The Press.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS

For SATURDAY, February 21st, has just been issued, and is for sale at the counter of *The Press*. The following are some of its principal contents:

ENGRAVING.—Guerillas Firing on the United States Transports in the Nassau River, Florida.

ORIGINAL STORY.—Gloom and Glare.

POETRY.—In The Battle; Her and Him; The Soldier's Letter; The Brave at Home; Tastings of Punch.

EDITORIALS.—Message of the Governor; Foreign Summary; The Death of Mr. Wager; New York Loyalty; Passage of the Currency Bill; Loyalty; Trouble among the New York Democracy; Milner Gibson on the Rebellion; Mr. Seward; the Political Reaction.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Special Despatches for *The Press*.

LETTERS FROM OCCASIONAL.—All the Letters of "Occasional," written during the past week, are published in *The War Press*.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.
SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.
ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
NEW ARMY SYSTEM.
NEW YORK LETTERS.
LETTER FROM GENERAL FREMONT.
STATES IN REBELLION.
THE PIRATE ALABAMA.
MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.
GENERAL TOM THUMB'S RECEPTION.
WIT AND HUMOR.
AGRICULTURE.—A comfortable Bed for Animals; Fecundity of Hens; About Hops, &c, &c.
THE MONEY, PRODUCE, AND CATTLE MARKETS.
MISCELLANEOUS.—Forrest in the Green Room; Important Seizures; Statistics of Free Masons; Sinking of the Hatteras; Noble Letters from General Roseccans; American Paper Currency; Letter from George Francis Train; Artemus Ward's Lecture; Philadelphia Intelligence, &c., &c.

The War Press, containing, as it does, a complete digest of the events of the week, and a complete chronicle, is the best paper which can be sent to the soldier. It will not only impart to him the latest news, but also, by its admirable selections of stories, sketches, wit and humor, &c., it will while away many a lonely hour.

Copies of the paper, ready for mailing, can be obtained at the counter of the *The Press* for five cents.

The Ice Breaking.

We are disposed to give a great deal of importance to the rumors that are coming to us from Northern Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina. There seems to be a rebellion against the rebellion. The State Legislatures have recently passed conscription bills of the most oppressive character, extending their conscription more particularly into the districts of Tennessee that have hitherto been devoted to the Union. This is being enforced with hardening severity. We should suppose, from the charming narratives that occasionally creep into our Northern journals from the Southern papers, that the Southern people were united, that such things as dissension and a want of harmony were never known, and that throughout the South there was but one thought—the grand determination to die, rather than submit to a hateful Yankee tyranny. Whatever the Southern newspapers may think, it is evident their feelings are not shared by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. He does not believe in the fascinating rhetoric of his followers, nor is he quite disposed to close his eyes to self-evident facts. In many parts of the South, and more particularly in the States where the Union sentiment lingered the longest, there have been armed outbreaks against the Southern power. The conscription has been resisted, and men have been slain in the effort to enforce it. This is common. The cases are not isolated. The disaffection extends through wide districts—affecting whole States, and requiring the strong arm of the military power to enforce obedience. In Northern Alabama and Mississippi a reign of terror is said to be existing. In every twenty miles a recruiting colonel is in command, and armed men assist him to drag the people from their homes, and compel them to fight against the flag they love. This district has always been warmly attached to the Union. Its citizens repressed every attempt at secession and treason until they were themselves repressed by a superior power. They have lands and cotton, and negroes and money—they are men of wealth and influence. Under the pretence of enforcing the State conscription laws the rebels are punishing them with merciless severity, and Corinth, a military post in the hands of the Federal army, is now a refuge for thousands of fugitives of all ages and conditions. They are exiles themselves—their homes are in the hands of the spoiler.

Eastern Tennessee is the Piedmont of the Southern persecution. On the sides of her mountains the bones of slaughtered Union martyrs lie scattered and cold. Men have died for their faith, and the sword of the military executioner is dripping with their blood. When this caused the conscription began, and those who had been compelled by the stern power of the bayonet to own their allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, were now compelled to take up the bayonet and fight battles against the flag they loved and the republic they acknowledged. There were rebellions and outbreaks—meetings in the mountains and conspiracies; bridges were burned, railroad tracks were mysteriously taken up; and when the rebel flag was borne among them no words of joy greeted its followers. The mountains and rivers were between them and succor, and the rebels crushed them. The effort was protracted and fearful, but it succeeded, and all we know of the fate of hundreds of America's best and bravest sons, is the occasional narrative of a fugitive victim, and the whispered confirmation of the Southern newspapers. In North Carolina and Georgia there are other evidences of disaffection and rebellion. Here they have assumed a more formidable shape, and the general in command of the department speaks of "expeditions" having been sent against them. These expeditions, no doubt, did their work very effectually. What could be expected from men far away from any Union army, surrounded on all sides by the flames of treason, and under the iron hand of military despotism? Their history is one of those sacred and sublime examples of heroism that the world never sees. It must have been the desperation of loyalty that prompted them to such a mad undertaking; but let us honor their memories and their courage, though their names may never be known to us, and the story of their self-sacrificing valor never written, as we honor heroism and devotion in whatever cause exhibited.

It is not so much as mere records of bravery and devotion and self-sacrifice, that we speak of these occurrences in the South. To us they have a higher meaning. The ice is breaking. The long night of slavery has passed—the sunlight of Freedom floods a thousand hills and streams, and this vast, bleak, ice-bound rebellion is melting. The people have experienced war and suffering and hardships; they see that no possible result can come from it beyond the aggrandizement of bad, ambitious men; the perpetuation of an infamous institution; burdens of debt and dreadful memories that generations will not efface. It is no wonder they rise against their taskmasters and oppressors—the men who have deceived, betrayed, and murdered them. We welcome their efforts with joy, and honor them as men whom Americans for all time will delight to honor. A little longer and all will be well. The gathering strength of the Government will soon be hurled upon them, and then our suffering brothers will be relieved and their enemies overthrown.

Napoleon's Invasion of England.

NAPOLEON is a grim jester. Whenever he ventures upon the humorous, his performance is as heavy as that of an elephant dancing on the tight rope. He has lately presided, in Paris, at the distribution of rewards to the French exhibitors in the London Exhibition of 1862, and, in his speech, burst out into the following bit of fun: "Behold, then, the realization of our long-threatened invasion of British soil!" Here there was a momentary silence, because the audience were not quick at taking the joke. The Emperor relaxed the muscles of his face, to show that he was mirthsome, and proceeded: "I am happy to reward the bravest of the brave. In fact, we have crossed the Channel, and invaded the English soil—[*great sensation*]—not with arms which carry ruin, but with those implements which carry prosperity and comfort." He went on, then, more seriously, to brag of having borrowed from England "that spirit of liberty which, being extended to all opinions, insures the development of all interests."

These are high-sounding phrases, to which Lord RUSSELL attached so much weight that he despatched a special message to M. DROUYN D LHUYS, NAPOLEON's head man at present, expressing the admiration and gratitude of the British Government for such noble sentiments. NAPOLEON, in truth, is the very Joseph Surface of modern politics. He always breathes the most elevated and moral sentiments, even while acting in the worst manner. He talks of constitutional liberty, at a time when French newspapers are "cautioned" at the rate of two a week, and when, after having granted MICHEL LEVY, the Paris publisher, full license to produce the DUC D'AUMALE's "Histoire du Princes de Conde, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries," his Prefect of Police has seized and confiscated the whole edition, on the eve of publication. Where, while such things are done, is that fine "spirit of liberty" which NAPOLEON had imported from England? Was the *ad valorem* duty upon it so high, that the French Government cannot afford to take the said "spirit" out of bond?

AT a recent meeting in New York, a person named MAHONY made the following remark:

"If Secretary Stanton and those men who have causelessly deprived American citizens of their liberty, *should die upon their beds a natural death*, it will be owing to the forbearance of the American people." [Applause.]

This MAHONY is among the number of pure and innocent men that have been imprisoned by the tyrant LINCOLN. He now preaches revolution and assassination, and yet is at liberty. Can there be any better evidence of the strength and forbearance of the General Government than the impunity granted to men who proclaim opinions like those of this miserable demagogue?

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1863.

Another week's labor, such as we have had since the opening of this month, will dispose of all, or nearly all, the measures necessary to facilitate and strengthen the Administration in its war operations. Within a few days, there is less disposition to delay legislation on the part of the few leaders of the minority, lately so busy in their opposition tactics. Bills that I supposed would be severely antagonized and delayed, are fairly debated and promptly passed. The cause of this changed feeling is, undoubtedly, the conviction that the only way to finish the rebellion is to sustain the Administration. After trying every expedient, every alternative, and denunciation that mere party interest could suggest, the leaders have come to the conclusion that there is danger to all their hopes by persisting in this sort of warfare; and that a few more such demonstrations as that which took place in the House on the bill to enroll the negroes, and in the Senate on the Missouri Emancipation bill, will leave the impression on the minds of their friends that their opposition is not only opposition to the Administration, but, also, to the country. No stronger evidence of the zeal and forethought of the Administration could be presented than the acquiescence in its general policy by the majority of both Houses of Congress and the sudden moderation of its adversaries. Every department has met the special questions and duties arising out of the war with courage and with prudence. The financial programme of Mr. Chase—the diplomatic triumphs of Mr. Seward—the practical and thorough recommendations of the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton—the reports of Mr. Welles, urging not only the increase of the Navy, but the authorization of letters of marque, in the spirit of the bill which passed the Senate yesterday—the masterly opinions of the Attorney General on the numerous problems of these novel times—the activity of the Postmaster General in the midst of the increased duties resulting from the vast additions to the mails from the correspondence of the army, and the necessity of arresting the circulation of disloyal papers, and the practical propositions of the Secretary of the Interior, who toils to develop the priceless resources of our outlying domain—all these stupendous subjects requiring the utmost research, industry, and experience, have been embodied in bills before Congress, or have prompted the vigorous action of the Executive. It is something to know that the most of these acts of the Government have been seconded and sustained by Congress and the people; and it is a matter worthy of record that, though vehemently opposed a bill first, there is now a very general disposition to assist instead of retarding their operation.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1863.

The Banks Transports.

A statement was presented in the Senate to-day from CHARLES H. HASWELL, one of the commissioners to examine the vessels of the Banks Expedition, protesting against the imputation made against himself in that business. In the case of the Jersey Blue, which put into Hilton Head for repairs, having parted with one of the down bolts of her boiler in a heavy sea, he submits that he should not be held responsible for not knowing the absolute resistance of a piece of metal by a visual examination of its exterior surface. The Quincy ran into port with a blister on one of the furnace, a defect not discoverable until the application of heat, the plate also having passed the examination of boiler maker and engineer. In the case of the Niagara, it was said to be impossible, with thirty other examinations on hand, to give the frame of the vessel a full examination. He had last summer examined her, since which time her owner had expended eight or ten thousand dollars in repairs, and made certain suggested improvements. He reported her fit for the navigation of short sea routes, lakes, and sounds.

Provost Marshal.

Lieut. Col. DOSTER, of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been relieved as provost marshal of this city, and is ordered to rejoin his regiment. Captain DUNN, of the 1st New York Cavalry, and quartermaster on Gen. MARTINDALE'S staff, has been appointed provost marshal.

Appointments Confirmed.

The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations of consuls:

Charles Gilbert Wheeler, Missouri, at Nuremburg; Noah L. Wilson, Indiana, at La Union, San Salvador; J. C. Howard, Pennsylvania, at San Juan del Sur; Deodat Brasher, Maine, at Pernambuco, Brazil; F. Crosby, Kentucky, at Geneva; Wm. E. Phelps, Illinois, at St. Petersburg; Wm. W. Thomas, Jr., Maine, at Gottenburg; James Smith, Illinois, at Dundee; W. R. G. Mellen, Massachusetts, at Port Louis, Mauritius.

G. M. Arny, of Kansas, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico.

Elwood Evans, of Washington Territory, Secretary of that Territory.

Senus Robbins, of the District of Columbia, to be Register of Wills for the county of Washington.

Alfred M. Wood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to be the collector of internal revenue for the Second district of the State of New York.

James Mann, of Maine, to be additional paymaster of volunteers.

THE SOUTHERN COAST.

A Heavy Storm—Departure of the Nahant and Two Steamers for the South—A Flag of Truce.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 17.—An easterly storm commenced last night, with rain. At this A. M. the wind changed to northeast, and has blown fresh all day.

The iron-clad Nahant left here at 6 o'clock last evening, for the South, under convoy.

The steamers Canonicus and Nellie Baker started for the South last evening, and when twenty miles outside Cape Henry the storm commenced, and they both returned.

Flag-of-truce boat New York, left for City Point at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

Military Investigation—Payment of the Troops.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A military commission is now in session at St. Louis for the investigation of the administration of affairs at Island No. 10 and New Madrid. All the despatches sent from here to the newspapers in regard to the matter have been taken in charge by the military authorities.

The steamer Rush taken to Memphis to-day a large amount of greenbacks for the payment of Gen. Grant's troops. The Government has sent within a month nearly thirty millions, enough, it is said, to pay all the soldiers in that quarter.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 18.—The Democratic State Convention which met here to-day is the largest ever assembled.

Gen. Phelps, of Colsburg, was elected president.

An informal ballot for Governor showed that of the 455 votes cast Thomas H. Seymour had a majority over all. This result was received with wild enthusiasm.

Shipping of the Europa.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The steamer Europa sailed at noon for Liverpool, with nearly $275,000 in specie.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Position and Movements of the Rebels—Trouble Among the Sutlers—Seizure of Unauthorized Goods—Abuses in the Quartermaster's Department—Courts Martial.

WASHINGTON, Feb 18.—From the statements of persons who have returned from the Rappahannock, it appears that the rebels are working with great energy and industry. They have thrown up two lines of breastworks opposite to Falmouth, on the low grounds near the river, and are continuing them along the river bank in front of Fredericksburg. Jackson's force is said to be back of the first range of hills, two miles south of Fredericksburg. The smoke of a large camp fire was yesterday plainly seen, and the woods are rapidly disappearing in that vicinity. The rebel headquarters are plainly seen from our side through a powerful glass. The position is two miles S. S. W. from Fredericksburg.

There is trouble among the sutlers. Gen. Patrick, the provost marshal general, being engaged in rigorously carrying out the new order. A large cargo of unauthorized sutler's stores was recently seized at Belle Plain and confiscated.

Col. Ambrose Thompson yesterday discovered new abuses in the Quartermaster's Department at Acquia Creek, and promptly applied the remedy. Contraband whisky, valued at $1,000, was among the forfeitures.

The court-martial trials for desertion are kept very quiet. There is a determination to make examples of some, if not all, of those convicted.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Hostages Imprisoned—Attempt to Break Jail—Cumberland River cleared of the Rebels—Cotton Lands Overflowed.

NASHVILLE, February 18.—By order of General Mitchell, G. W. Donegan and W. H. Calhoun, two wealthy rebels of this city, were to day arrested and confined in the penitentiary, as hostages for the safe return within the Federal lines of John A. Geltz and T. T. Tabb, Union men now held by the rebels at Chattanooga.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by the rebel prisoners to escape from the penitentiary last night. One man was mortally wounded, and another captured.

The Cumberland river is cleared of rebels between Clarksville and Nashville.

The river is much swollen, and still rising. The cotton lands are overflowed.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—Advices from below state that the rebels at Port Hudson are communicating with the Gulf by way of Atchafalaya river. The Queen of the West, as soon as she is repaired, will interrupt that movement.

One million bales of cotton are below Helena, awaiting General Grant's permission to ship them.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.—A party of guerillas fired into the ram Dick Fulton, at Cypress bend, and killed several of her crew. She was towing south, and would have been captured, but was saved by the gunboat Rattler.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Another Gunboat Passes the Batteries at Vicksburg—News from Port Hudson—Unsuccessful Attack by Guerillas.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A special despatch from Memphis, dated yesterday, says that the new Monitor gunboat Indianola ran the blockade at Vicksburg on Friday night.

In spite of the precautions taken, the rebels discovered the Indianola, and the various batteries vied with each other in their efforts to sink the gunboat. She, however, passed down safely.

The Indianola carries two big guns in a turret. She is new, measures 542 tons, and was built at Cincinnati.

STATES IN REBELLION.

The Richmond Dispatch on the War and John Van Buren—Union Troops at Newport News—General Price and a New Department—An Intercepted Rebel Order.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 18.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 17th, says editorially, that the North are fighting as much for preservation as for Southern subjugation. The time when the National Government sought to extinguish the South has passed, and the further prosecution of the war is to save the North from the avalanche of ruin which the success of the Southern cause must precipitate. It argues that our manufactories would tumble into ruins, and our ships and commerce rot, if the South should accomplish its objects, and predicts that a city rivalling those of the North would spring up in the South, and the present fountains of revenue to the North be transferred to the South.

In another article, the same paper denounces John Van Buren for turning a political somersault, and repudiates all idea of mediation, recognition, and intervention as tending to a relaxation of the efforts in filling up the ranks of the army. It calls for the rallying of the whole physical force of the South, as the present time is the most critical period of the war. Every man should be at his post. The conscription law has been faithfully executed in Virginia, and should be executed with equal fidelity in every other State. The enrolling officers should do their duty with searching and unshrinking energy.

Information has been received by the rebel forces near Williamsburg that on Sunday a large force of National troops were landing at Newport News.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Crisis* states that a telegram announces that a new appointment has been made for Gen. Holmes' district, and that Sterling Price will be placed in active command of all troops in that department, taking with him all the Mississippi regiments now in the army of the West.

AN INTERCEPTED REBEL ORDER.

The following is a copy of an intercepted rebel order. It shows the steps taken to secure the services of dismissed officers from the rebel service:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, NEAR RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: A communication has been received from the adjutant and inspector general's office to the effect that Corbin E. Crutchfield, of Company E, 9th Virginia Cavalry, has been dismissed from the service, by order of the Secretary of War. If C. E. Crutchfield be between the age of 18 and 40 years, and be fitted by his life for service in the infantry, you will forward him to this camp as a conscript.

Yours respectfully, JAS. H. BUFORD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant.

Capt. A. C. FLEET, Fleetwood Academy, King and Queen's county.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN KENTUCKY.

Convention of Rebel Sympathizers—They are Dispersed by Col. Gilbert—A Noble Speech.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 18.—[Special to the Cincinnati *Commercial*.]—The rebel sympathizers assembled here, to-day, for the ostensible purpose of making nominations for the August election. The House of Representatives, by a decided vote, having refused the use of the hall, they rented the theatre. Delegates from forty counties were present. David Merriweather was elected chairman, and, on taking the chair, he said that he hoped that the Convention would do nothing that good loyal citizens should not do. Meantime, a regiment of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, formed in front of the theatre. When the roll of counties was about to be called, Col. Gilbert caused to be read the following order:

Reliable information having been received at these headquarters that a number of rebel spies and emissaries are in the city, it is ordered that all persons now here not residents, or members of the Legislature, or officers of the State Government, shall forthwith leave their names at these headquarters, accompanied with satisfactory references as to their loyalty to the Government.

Colonel Gilbert took the stand and said, that to facilitate the proceedings and save the Convention trouble, he will take down the names of the names of the delegates as they were called. He said there are those here who are known to be rebels of the worst kind. Under the disguise of the name of Democrats you have assembled here with the hope to perfect your designs, but it will not do. Repudiated by the Legislature, who have refused you the use of their hall, and the Democratic newspapers scorn and disown you, there is no use of your holding Conventions in Kentucky. None but men of undoubted loyalty to the Government will be allowed to run for any office. Such meetings as this you shall not hold within the limits of my command, and to avoid difficulty you will disperse from your homes, and in future desist from all such attempts to precipitate civil war upon your State.

After Col. Gilbert had spoken an effort was made to offer resolutions, which were respectfully declined by Col. Gilbert.

The body then adjourned. Some excitement prevails in the city, but no noise.

EMPIRE OF CHINA.

Arrival of Chinese in California—Latest from China—Demand for American Tonnage—Export of Cotton—Markets, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Arrived, steamer St. Louis, from Panama; ship Wm. Lindsay, from Liverpool; ship Henry Brigham, from Hong Kong; ship Hornet, from New York; brig Josephine, from Rio. Sailed, ship General Lee, for Hong Kong.

The ship Henry Brigham brings 250 Chinese passengers.

A severe rain storm prevails throughout the State. No business is doing, and there is a general death of trade.

The Henry Brigham brings advices from Hong Kong to the 25th of December. The steamer Tynemouth arrived there on the 24th, in forty-six days from this port—a poor commencement for the new British steam line.

The ship Rattler arrived at Hong Kong on the 20th. There was an improved demand for American tonnage. Bread, beef, and pork were unsaleable. Anthracite coal is scarce. Purchases of black teas for America were continued. Sugar had advanced. Exchange on London £4 9s. 3d.

The export of cotton to England was increasing.

The discipline of the Chinese soldiers upon the European mode was progressing, and there was a prospect of success in the movement to create efficient native troops.

BOARD OF REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.

SECOND DAY.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18.

The Board of Revenue Commissioners met again this morning, Hon. Henry D. Moore in the chair.

Allowance for Stationery, &c.

Mr. Bigham moved that ten dollars be allowed each member for stationery and newspapers and stationery. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Miller, Maylard, Lowry, and Cummings participated, the motion of Mr. Bigham was agreed to.

Inaccurate Returns.

The returns from the counties of Carbon, Luzerne, Philadelphia, Wayne, McKean, Cameron, and Potter having been reported incorrect, a circular with blanks was ordered to be sent to the commissioners of those counties, to be filled up in a proper manner. The returns from the city of Philadelphia were inaccurate in that the blanks for the representation of the number of pleasure carriages, &c., were not filled. Inaccuracies of a similar nature occurred in other returns rep. rted.

The commissioners of the counties of Fulton, Armstrong, Bedford, Greene, Huntingdon, and Juniata had made no returns.

Preparation of a Tabular Statement.

Messrs. Waddell, Nice, and Brown were appointed a committee to prepare a tabular statement showing the aggregate amount fixed for the several counties by the Revenue Boards of 1857 and 1862, and the amount shown by the County Commissioners' return to this Board, and that five hundred copies be printed for the use of the Board.

A Final Report.

Mr. Nice moved that the committee appointed yesterday to prepare the final report of the Board, be instructed to report the final report of the Board. It was thought highly necessary that the committee be appointed immediately, as the Board was waiting to see the views of the committee.

Agreed to.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1863.

SENATE.

The Vice President.

The Secretary, Col. John W. Forney, presented a communication from the Vice President, stating that he should be absent for the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, Hon. Solomon Foot, of Vermont, was chosen *President pro tem.*

Memorial.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented a memorial from the inspectors in the Boston Custom House, asking for increased compensation.

U. S. Courts in Indiana.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Indiana, called up the bill to change the time of holding the United States Courts in Indiana. It was passed.

Crew of the Monitor.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution to compensate the crew of the United States steamer Monitor, for loss of clothing &c. Passed.

Medical Officers in the Navy.

Mr. KENNEDY (U.), of Maryland, introduced a bill concerning the rank of medical officers in the United States Navy. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Rhode Island, introduced a bill to amend the act to signalize the grade of line officers in the United States Navy. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, asked that they be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to amend the act for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts.

Also, from the same committee, a letter from the Secretary of War covering a letter from Charles H. Haswell, in relation to the Banks expedition. Ordered to be printed.

Payment of Soldiers.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution to facilitate the payment of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals and convalescent camps. The resolution directs the paymaster general to take measures for their payment within thirty days after the passage of the resolution.

Midshipmen.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, called up the bill to regulate the appointment of midshipmen in the navy. Passed.

Credentials of Mr. Henderson.

Mr. WILSON (U.), of Missouri, presented the credentials of Hon. John B. Henderson, elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Missouri, to fill the vacancy expiring on the 4th of March next.

Claims for Damages.

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, called up the bill for the settlement of the claims for damages done by the Union troops. The bill provides for three Commissioners, one a solicitor, to hear and examine all such claims, and claims for property taken by the Union troops, and that there shall be advertised publicly, and shall be presented within twelve months, a report of all paid on account of slaves taken or escaping; the finding of the Commissioners to be reported to Congress through the Secretary of War. The bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Fortifications.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, called up the bill making appropriations for fortifications.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, said he thought that the events of this war and improvements of naval warfare had shown the inefficiency of these fortifications, and as at present advised, he should vote against the bill.

No amendments were offered, and the bill was passed.

Pacific Railroad.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Iowa, called up the bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific Railroad and its branches at 5 feet 3 inches instead of 5 feet eight and a half inches. This was discussed at some length by Messrs. Latham, Pomeroy, Grimes, Harlan, and others.

Mr. KING (Rep.) moved to amend so as to make the gauge six feet. Rejected.

The bill was then passed—yeas 26, nays 9.

A Military Road.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, called up the bill donating land to Michigan and Wisconsin for a military road. It was passed.

District of Columbia Courts.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.) called up the bill organizing the courts of the District of Columbia.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment, which was adopted, abolishing the Orphans' Court for the county of Washington, District of Columbia, and transferring the jurisdiction to the probate courts for the bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee. He said there had been no petition from any District asking for any change, and he understood the bill met the opposition of nearly all lawyers in the District of Columbia. The object of the bill was simply to get rid of the present judges and have new ones appointed. He was opposed to changes in the judiciary, and would never abolish a court to get rid of the judge because he differed in political opinions.

Mr. HARRIS disclaimed any motive of the kind. He would not legislate to turn out any judge; but the judicial system of this District was peculiar. He asked, and Congress has been patching it up since that time, till now it is complicated and confusing.

Mr. SAULSBURY'S motion was rejected—yeas 15, nays 22.

Mr. DAVIS hoped the bill won d be postponed. The members of the bar of the District wished to be heard in remonstrance.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.) thought they ought to have the privilege of being heard. It would be only fair and proper.

Mr. HARRIS said that postponing the bill at this late day of the session would be equivalent to throwing it over till the next session. He understood the bar of the District had been for years asking for such a change as is proposed, and the bar generally would favor it.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Roads and Canals.

The House considered the bill reported by Mr. Maloney, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the Jefferson Railroad Company, being stockholders in the Louisville Bridge Company, the post-road act of 1857 shall not be construed to prohibit the erection of a bridge at the falls of the Ohio by the said company—if that act be construed to apply to this, and also the Maysville and Big Sandy and the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company as far as practicable, and shall authorize the said companies, or either of them, to construct a bridge or bridges across the said river as may be required by the wants of their roads.

Mr. MALLORY (U.), during his explanation, said that this bill was intended to authorize the building of bridges over the mouth of Big Sandy, the only place where, when public safety may require it. There was a party in this Congress who seemed very continuously finding fault with the Administration in the conduct of the war, who was always dissatisfied; but what did they give in lieu of the measures they pursued to deal with the rebels, and also the Maysville and Big Sandy and the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company as far as practicable, and shall authorize the said companies, or either of them, to construct a bridge or bridges across the said river as may be required by the wants of their roads.

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Mr. W. Allen, of Illinois, was that of inflicting a disturbance was repeated in the galleries, he should demand an enforcement of the rules, although he knew this to be a farce.

Mr. NOBLE (Rep.), of Missouri, rising to a question of order, said the Speaker had frequently rebuked the contempt of this House.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied, that the point was not well taken, as his allusion was not to the Speaker.

Mr. DAILY, resuming, said a farce had been going on for the last two years or more, in which he was a party to the Government while professing that they were in favor of the Union. They were all the time saying the expression of the country in the late elections was in favor of peace. But, in this, such pretenders count without their host. The people understood that the rebels were to give no quarter to the rebels. You cannot tell what such partisans favor, but you know they are opposed to the Administration. The people are universally crying out against the war and the Administration are trying to turn matters over to the rebels. It is, in the course of time, will become as despicable as the Tories of the Revolution.

Mr. JULIAN (Rep.), of Indiana, discussed the political affairs of the country, contending that the Democratic policy gave birth to the rebellion. The Democrats only, from Jeff Davis to the most God-forsaken rebels at his heels, were in rebellion to-day. The rebel sympathizers at the North were Democrats. On the other hand, the Republicans had not furnished a single recruit to the rebel cause. The Republicans had not a caucus go hand in hand as naturally as treason and slavery are allied. He argued throughout his speech that the Democratic policy was the ally of treason and rebellion. The Democrats had gained the gratitude of the rebels, while they received the hearty condemnation of every loyal man.

Before he concluded, the hour for taking a recess until 7 o'clock in the evening had arrived.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep.), of New York, introduced a bill to provide and construct a wagon road from West Point, New York, to Cornwall Landing. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. JULIAN (Rep.) resumed his remarks. He said it was because of the remorseless despotism which the Democratic party would certainly establish that he denounced it, and would plead with the President to smite it with all the power of the Government if he would save either his country or himself. The Republic of our fathers at this moment swings in horrid alternation between life and death. To falter or hesitate now is self-destruction. Hopeless of success, he will not meet the crisis. Nothing can save us but the earnest, fearless, and manly efforts of the friends of freedom. The object of the bill was simply to get rid of the present judges and have new ones appointed. He was opposed to changes in the judiciary, and would never abolish a court to get rid of the judge because he differed in political opinions.

Mr. HARRIS disclaimed any motive of the kind. He would not legislate to turn out any judge; but the judicial system of this District was peculiar. He asked, and Congress has been patching it up since that time, till now it is complicated and confusing.

Mr. SAULSBURY'S motion was rejected—yeas 15, nays 22.

Mr. DAVIS hoped the bill won d be postponed. The members of the bar of the District wished to be heard in remonstrance.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.) thought they ought to have the privilege of being heard. It would be only fair and proper.

Mr. HARRIS said that postponing the bill at this late day of the session would be equivalent to throwing it over till the next session. He understood the bar of the District had been for years asking for such a change as is proposed, and the bar generally would favor it.

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

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