk read the journal of yesterday. read the journal of yesterday.

Resolutions Offered.

Mr. BECK offered a resolution of inquiry that the Governor be requested to communicate to this House whether any member of the Legislature of this State has been appointed, or now holds office under the United States during his services in the State. Laid over for one day.

Mr. McCULLOCH, one that the Committee on the Militia System are hereby instructed to report a hill thoroughly reorganizing the militia system of this State. Agreed to.

Mr. McCUY, a joint resolution that, if the Senate concur, this Legislature adjourn on the 25th day of March next, at 12 o'clock Mr., sine die.

Laid over for one day.

Hills Reported.

Laid over for one day.

BHIS Reported.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS (Committee Judiciary, General) reported, with amendments, a bill relating to actions of slander against husband and wife.

Mr. BROWN, (Northumberland.) from the same committee, as committed, an act authorizing the Supreme Court and the several Courts of Common Pleas to renew and extend the charters of corporations. tions.
Mr. JOHNSON, (same committee,) with amendposes.

Mr. MAGEE, (Corporations,) as committed, an act incorporating the Loan Association of the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. McMURTRIE, from the same committee, as Mr. Bichi Ori Info. 125 at the same committee, as committee, an act to legalize degrees conferred and diplomas granted to the graduates of the college of Dental Surgeons of the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. HUTOHMAN, (Roads, Bridges, and Canals), as committed, an act to authorize the Willow Grove and Germantown Plank Road Company to issue preferred stock.

Bills in Place.

Bills in Place.

Mr. KERNS, of Philadelphia, read in place a further supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia, providing that hereafter it shall not be lawful for the Councils to elect to the office of police magistrate any alderman who is not a resident of the police district to which he is elected. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

AIT. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, one entitled "a text-to-expulsement to the set consolidating the city. ther supplement to the act consolidating the city Philadelphia." Referred to Committee on Cor-The Duty on Paper. The Senate joint resolution, requesting our Representatives, and instructing our Senators in Congress, to vote in favor of the repeal of the duty on paper, was taken up and passed finally.

Adjourned. New Jersey Legislature-Important TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4 .- Mr. Randolph, of Hud-

gon, introduced a joint series of resolutions in the Senate this afternoon, of which the following is a Senate this afternoon, of which the following is a synopsis:

The first recites the pledges made by Congress on the 25th day of July, 1861, in which, among other things, it was declared that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, with the rights and equality under it, unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought to cease. Relying on these assurandees, New Jersey had freely and fully, without conditions and without delay, contributed her sons and means to the assistance of the Federal Government.

The second resolution urges upon the President and Congress a return and adherence to the original policy of the Administration as the only means, under the blessing of God, by which the adhering States can be required in action, the Union restored, and the nation saved.

ing the Federal Government; against the creation of new States by the division of existing ones; against the confiscation and seizure of property without judicial process; against the power assumed in the proclamation of the President made Jan. 1, 1863, by which the slaves are set free; against every exercise of power upon the part of the Federal Government not clearly given and expressed in the Constitution.

Fourth. While New Jersey has promptly yielded to the calls of the Government, it has been out of no lurking animosity to the South, nor with a disposition to deprive her people of their rights or property, but simply to assist in maintaining the Federal Constitution; but at no time has she not been willing to terminate the war peacefully and honorably. tution; but at no time has she not been willing to terminate the war peacefully and honorably. The fifth resolution deems the suggesting of plans for peace inexpedient until some assurances are given that such plans and efforts would not be mis-construed, but be accepted by the South as a means of settlement, honorable alike to both contending parties.

These resolutions may be regarded as the sentiments of the Legislature, and will, no doubt, be

From California. MSAN FRANCISCO. Feb. 4.—The crew are being ship ped for the steamer Saginaw, preparatory to de-

parture to the Mexican coast, to protect An The steamer Oregon leaves for Mexican ports torow, with a quantity of machinery for working morrow, with a quantity of machinery for working the mines. Mr. Robinson, of Guaymas, who is now here, has ordered \$250,000 worth of machinery to be shipped in March.

Everything indicates a large emigration to Northwestern Mexico during the coming spring. Several hundred Secessionists have gone, or soon will leave for Guaymas for the purpose of crossing Sonora and Chihuahua into Texas. One party, including Judge Stanwick and Dan Showalter, had reached the Rio Grande when last heard from. SHOCKING ACCIDENT. - William Smith. SHOCKING ACCIDENT.— William Smith, aged 38 years, employed as a stevedore, received a very severe compound fracture of bis right leg, by falling down the hold of the ship Napoleon at Racstreet wharf, yesterday morning. The unfortunate man was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The attending physicians at this institution considered it necessary to amputate the broken limb, but the sufferer would not permit it to be done. He was therefore conveyed to his home.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. Рипланеврила. Feb. 4. 1863. The rebel news of a successful attack on our blockading fleet off Charleston caused considerable excitement on the street to-day, and not a little alarm. But the wording and the contrariety in the statements of the severa ing and the contrarrety in the statements of the several despatches, soon quicted operators, and it is generally looked upon as an enormous canard, set affoat by speculators, or that the result of the contest is as greatly in our favor as the Southern newspapers try to make it appear in theirs. The effect on the market was to unsettle everything for awhile. Gold opened at the closing price of yesterday (154), but under the stimulus of the "exciting news," flew up to 157%, falling off to 155%, and closing steady at 156%. Old demands rose to 154. fell to 152, and closed at the former figure. Governmen ten to 10.2, and to see at the former lagre. Overnment eccurities suffered temporarily, but they close at yea-terday's figures, with considerable activity in the one-year certificates, which are worth 94. The aspect of the money market continues unchanged.

Business at the Stock Exchange was mostly confined o bonds, holders of shares being generally unwilling o part with them to the weak buyers. Governments close firm. State fives were active at 105½. New city sixes sold at 115—the old at 108½@109. Lenigh Valley bonds sold at 115½. Reading sixes were steady, 1870s rising one per cent. Pennsylvania Railroad first mort-gage were in demand at 120—second do. at 116, the latter an advance of 1½. Allegheny county (railroad) sixes sold at 55. North Pennsylvania sixes at 91. Long Island sixes at 104. Camden and Amboy of 1883 at 104½. Schuyikill Navigation sixes 1882 were active at 70-a decline or 2. Elmira sevens fell off 1 per cent. 110 was paid for Philadelphia and Erie sixes. Sunbury and Erie sevens at 114. Norristown Rallroad sixes at 115. Reading Railroad shares opened at 45, closing with that bid: Philadelphia sold at 342; Catawissa preferred sold at 23; Little Schuylkill at 43%-an advance of % Minebill sold at 54%; Elmira at 39-a decline of ½; the preferred fell ½; Pennsylvania fell off ½; Beaver Meadow sold at 67½; Harrisburg at 68; Huntingdon and Broad Top at 21-an advance of 1; Camden and Atlanite at 12. Passenger Railways were steady. Seventeenth and Nineteenth sold at 11%; Fifth and Sixth at 57%; Tenth and Eleventh rose 1; Girard College %; Chestnut and

Walnut 1/4; Morris Canal preferred rose 1/4. Schuylkil wantu 221 moirts Cana preserved vosc 24. Schriften Navigation sold at 5½; Susquehanna Canal at 6½; Le-high Navigation terip at 34½, the shares at 50½. New Creek Coal sold at ½; Delaware Mutual Insurance at 30; Pennsylvania Mining at 2; Corn Exchange Bank at 29½; Girard at 40½; Western at 60. The market closed disease. 20, 200 (50) in bank and 1, 500 charge character. steady-891,000 in bonds and 1,600 shares changing

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as United States Sixes, 1881 United States 7 3-10 Note We have received the following statement of the de posits and coinage at the United States Mint for the month

Gold deposits from all sources 8370,636 83 195 00 No. of pieces. SILVER COINAGE. ... 35,200 17,798 04 35,203

RECAPITULATION. 4.685.223 \$80,172 09 ver the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the week ending

January 31, 1863: last ... 58,150 14 101,636 09 110,787 03 .13,912 01 53.596 01

stock.
Hudson River stock was very firm, and rose & percent.
The earnings for January are very large, Huson River stock was very firm, and rose & peccent. The carnings for January are very large,
\$155,000.

Pacific Mail is quoted 16514, Panama 184@185.

Canton is quoted 260077; Cumberland, 19020; Delawave and Hudson, 130@132; Pennsylvania Coal, 130@
131.

The Border State bonds are dull, and rather lower.

Missouris sold at 633; North Carollinas, 74.

Governments are firmer. The sixes of 1881 rose is percent. The six per cent. certificates are steady, with
sales at 94@3414.

Gold commenced at 16516 and suddenly went to 1874. sales at 946944.
Gold commenced at 155% and suddenly went to 157%, but was lower afterwards.
The fluctuations in gold are rendered more rapid by the report of a disaster to Government vessels off Churleston. Early in the day there were sales at 155, 156, then at 157%, and at the close there are sellers at 1531/ 3814. American silver is quoted at 147@150.
American silver is quoted at 147@150.
Dutiable Demand notes are firm at 1541/@15412.
The money market is not very active, though rates are orety well established at 6@7 per cent. with more dong at 7 per cent.
There is an abundance of outside capial, and this partially counterbalances the closeness of le banks.

Exchange on London is unsettled and nominal at 173 @ 175 for first-class bankers.

U S 6s cpns '81... 944. 944. Catawissa R... 7 74. 75. 15 75. 15 75. 16 7 Phil 6s old. ex in 108% 109 | 100 new ex in 11.1 | 115/4 | 116/5 | 106 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | Minehill R. 54
Harrisburg R. 67
Wilmington R. Lehigh Nay 68,
Do shares, 59
Do scrip 34
Cam & Amb R. 50
Phila & Erie 68, 119
Sun & Erie 78, 119
Sun & Erie 78, 129
Do bonds, 103
Delaware Div.
Do bonds.
Spruce-street R. 16
Chestnut-st R. 544
Arch-street R. 27
Race-street R. 11
Tenth-street R. 33