The Cobden and Delane Controversy.

Journals on this side of the water are balanced in

favor of the Times' impersonality, and on the other hand maintaining that Mr. Cobden has achieved all

the success he could have desired in exhibiting the

Times and its editor to the world. This view is borne out at last, and Mr. Cobden has undoubtedly

achieved a triumph in making the Times, in the person of Mr. John T. Delane, its editor, amenable, "face to face," to the intelligent and honest sentiment

of England. Mr. Cobden's letters are written with considerable warmth and earnestness, but their sin-

erity and truth are of great value and effect in the

tion, it is extremely difficult to perceive. As we

fairness, and truth, remains with Mr. Bright, what-ever tactical advantage the Times editor may have

at hand in the columns of a monster newspaper. The moment Mr. Delane, from the necessity of the

situation, yielded to the challenge of Mr. Cobden.

he gave the latter a victory which he could not honorably avoid. Mr. Cobden has succeeded in say-

ing what he thought of the Times; has established

candid minds that himself and Mr. Bright were

ieliberately misrepresented, and has held his con-

troversy with the personality of the editor of the

Times. This bad oracle is no longer a mystery, and

has lost something of its prestige. This the world perceives, and the *Times* has been for once defeated

n its sunning by an honest arraignment at the ha

f public opinion.

How the matter is viewed in the gossip of the

great Babel, is best set forth in the correspondence of the Tribune. Of the corrupt relations between the Times and the Ministry, which Mr. Cobden threatens to expose in Parliament, the correspondent says:

Following this we are invited to a sensible expo-

the correspondent, "what the Times did say, and

compare it with this interpretation:
"This language, so often repeated, and so calculated to excite discontent among the poor and half-informed, has really only one intelligible meaning. Reduce the electoral franchise; for when you have done so, you will obtain an Assembly which will seize on the estates of the proprietors of land, AND DIVIDE THEM GRATUITOUSLY AMONG THE FOOR." That is the Times' editorial comment on the Rochdale speeches, and I should like to see a clearer charge put into plainer English. The thing really amounted to an actionable libel, and had it not been promptly met and crushed, there is not a grain of doubt that

ly met and crushed, there is not a grain of doubt that the Times would have persisted in it, and in using it to the infinite damage of the influence of Bright and Cobden. Only those can realize the smount of this who are aware of the immense number of people in England who "never read any other paper" than The Times, who believe in it constitutionally, and

Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright are not what is called

"popular." They have dared to run counter to popular prejudices; they did not see the justice or

posed to the British Government as it is admin

tered, and are radical friends of the American Re

public. Herein are both their advantage and disad-

ment of a journalist to manufacture falsehood with a polish, and diplomatize the truth into a lie, some-

Truth is always master of the facts. Mr. Cobden's

hone tw has, in fine, more ability than the expertness

of The Times. As all true victories are moral, the

triumph in this case must rest with the moral

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

National Union Caucus.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4, P. M.—The National Union members of the Senate met in caucus this after-

For Speaker—John P. Penny, of Allegheny. Chief Clerk—G. W. Hamersly, of Philadelphia.

Assistant Clerk-G. S. Berry, of Erie.
Transcribing Clerks-Butterfield, of Allegheny;

The National Union members of the House also

net this afternoon, and nominated the following

officers, the first four of whom were nominated by

For Speaker-Henry C. Johnson, of Crawford

Chief Clerk—A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon.

Zimmerman, of Butler; and Hill, of Lycoming.

Sergeant at arms—John Martin, of Lancaster. Messenger—P. H. Klashe.

Doorkeeper-Jos. Rebolit.

oon, and made the following nominations:

thing in this extract may be commended:

compare it with this interpretation:"

have already said, the moral victory of courage

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous commi

## nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. AP Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be a selected the selected from the selecte

The Pennsylvania Legislature. The improbability that the opposition i the State Senate will oppose the organization of that body, by denying the right of the Union members to retain the present officers until a new election can be effected. increases with our knowledge of the situation. Public opinion is so strongly against any attempt to oppose the organization, that it would scarcely be made, even were we sure that the sense of propriety would not prevent it. A Union majority in the Senate was so clearly intended by the people that, to use the absence of Senator WHITE as an opportunity for raising the minority to power, would be an insult to the will of the people which will not be forgiven or forgotten. The sixteen gentlemen who compose the opposition will hardly wish to lose the confidence of all upright men among their

own constituents. The nominations in the Union caucuses yesterday we believe to be excellent. Mr. HENRY C. JOHNSON will certainly be the Speaker of the House. If Mr. John P. PENNY'S election is uncertain, that of Mr. HRISTER CLYMER, the Opposition candidate for the Speakership of the Senate. should be impossible. The Union members of the Senate must stand firm, for they have the support of the people.

The New Councils. The organization of the City Councils was quietly effected yesterday, and we have now to see if the old abuses are to end, and honest legislation to begin. The Union majority is able to reform the civic government, and Councils cannot hold another meeting before the work should begin. Mr. LYND, the president of Select Council, has clearly defined, in his opening speech, the principles of impartial and wise legislation, and if these are respected and understood, the citizens of Philadelphia will no longer complain of mismanagement and corruption, and the test of partisanship will no longer affect appointments. Councils should break down all party feeling in the Union ranks, and this can only be done by admitting the loyal Democracy to an equal share in the government. It is certain that the action of Councils will be closely criticised by the people. From the pledges its members have made, and the high personal character of many of them, we have little doubt that the administration of the city affairs for 1864 will be loyal, wise, and energetic.

The Progress of Opinion. The outright and uncompromising progress which the war has made in the general hatred of slavery, has few better illus trations than the appended editorial of the Catholic Telegraph. This journal is edited by Father Purcell, a brother of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, and, along with Dr. BROWNSON'S Review, has taken the leadership of the best class of Catholic opinion: People say that the war is drawing to a close a constitution of hostilities is to be asked for, &c. that a cessation of hostilities is to be asked for, &c. We hope it may be so; but we hope, too, that those who will have the interest of the North in their keeping will insist on the total abolition of slavery. If this be not done, what will we have gained by the war? Allow slavery to raise its head again, and our efforts will have been in vain; deatroy it, root and branch, without merey, without hesitation; destroy branch, without mercy, without hesitation; destroy it with every demonstration of horror for its memory, and we will have gained much by the war. The unity of the nation will be preserved, peace will be on as sure a basis as aught in this world can be, and other nations will not mock us when they point at our battle fields, and say the men of the North died in the contraction for the same compensation for the We commend this idea of compensation

bany Argus : bany Argus:

"If our past has been one of progress, clearly are we row on the road of retrogression. Nor are we compensated when assured that our own political deterioration has purchased the elevation of the bondsmen of the South. That boon, of doubtful value to them, presents fearful problems to us. That European race which has led the civilization of the world through centuries, now invites the African race to share its political rights, and help it in the task of self-government. In such a partnership the standard of our own race must be lowered. The cause of the black man does not call for any such secrifice."

The opinion just quoted will naturally kill

the following, which we take from the Al-

to the editorship of the World.

No such sacrifice is required; no such deterioration is in prospect. Only bad actions. bad institutions, bad laws, degrade a race. Is the Proclamation of Freedom immoral? Has the President committed a crime in proclaiming emancipation? How far have we deteriorated since the soldiers have become liberators, and the slaves freemen? Of what character was the peculiar progress of slavery which led us into such a war as this? What, indeed, would be our

progress if we should try to recover slavery? Still, the opinion we have quoted has some value. It is a perceptible advance upon the spirit that so bitterly assailed the installation of Freedom. Emancipation and Abolition are accepted as thorough-going facts, if they are not embraced as truths. Slavery is abandoned, though not the slaveholder; and the last strategy of the McClellan party turns upon "the antagonism Nevertheless, much has been of races,'

gained. A Congressional correspondent, remembering that Mr. FERNANDO WOOD voted for the House bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for bounties to recruits, and refused to vote for an amendment limiting the said bounties to white men, is bold to say that before many months Mr. Wood will be making war speeches. "Conservative" sentiment has gone to such a low extreme that it has no longer the possibility of catching that popular flood which leads on to fortune. In the progress of things, however, the Peace party may be making war when that great war party, the nation is making peace.

The Troubles in Texas. The news from Texas overbrims with interest. The last message of the rehel Texan Governor, P. R. LUBBUCK, is very extensive, and dwells upon many points which go to prove that the game is up with secession. 3 he wholesale conscription measures advocated by the rebel Congress are extended to yet severer limits in Texas. Rebellion is making its last gasps there. All between the ages of sixteen and sixty must be enrolled. May and December alike must be dragged into the service, to keep the mill of rebeldom agoing. This was commenced a year ago nearly, so that by the law of progress, fresh conscription will half a score cheek by jowl in the rebel ranks of Texas.

They are having a glorious time of it down in Texas! Governor LUBBUCK Waxes confident and grandiloquent. He thinks the Confederacy could well afford to fortify such places as Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and surrender them upon the same terms. Could she, indeed? Let her fortify them, then. The message says that, nearly a year ago, sixty-eight thousand five hundred men were in the Texan service, leaving in the State only twenty-seven thousand men between the ages of sixteen and sixty. The sixty-eight thousand have increased to ninety thousand, and consequently leave but fiftyfive hundred men to repeople the annihilated ranks. How long can rebellion keep itself affoat on such a reserve force Governor Lubbuck speaks of the wants of the soldiers who are battling for their country, and suggests that the Con- Mr. J. BARCLAY HARDING. The Telegraph, federate authorities be authorized to put to it is announced, will be a loyal journal, and hard labor, in the State Penitentiary, all it has our best wishes for its success. soldiers, within the limits of the State, who may be convicted of desertion, and all persons encouraging desertion or harboring deserters; such labor to be for the benefit of those in the field. The wants of these fifty-five hundred who shall support the fresh levy must indeed be magnificent, if they cannot be supplied ten times over by the forced labor of those deserters whom the Governor LUBBUCK is so kind as to recommend to the tender mercies of the penitentiary. General MAGRUDER wants the Federal prisoners of war accommodated at the penitentiary, likewise; but Governor LUBBUCK will not hear of it. The report of the directors of the Texas State Penitentiary goes to show that the working of the institution is of incalculable benefit to that General."

the cause of the State and the Confederacy; so much so, indeed, that Governor Lub. BUCK objects to the introduction there of Federal prisoners of war, in accordance with General Magruder's request, on the ground that it would incur the risk of destruction to the sole manufactory of cloth west of the Mississippi.

The Texan Governor admits that the rebel currency is in a sadly deteriorated condition; concludes that everything will come right by and bye, and congratulates Texas upon her bright and unsullied escutcheon, His promise that he and his coadjutors are going to turn over a new leaf in the way of forgetting private interests, and foregoing the love of money, ease, and luxury, reflects infinite credit upon the very large number whom he feels it his painful duty to designate as devoting themselves entirely to the wild hunt after wealth. In Texas the Confederate treasury notes are less appreciated than in any State of the Confederacy, and it is recommended that this and other evils be remedied by vigorous taxation.

The citizens of Texas living in the counties bordering upon the navigable portions of the streams and within fifty miles of the coast, are called upon by General Ma-GRUDER to remove their able-bodied male slaves at once, at any cost, and at all be forced to drive them before him with his cavalry in haste and without regard to their wellbeing! This appeal is made to all those who reside in counties within fifty miles of the coast from Corpus Christi and Galveston inclusive.

One interesting item in the news from Texas is the novel view which is taken of cotton as a basis of exchange for army sunplies. The policy proposed is to purchase one half of the cotton of the planters or dépôt, or other place agreed upon, to give an exemption against military impressment for a like quantity.

It will be seen that if Texas has got herself into an unpleasant position, Governor LUBBUCK, General MAGRUDER, and the whole raft of their aiders and abettors, are still more intricately involved. The cause of the Union has not advanced thus far, to be smothered and extinguished in Texan borders. The several State Governments are being reset in the golden enclosure of the Union, and shall, ere long, group themselves harmoniously around the Government and Constitution of the United States. as maintained at the national capital.

The Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829, the procuring of which was the real glory of O'CONNELL's career of agitation, declared that Catholics should be eligible to all judicial offices in Great Britain and Ireand, except the Chancellorship of England and Ireland. This principle of preferring merit without regard to religious belief has prosperity and expanded and expanding been carried out in Ireland, fairly and sucessfully. The Chief Justice there, Mr. Monaghan, is a Catholic, and so are several other occupants of the bench. In Eng. will insist that the hundreds and thousands land, nothing of this sort was done. A few who are being enriched by it shall at the weeks ago, when a vacancy occurred in the same time contribute to instead of opposing Court of Exchequer there, Mr. Sergeant its devoted friends. SHEE was named by public opinion and by At the head of the column from which I the profession as one who deserved the ap- take the first above quoted extract, I notice pointment. It was understood, however, that "the Southern sympathizers of the Corn that the Duke of Argyle, a strong Presby- Exchange in Baltimore," to use the lanterian, objected to the placing of a Roman guage of the American, "having put in

objection, though with reluctance, and ap- nounced the Government, the loyal mem-Sir WILLIAM WIGHTMAN, one of the Judges posed of gentlemen of high standing and of the Queen's Bench, again made a vacan- integrity in our business community." And cy, and, without delay or demur, it has been the American strikes the key-note, which filled up by the appointment of WILLIAM | will be responded to all over the country, SHEE, Sergeant at law. He is the first and which I would especially commend to Catholic Judge since the year 1687. He has occasionally acted as Judge on his own it says "that there are large numbers pre-Circuit, and there won golden opinions. tending loyalty for the purpose of securing This appointment will go far to conciliate public opinion towards the Palmerston Ad- sustain the Fort Warren ticket. These genninistration, not only in Ireland, but also tlemen are reminded that the eyes of the n England. It pulls down, at last, the long-cherished idol of intolerance. Mr. Justice Shee, as we may now call him, was born in Thomastown, county of more clergy who on Christmas day refused Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1804; was educated to utter proper denunciations against the at Ushaw R. C. College, Durham, and at rebellion and slavery. I am pleased to no-Edinburgh; called to the bar in June, 1828; tice that this scoring is producing good renarried in 1837; was created a Sergeant-atlaw in 1840; received a patent of precedence in 1845; and took his seat in the House of Commons, as member for his na- I must repeat what I have so frequently tive county, July, 1852. His practice has been wholly at the English bar, and he has creature more intamous, no wretch more long been a successful leader of the Home Circuit. His personal appearance is much | ister and to illustrate the word of God,

circumstances. THE UNITED STATES is a great solar system, and the Constitution is the sun around which that system revolves. Far down into the intricate depths that luminary flashes its light. It is surrounded by States which are worlds in themselves, but the light of whose glory is reflected from the central sun, upon whose existence theirs depends. The United States feels confident that there is nothing in the future or in the past to shame or to dismay. In her treatment of the nations of the earth she is influenced by neither fear nor favor, and she sanctions her Executive in every public act of his momenchine: a wonderful piece of mechanism. The work it turns out is human freedom. Some people say that it is grown rusty, and needs oiling. The truth is that there is a screw loose down South. But that will soon be put to rights, and we shall go on smoother

and still he never looked within ten years of

lations in this city, respectable persons,

whose industry has placed them in easy

erroneous. A number of well-intentioned people are entirely destitute of that knowedge. They are, consequently, continually nampered. How to live assumes to them quainted with the art of winning the affecenough boarding houses in the city. Phila- rican Republic lay this single chapter to delphians are not Brooklynites. They are heart and be satisfied. as utterly without first-class boarding-houses place dotards of four score and babies of as they are destitute of staryation-rows of tenement houses. All the good boardingnouses of the city are full. If any enterprising housekeeper, with the above-named recommendations, would make a comfortable living, we prophesy her success would be next door to that of the man who can keep a hotel.

REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM, -A Richmond paper acknowledges that the rebellion is reduced to this dilemma: "If the people are fed, the army must suffer; if the army is fed, the people will starve; and if the people starve, what's the use of the army?" JEFF DAVIS would ask, what's the use of the people? In any case, what is the use

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, a new paper, made its appearance yesterday, and the first number is very creditable to its publisher,

OF THE two Presidents, the Richmond Sentinel writes: "But closely as these were types of the factions for whom they acted, it is doubtful whether there ever lived rulers who have combined in themselves so many of the elements of the peoples whom they represent, as Jefferson Davis and Abraham A LETTER from a Secesh lady in New Orleans to a

riend in Mobile, was recently captured, and reveals the fears of the Secessionists. Among other re narks of the kind, occurs the following am

The Land Committee of the Committee of t

significant passage: "The work of spoliation is going on rapidly, and the Yankee officers are locating their families with an air of permanency truly distressing."

THE Richmond Whig says: "The President wep: when he heard of the misfortune of Gen. Bragg at Lockout Mountain and Missionsry Ridge. Certainly the President was very much attached to that General."

soncluded an admirable address as follows: "The hopeful men always in the long run win for all powers of good are pledged to promote the good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach as the good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher ends and nobler breach. As we good to higher e

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1864.

Any one who desires a perfect specimer of the effect of the war for the Union upon the loyal people of the South has only now to read a single copy of such papers as the Baltimore American. I might instance the Louisville Journal or the St. Louis Republican, or the papers established since the beginning of this conflict for the Union and against slavery, in Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana; but I prefer the American, because it is nearer to Washington and more familiar to the free States. An industrious newspaper is a good mirror of the community by which it is surrounded. If it prospers the community prospers, and what it says must be regarded, n some sense, as ex cathedra. As I write ] hold in my hand the Baltimore American of the second of January, and I find that it entered on its sixty-fifth anniversary on the first of the present month; that it has been printed twenty-one thousand and two days, and that it forms one hundred and twentyfour complete volumes. What a record and a contrast this statement suggests to the historian! Here is a journal that has survived more than two generations, and is now the living representative of hazards, farther into the interior, or he will | great and eternal principles; a journal at the head of which have been some of the ablest writers of Maryland, and which has contended against many of the doctrines it now advocates. The old editors are dead and gone, but the truths preached by the new ones will live forever. After all, what a moral, what an example, and what an admonition are to be found in the files of a great public journal! The business of the American has so increased, to use the language of the editor himself, "that at the commencement holders, and on its delivery at a Government of the war he doubled his facilities for rapid printing, and after the lapse of two years, is compelled again to order new presses of a rapidity of speed double that which was more than sufficient at the beginning of the year just closed." Here, again, we have a text upon which a long sermon might be preached. Suppose the Baltimore American had begun on the wrong side of this question, not to compare it to the extinct Exchange, or the suppressed Gazette, and that it had been even neutral, keeping itself near enough the precipice of treason, and yet not too close

to be pushed over by the provost marshal, what would have been its fate? Observe, also, in vindication of this remark that the most prosperous papers everywhere are those that sustain the Government unconditionally, and that those who maintain themselves in New York,-Philadelphia, and Boston, while abusing the Government. are supported by subsidies and personal contributions. In this remark I must not be understood as saying that the loyal journals in the United States thrive because they are strongly backed by the Government. Their circulation result almost entirely from the people, and I am not without hope that the time is at hand when the Government itself

Catholic upon the English bench, and that nomination a ticket for the election on Monthe Lord Chancellor, with whom the judi- day next (to-day) composed almost entirely cial patronage mainly rests, yielded to the of those who have defied, derided, and de-Government contracts who are expected to Commissary of Subsistence are upon them." The leader of the American scores, with just indignation, that portion of the Balti-

sults, and that correspondents flock to its columns to commend the courage of the independent journalist. In this connection said, and always believed, that there is no debased, than he who, appointed to adminin his favor. Tall and well-built, his comely ascends the pulpit and refuses to defeatures were set off with snow-white hair, nounce this war against the only really Christian Government on the face of the his age. Mr. Justice Shee has several re- earth. The crime of such a man is a greater crime and a greater scandal when he remains in a loyal State. The courageous rebel preacher, like a fallen angel, always goes into the hotter placenamely, to the rebel States-and there lifts his voice and his arm in favor of Satan himself. What sort of loyalty and obedience can be expected of a congregation that sits under the teaching and preaching of a clergyman, calling himself a divine, who refuses to condemn this sacrilegious warfare against freedom and against God, or who openly sustains it? With a dis-

honest shepherd you cannot expect a pious

and faithful flock. The Monumental City is in itself to-day one of the grandest monuments of the power, prowess, and progress of our countous life. The United States is a great ma- try since this war began. Every candid man feels and says that but for the heroism and promptitude of the Executive. Baltimore to day would be a desolation. Instead of hotels crowded with visitors, enriching their proprietors, merchants trading success fully and profitably, railroads crowded with passengers and transportation, Northern capital pouring into its environs, and ready EVERYBODY is supposed to knew how to to invest so as to apply for the first time take care of himself. This supposition is its wonderful water powers to manufacturing uses, and every branch and class of society vivified and invigorated—the rich growing richer and the poor more comfortable-it would be another Richmond, an arena the aspect of a vital question. To such we of strife, and doubt, and despair; an emsay, if you are a good cook, a fair business- bryo Golgotha, in which the scene so terriwoman, highly respectable, and capable of bly described in Byron's "Darkness" may giving the best of references, thoroughly ac- soon be realized, so far as the society of the slaveholder is concerned. Let those who tions of servants, then, by all means, keep desire a new proof of the indomitable and a boarding house. There are not near irresistible majesty and strength of the Ame-OCCASIONAL.

The Artist Fund Reception. The Artist Fund Society held their first reception of the present season, at the Academy of the Fine Arts, last evening. A numerous and select company gathered in compliance with their invitation, and passed avery pleasant evening in such desultory inpestion as the crowd would permit, of one of the best collections of Philadelphia pictures ever seen upon the walls of the Academy. Many of the works were f unusual merit—two by Mr. James Hamilton, per naps, bearing off the palm, while the exhibition, as a whole, was of such excellence as to make it a source of genuine regret that so few profited by it.

The object of the reception was to awaken public interest in the Old Arrist Fund Soviety, of which little or nothing has been known for the last thirty years by the outside world. As the name indicates, it is an association for the mutual benefit of the artist members, and it is proposed to bring it into greater prominence by means of receptions like that of last ning, and of such other influences as may suggest themselves. It is becoming imperatively ne gest themselves. It is becoming impersurely necessary for us, if we are not willing to less all our best artists, to take greater interest in them and their-works, and any movement which, like this of the Artist Fund Society, promises to increase the sympathy of the public in such matters, deserves the heartiest commendation. This we are sure will be used to be added to the surface of the surface with use the surface will job with us. not be withheld, while our readers will join with us in congratulating the members of the Fund on the

Emancipation Day in Pertland. At the great celebration in Portland on New Year's Day, Hon. Woodbury Davis-presided. Among Year's Day, Hon. Woodoury Davis presided. Among the mottoes of the occasion was the inscription of the old Independence-bell: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, and to the inhabitants thereof;" and the invocation of President Lincoln: "Upon this act, suncerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

The orator of the day, Rev. Horatio Stebbins somewhere the page of the day, the long run win.

The discussion of this subject has not yet ended, and it is interesting to mark the various opinions which have been volunteered as the judgment of the press. The Times itself gives a newspaper full of comments all in its own favor, and ridiculing Mr.

The Issue of Treasury Notes. notes was sent forward to day to the Associate Banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Twenty millions eight hundred thousand dollars of these bonds were distributed pro rata to the cities named. Nearly nine millions are packed, ready for transmission, and a large additional amount will go to the banks to-morrow.

There has been a total misapprehension in certain

will not be disputed by those who have watched the truculent and time serving behavior of the "dignified" Times upon the American question, Mr. Delane's answers are habitually cool, evasive, and unfair. What he has gained by libeling Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden, in the first place; and in the second, by appearing outside of his impersonality to defend a wilful misrepresenta-The Reported Expression of War Views by General Grant.

as to how the war should be conducted, has been re ceived at the War Department, nor is any such letter known to have been written Capture of a Mexican Schooner. The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the Mexican schooner Raton Delibilo, off Padoe Island, Texas, in December last, by the United States steamer New London. She had neither log-book nor papers. Mer sargo consisted of coffee, sugar, codfish, wine, and percussion

The mails of the past two or three days are just arriving here, owing to the irregularity of the rail-

Martinsburg and Winchester. No fears are entertained here for the safety of Martinsburg and Winchester. The Government has provided against contingencies. The public should be on its guard against the falsehoods sent North for effect upon the gold market. Treasury. The Treasury Department has the large note ready for the associated banks to pay off the fifty millions borrowed last fall.

to expose in Patliament, the correspondent says:

"I hope, from my soul, that he will do so, and could fancy no better report than to see the Ithuriel's spear of truth, wielded by plain Richard Cobden, compelling the huge toad who is perpetually squating at the ear of comatose Britannia, pouring into it all sorts of evil suggestions, to start up in its own proper fiendish likeness. For it is perfectly well known among the inner circle of journalists and public men that the Times is as venal, in its own way, as—aay the New York Herdd. It wields greater power, and demands a proportionate price, that is all. When the father of this very John T. Delane, from whose features Mr. Coden has so unceremoniously knocked the mask of the anonymous, retired from the position now held by his son, it was to a county-court treasuryship, as good as a pension of £800 a year, from a grateful Government, and the gossip of the clubs and newspapers is prolific of other shyly-intimated 'good things' setting in the same direction."

Regarding the "greatgathering" of "comments," taken to form a new department, composed of Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, Colorado, and the Indian ment, and the gossip of the clubs and newspapers is prolific of other shyly-intimated 'good things' setting in the same direction."

Regarding the "greatgathering" of "comments," which the Times]republished to bolster its position, we have the following hash of newspapers:

"As Falstaff offered Bardolph for a security for 'an honest taking-up' of a commodity of cloth; as the proverb asserts that 'lany stick is good enough to beat a dog,' so the Times eagerly availed itself of all accessories after the fact. Everybody was welcome, from its fellow libeler, the Salvaday Reviller down to Scilly Islands Serpent, the Sloke Pogis Scribbler, or the Isle of Dogs' Daily. Never was such a rush to the resease of a literary garroter and the mobbing of the resisting victim. Of course, the London press, with one or two noble exceptions, improved the opportunity, for, hating the Times as it universally does, it yet hates Cobden and Bright much more. Accordingly, it formed itself into what a humorous correspondent of the Daily News denominates 'a rasged metropolican body-gusard' to the leading journal, comprising—I quote his description, supplying elucidations—'a pious pot boy (the Advertiser), a scavenger with the largest crossing in the world (the Telegraph), a valet with a valet's vocabulary and vanity (the Morning Post), a monster bill-sticker and a nightman' (the Herald and Slandard), 'If,' adds the lively writer, 'the Times had assembled all the street-organs round the window of his most intimate enemy, he could hardly have inflicted a more intolerable nuisance upon a quiet and inoffensive public.' I need not remark that, with its characteristic fairness, nothing on the other side of the question was permitted to appear in the Times, That, however, was remedied by the always honorable and candid Daily News."

Following this we are invited to a sensible expo-

Our Relations with Japan—The Pembroke Difficulty Settled. A despatch from Mr. PRUYKE, the American m nister to Japan, announces that the Japanese Government has agreed to pay the claims for damages, \$10.000, for interrupting the American steamer Pemroke last year. This augurs a good understandin with Japan.

Personal. Gen. BURNSIDE and Gen. BUTLER have arrived here. Gen. Butler comes to arrange in reference to the exchange of prisoners. Mr. Chase is confined to his house by illness. The Cavalry Bureau. Brigadier General GARRARD has been ordered to

take charge of the Cavalry Bureau, thus relieving General STONEMAN. General Stoneman. General STONEMAN, Chief of the Cavalry Bureau in relieving Colonel SAWTELLE, his quartermaster

Army Supplies in East Tennessee. A private letter, from an officer who has just left Eastern Tennessee, says that that section of country can subsist an army during the winter. The opening of communication with Chattanooga will also tate the transmission of supplies which cannot be obtained there. So there will be plenty to eat .-The Homestead Law.

A homestead settler has not a complete legal right, but merely an inceptive title, liable to be de-leated for non-performance of conditions, and can therefore only use the timber for fencing, building, therefore only use the sames as assessing fuel or repairs.

Under the bounty of Congress, he is permitted to acquire a homestead on the public domain for agricultural purposes, on the condition of "settlement and cultivation for five years." Until this condition is satisfied, he cannot commit waste by felling the timber for market, as the land reverts to the United States on failure to comply with the terms of the law.

law.

As to any supposed purchase by a party from the homestead settler, no right can attach under such sale. The homestead settler has no power to sell; hence the timber cut on the land is liable to seizure by the United States.

The Times, who believe in it constitutionally, and accept its conclusions without question. However, The Times may assume the airs of a victorious bully, whistling all his dogs, big and little, about him, as he retires from the field, it has been soundly whipped. Not for the first time either, despite its bulk and swagger. More than one Henry Berkeley arraigned it at the bar of public opinion; Thackeray wrote "An Essay on Thunder and Small-beer," which raised an uproarious laugh against Printing-House Square, securing immunity for himself from thenceforth; and only last year, Mr. Horsman, M. P., had Mr. Waiter up at the bar of the House of Commons, when he tore the mask off his face just as effectually as Mr. Cobden has that covering Mr. Delane's, and pinned "the member for Berkehire" as responsible for The Times'; slanders and misrepresentations. outset, the counsel for the prisoners took except to the form of the warrant, and contended that tradition treaty, as the offence was committed of the high seas and not within the American jurisdic a polish, and diplomatize the truth into a lie, something in this extract may be commended:

Very much has been said about Mr. Cobden's "anger" and The Times' "coolness," it being gratuitously assumed that of two disputants the warmest is generally in the wrong. Long ago, Charles Lamb told us his opinion of that fallagy. "Our experience," says he, "would lead us to quite an opposite conclusion. Temper, indeed, is no test of truth; but warmth and earnestness are a proof at least of a man's own conviction of the rectitude of that which he maintains. Coolness is as often the result of unprincipled indifference to truth or false-hood as of sober confidence in a man's own side in a dispute"—a rentence which might be commended to Mr. Delane. Again, his opponent is condemned for adopting a friend's quarrel, and especially that of a manso well able to defend himself as John Bright. This charge involves a compliment; I will dismiss it and the subject with a pertinent aneodote. Horace Walpole relates that Gen. Sutton, a choleric man, was with Sir Robert Walpole, a remarkably eventempered one, one day, when the valet of the latter was shaving him. "John, you cut me," said his master, calmly, and went on with the conversation. Presently he said again, "John, you cut me," on which Sutton started up in a rage, and doubling his fist at the man, said, with a great oath, "If Sir Robert can bear it, I can't, and if you out him once more, I'll knock you down!" evinced but little excitement.

A Rebel Defeat near Fort Gibson. LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 4.—Advices from the South say that a fight occurred on the 18th ult., near Fort sand rebels, under Quantrell, and six hundred Federals, under Colonel Phillips, of the Indian Brigade. The fight lasted several hours, and resulted in the complete defeat of the rebels, who were scattered in the field. Our loss was small.

loyal members of the institution. A Raid of the Rebel Forrest. CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—There is no war news here

river with one of the largest supply trains of the war, including 1,800 head of cattle, and every horse, nule, and wagon, he could find in West Tennessee. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF THE ENCOLMENT Act.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Post gives the annexed summary of the dif-ferent amendments of the conscription law now under consideration:

under consideration:

The most radical amendment comes from the Military Committee, and proposes to strike out the commutation clause altogether. Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, proposes two amendments, one dividing persons liable to draft into two classes—the unmarried and the married—and the other providing that in case the commutation clause is struck out, all married men may pay the sum of \$300 to the Secretary of War, for which sum they shall be exempt from service for the term of three years. It further provides that, if the person drafted be a laboring man, whose yearly income is less than \$400 per year, and if his unincumbered property be less than \$700, he shall be permitted to commute for the sum of \$150.

Assistant Clerk—James Brown, of Mercer, Sergeant at Arms—Jas. Subers, of Philadelphia, Doorkeeper—T. T. MacJunkin, of Butler. Messenger-Mr. Sturdivant, of Crawford. r-Mr. Stewart, of Lawrence Transcribing Clerks-Messrs. Walker, of Philadelphia; Niles, of Tioga; Butterfield, of Erie; and Harlan, of Chester. Henry C. Johnson, who has been nominated by the National Union members of the House Speaker (which is equivalent to an election), i native of Pittsburg. Among other offices which he has held were those of District Attorney of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and Attorney General of New Mexico in 1857. He was elected to the Legislature from Crawford county for the session of 1863, and was re-elected in October last. He

The Case of Senator White, ndiana and Armstrong counties, and who is now a prisoner at Richmond, leaves the Senate with a tie vote. It will be claimed that in this case the existvote. It will be trained that in the case in their ing officers of the Senate are entitled to retain their positions and conduct business until their successors are elected. If this be conceded by the Democratic members, which is not probable, the Senate will organize immediately. Otherwise, the sontest may e prolonged at least during the present week. The Democratic Caucus The Democratic members of the House held a cau-

has been long known as a member of the legal fra

For Speaker-Cyrus Pershing, of Cambria. Chief Clerk—Jacob Ziegler.

Assistant Clerk—Milton Spear, of Huntingdon. Sergeant at arms—John A. Hern, of Philadelphia. Other officers were also nominated. These nominations are, of course, merely honorary, as the opposite party has a majority of votes.

The Democratic members of the Senate also met this evaning and nominated-For Speaker-Hiester Clymer, of Berks Chief Clerk-Frank Hutchinson, of Allegheny.

New York Legislature. Albany, Jan. 4 — The Democratic Assembly caucus, to-night, nominated Jacob L. Smith, of New The Union Assembly caucus nominated Thomas . Alvord, of Onondaga, for Speaker, unanimously. San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Sailed, steamer Golden Age, for Panama, with \$146,300 in treasure for Egg-land, and \$324,000 for New York. She has seventy

They will meet again.

nve parset gers. Judicial Decision. HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 4 -Judge Hageboom has decided the controversy between the Delaware and Bucken Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company in tavor of the torme:

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4. A'largej instalment of the five-per-cent. Treasur

quarters as to the recent arrangement for the nego-tiation of thirty-five-millions additional through the Subscription Agency and the National Banks The fifty millions taken by the Associated Banks were first to be delivered to them. No commission is paid for placing them in either case. Presentation of a Sword to General Rays. A number of the friends of Brigadier General ALEXANDER HAYS, of Pennsylvania, commanding the 2d division of the 2d Army Corps, took a resent occasion of expressing their appreciation of his-bravery and skill, by presenting him with a magniti-

No letter from General GRANT, giving his views

The Mails.

Milions borrowed last fall.

Judge Taney's Health.

Although Chief Justice Taney has improved in health, it is not believed that he will sufficiently recover to attend to his duties again. Judge WAYNE is officiating in his place.

General Schofield not Relieved Yet. General Schopield has not yet been relieved from his command in Missouri. A portion of the territory embraced in his department has been

ies, to the command of which Major Genera CURTIS has been assigned by order of the War De

The following is an extract from a letter dated December 29, 1863, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Register and Receiver Ionia,

THE CHESAPEAKE PIRATES. THEIR TRIAL AT ST. JOHN. N. B.

ST. JOHN (N. B.), Jan. 4.—The examination o case did not come within the provisions of the extion. The magistrate reserved his judgment on these points. Captain Willet's evidence was then taken, when he modified his first statement as to the number of shots fired at him. He now says there were two or three. His evidence was substantially the same as in his published statement. The examination was then adjourned till Wednesday. The court room was crowded with spectators, but they

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Gibson, in the Cherokee country, between one thouall directions, leaving fifty killed and wounded on The Baltimore Corn Exchange-Election

of Union Directors. PRILTIMORE, Jan. 4.—The annual election of directors of the Baltimore Corn Exchange to-day resulted in the triumph of the Union ticket over the disloyal. This is considered quite a triumph by the other than that Forrest has crossed the Tennessee

he shall be permitted to commute for the sam of \$180.

Senator Howe brings forward a novel proposition, which is, that in any given district the commutation money shall be equally divided among those persons who are drafted and enter the service, the money to be paid in three instalments, at the end of each year's service.

Senator Wilson has offered an amendment, providing that all persons in the rebel States who choose to volunteer into the service may do so, being entitled to all the benefits and privileges of existing laws, electing what regiments they will join.

It is probable that the commutation feature of the existing law will be retained in some stape. If it should be rejected, then it is possible that one of Mr. Hendrich's amendments would receive consideration—that permitting married men to pay \$300 or \$500, receiving therefor a certificate of exemption for three years. If the commutation clause of the entoinent act is abolished, two insportant amendments will be adopted: one giving the drafted person thirty instead of ten days in which he may secure a substitute, if he is so disposed, and another providing that any drafted person may offer a colored mans as substitute.

Letter from Castle Thunder.

we like it? I will not answer. Place goarself in our position and fancy how happy you would be. We are resolved not to be mizerable, and we won't be either. We are philosophers, both, and laugh at adversity and the misfortunes of was.

"The health of my collabsysieur and myself is good. We have titled to take every disease, and taken nose, Even the small-pox respected us, probably because it would have nothing to do with such a pair of Yanker Aboliticalists. Saints, you know, are never ill.

"We have concluded to apend the winter in the South, and have some idea of a permanent residence here. Rich sends much love to you, and I offer you the vary best remains of a very old and worn out heart. Voic et benedict."

"Rich," spoken of, to Rucherdson, Brownes collegue.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. Fitz Lee's Cavairy near Mt. Jackson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The rumors of the enmy'adesigns and operations in the Shenandoah Val-ley are exaggerated. Fitz Lee's Cavalry, of brigades of foot, with Imboden and other local leaders, with small detachments, numbering, all told, 6,000 or 7,000 men, are near Woodstock and Mount Jeekson, with an occasional dash as far north as Winchester. The latest indisations point to the Moorefield valley, if not west of the mounmins, as their scene of operations. Certainly they have not as yet appeared in sight of the Baltimo and Ohio Railroad, the trains of which are all run and Only Kalioso, the trains of which are all run-ning regularly and aucoessfully with large quanti-ties of freight and many passengers. The best evi-dence of official confidence in the security of the route is the sending of important detachments

CHARLESTON.

The Attack on the United States Gunbeat Marblehead. FIGHT IN STONO INLET.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- The Navy Department has received official information in relation to the at-tack upon the gunboat Marblehead in Stono Inlet, on Christmas morning, by which Robert Brown Lorenzo D. Shaw, and Joseph Phillips were killed and Charles Moon, Alexander Henderson, John Hackett, and Charles Semmes, wounded.

and Charles Moon, Alexander Renderson, John Hackett, and Charles Semmes, wounded.

Commander Baich, of the Pawnes, says:

"At 6 20 on the morning of the 25th of December the enemy opened on the Marblehead, which was replied to vigorously. At 6 25 the Pawnes opened fire on the enemy's batteries from her one-hundred pound rifle gun. At 7 0'clock the C: P. Williams, on hearing the firing, slipped her cable and came down Folly liver under sail, and opened fire handsomely; the rapid fire from the three vessels soon caused the enemy to retreat, and at 7.30 the enemy had retreated in disorder, leaving two of his guns in the batteries. The Pawnes then proceeded off-Legarsville. Soon after this Gen. Gordon, commanding the troops at the southend of Folly Island, came up and said that if the Pawnes would cover the advance, he would send an infantry force to bring off the guns which the enemy had left. The force was accordingly sent, and everything denoted that the enemy had made a precipitate retreat. The Marblehead was struck 20 times, and much injured. Her officers and men atood to the guns until the enemy had retreated. She has twelve shots in her hull, one between wind and water, eighteen shots struck in the upper works and aloft, and one 30 pounder shell lodged in the steerage, but did not explode, which shows that the enemy's guns were brought away by an expedition from the three vessels." The enemy's guns were brought away by an expedition from the three vessels."

NORFOLK, VA.

investigations by a Military Commission Profitable Steamboat Charters, NORFOLK, Jan. 4.—The Military Commission, o hich General I. J. Wistar is president, has been in session during the past week in this city. The case of J. M. Hunt, late superintendent of vessels at Fortress Monroe, is being tried, and the developments are exceedingly interesting. Among the points elicited are the payment of \$3,000 of fees to Senator Hale by Hunt to get him out of the old Capitol Prison.

To day Captain Cone, of the steamer John A. Warner, was on the stand, and testified that the coat was worth about \$65,000 when she first went into harter she had earned \$173,500 up to date; that he Government had supplied her with coal, and that her running expenses were from \$1,000 to \$1,200 er month, which were defrayed by goods sold on coard, and by the profits on meals and berths; she polongs to the Delaware river Steamboat Company, of which John Price Wetherill, of Philadelphia, is president, and Andrew M. Anderson, William T Allen, Willett Paxson, and Samuel Harlan, Jr., are

Captain Cone swears that her first charter was nade with John Tucker, late Assistant Secretary o War, and the second with Quartermaster Meigs.

The prosecution has overhauled other fat jobs in the steamboat line. As the evidence stands thus far t appears as if there had been a ring of contractors hich interlocks with one at Baltimore, with which Belger was connected.

Among others, there is the case of the steamer West End, an old boat which was offered at New York at \$5,500, but was chartered to the Governnent from March, 1862, to October, 1863, at \$36,500 per annum.

CINCINNATI.

Reply of Gen. Wood to Gen. Rosecrans' R. port—The Bitter Cold Weather—Travel and Navigation Stopped—Soldiers Frozen CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—General Rosecrans' official eport of the battle of Chickamauga is published day, together with the reply of General Thomas d to a portion of it. General Rosecrans a ributes the gaps opened on the line of battle through which the rebels poured, deciding the for tunes of the day adversely to us, to Wood's erro neous conclusion that obeying the order to close up on General Reynolds, he had to withdraw from the ne and pass to the rear of General Brannan. Wood, in reply, shows that Brannan was in line etween his and Reynolds' divisions, and that he could not obey the order to support the latter with-out withdrawing and passing in the rear of Bran-nan's division, and that the order being peremptory and urgent, he had no discretionary power, and simply obeyed orders. The point seems to be clearly nade against Rosecrans.—*Bulletin.*Cincinnati, Jan. 4—It has been snowing steadily ince last evening. We have a prospect of good

eighing. The trains on the various railroads ru very irregularly.

The Ohio Legislature convenes to-day. The Republicans have an overwhelming majority, and will organize without difficulty. James R. Stubbell, of elaware county, will be Speaker of the House n the Senate, has nine sons in the army. Navigation in the river is entirely suspended this norning. No boats are leaving port. Two soldiers were frozen to death at Camp Chase on Saturday. The soldiers in camp at Indianapoli

ffered considerably. A number had their ears and On Thursday night four rebel prisoners were frozen o death while asleep in the cars at Jeffersonville. The trains on all railroads leading to Cincinnati have been much delayed by the recent cold weather. There has been a great deal of suffering among rail-

road men and passengers. NEW YORK.

Inauguration of Mayor Gunther—Testimo-nial Banquet to Ex-Mayor Opdyke. New York, Jan. 4.—Mayor Gunther assumed the luties of his office at noon to-day, and delivered to the Common Council his inaugural message. The lebt of the city is \$20,000,000. The sale of city property is discountenanced and stone piers recom-A hundred or more of those who had prepared a restimonial called at the City Hall at noon, and, preceded by a band of music, escorted the ex-Mayor

lown Broadway to the Aster House, where, in com No. 41, an informal reception took place, after which the company proceeded to the dining hall. The room was handsomely decorated with patriotic olors and emblems. Dr. Chapin said grace, in which he asked that the Divine blessing might rest on the retiring Mayor. In response to a speech of compliment, Mayor Opdyke gave his cordial thanks for the warm hearted welcome given to him on his return into private life. Recorder Hoffman gave the testimony of an old political opponent in favor of the uprig nd energetic course of Mayor Opdyke.

aug aration of the New City Governmen -Arrival of the Seventh Maine Regiment-The Malden Bank Robbery and Murder. Boston, Jan. 4.—The new City Governments of coston, Ronbury, Cambridge, Newburyport, and ther cities, were inaugurated to-day.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The 7th Maine Regiment arrived ere at an early hour this morning, and left for Port-The preliminary examination of Joseph F. Baily who was arrested for the Malden murder and rob bery, will take place to morrow. Prominent citi-zens deprecate his arrest as being made without easonable grounds of suspicion. Marine Disaster.

NANTUCKET, Jan. 4.—A schooner is on the Reps, rolling heavily, and in a bad condition. None of her new has landed yet: BATTLE INCIDENT.-We extract the rom a soldier's letter, descriptive of the tattle of Mission Ridge: During the rout of the rebels on Lookout Moun-ain, large numbers of them crouched behind the

Letter from Castle-Thender.

We have been permitted, says the Missouri Republicon, to make the following extract of a letter from Junius H. Browne, (nee army correspondent of the New York Tribune, now a prisener at Castle Thunder, Richmond). He was captured along with two other correspondents—Richardson of the Tribune, Richmond). He was captured along with two other correspondents—Richardson of the Tribune, and Coleman of the World; in April last, on a tug in the Mississippi river, during the siege of Vicisbung and Fort Hudson—Coleman, as may be remembered, having been permitted to return home. Here is the axtract:

"CASTLE THUNDER, RICHMOND, VA.,
"Saturday afternoon, Dec. 19, 1863.

"My Drab Coss".—Once more permit me to return home. Here is the axtract in Consequently we are very well supplied. Both he and I have abundance for all immediate uses, so you need not-trouble yourself to send us more. If we want any further financial sid, we will not hesitate to inform you. Our friends in the North are very kind. They have done all they could to secure our freedom, and, failing in that, have exerted themselves to the kimosito render our captivity comfortable.

"For prisoners, we'let mass eo. I say, than most of home levels of the prison. We have good books to reach gine eigars to sand use in tastered and torn (and hungry, and may have a large number of retainers at our now, and have a large number of retainers at our now, and have a large number of retainers at our now, and have a large number of retainers at our now, and have a large number of retainers at our now and have a large number of retainers at our now, and have a large number of sensors at our appointments, proveners, and surroundings, we have good books at reach fine eigars to sand to the same technique of the capture of the capture

CHIERGO WOOD PAYEMENTS. — The Board of Works in the city of Chicago have given the preference to wood pavements over those of stone, as being the most durable of any kind, yet used there. The following is a description of the method of con at action: Lay down flooring of one-tinch boards on a bed of sand; each the floor with asphaltum; stand on end blocks of wood six inches high by three canes thick, and nine inches in length, in rows about case inch apart, divided by strips of hoards. Fill in these open merrow spaces with asphaltum. There are six miles of those pavements in Unicago, which, after six years' constant wear, are found to be nearly as perfect as when laid down. De Bezriy as perfect as when last down.

— Colonel Frederick E. Embick, dismissed the acrvice of the United States by sentence of a general court-martial, of which Brigadier General Heary Prince was president, on the 14th day of September last, for having addressed a contempount letter t. a superior officer, commanding 31 Division, 34 Corps, has been responited colonel of the 16th Regiment of Infantry, N. Y. V., by Governor Seynour, the President having organization of the disability under which he was resting by 193503 Othis dismissal.

EUROPE. FURTHER NEWS BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE KOSSUTH AND HURGARY.

CAPE RACE, Jan. 2, 1864.—The City of Balt has sixteen cabin and two hundred and thirty steer-age passengers, all of whom are well.

The steamable Louisiana, from New York, arrived out on the 22d December rived out on the 32d December.

HUNGAEV.

A revolutionary manifesto has been plasarded in the principal towns of Hungary, announcing the establishment of a general committee to maintain the independence of Hungary. The committee is to assume the direction of affairs under Kossuth. The Austrian Government were taking great precautions against this revolutionary movement, but it was astrated, nevertheless, that general agitation prevaried in regard to it.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New York, Dec. 10. St. Marla, at Brest;
14th. Henry, at Valencis: 19th. Stella and tir Robert
Feel, at St. Malo; Blue Nose, at Falmouth; 20th, Ira-

bunt, at Deal.

Memoranpum —The ship Derweat, from Cardiff for New York, which put into Queenstown on the 8th Dec.
leaky, will not proceed on her voyage. Her cargo will Description of the volume of t Commercial Intelligence.

Livercoot, Dec. 23.—Cotton—Sales of Menday and Toesday, 7,600 bales, including 2,600 to epeculators and exporters, the narket cloting quiet and unchanged. Trador Report.—The Manchester market is dull, and prices decliping.

Bradorsupps cuiet and steady. Wakefield, Mash, & Go, and Bigland, Athya, & Go, report Flour steady at full prices. Wheat quiet and teady; whiter red at 8s@ 8s 6d. Corn firm: mixed 30s 6d.

Provisions are dull. The same authorities report: Beef dull and unchanged. Pork inactive: Bason quiet and steady. Butter steady. Lard steady at 40@ fis. Tellow firm. Tellow firm.

Ashes, -Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet.

Ashes, -small saies. Rosin dull. Spirits Turpentine, no
sales. Petroleum firmer; refined. Is 10d@ls 11d; £1 Ashes, 5 mall sales. Robin doll. Spirits Independent, asies Petroleum firmer; refined, is 10d@is 11d; £17 asted for crude.

LONDON MARKETS — Breadstuffs tend downwards. Sugar firm. The quiet and steady. Rice has a declining tendency. Tailow irregular, but without much ebsure.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.— Illinois Central shares 27@22 discount. Erie shares 65.955.

Concols closed on Truesday at 914. @91% for money.

Liverpool. Dec. 24 — The Brikers Circular reports the sales of the week at 21,500 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and 6,500 to exporters. The market for American is quiet and unchanged; while a d-cline of 4. @7. Was submitted to for inferior Surais. The sales to day (Thursday) were 3,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and experient; the market closing duit and unchanged. The authorized quotations are as follows: Fair. Quotations normals. Middling Orleans, 27d; do. Moles, 25%d; do. Uplands, 25%d.

Bre American. Breadsking quiet but firm. Previsions firm but quiet.

Breadsking quiet but firm. Previsions firm but quiet.

3 American. Breadstuffs quiet but firm. Provisions firm but quiet. LONDON, Dec. 24.—Consols closed at 91% for money; lingle Central shares, 25@24 diacount; Erie shares, 268. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount New York Bank Statement. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The bank statement for the

past week shows the following results:

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 4.—The Cotton market is frm; sales 2, Cl0 bales at Fil.2682. Flour firm; sales 11,000 barrels at \$6.30@6.60 for State: \$7.40@7.70 for Ohio, and \$7.65@ 8.15 for Southern. Wheat firm; 100 003 bushels rold at \$1.36@1.48 for Chicago spring; \$1.46@160 for Milwaukee ciub, and \$1.56@1 65 for red Western. Corn firm; 38,000 butbels sold at \$1.30 Beef quiet. Fork firm, with sales of 1,200 barrels at \$21. Lard firm at 1242@1346.

Whisky steady, with sales of 2,000 barres at 90@94c. Sorgar firm; Muscovado is quoted at 1152@1246. Naval Stores dull. Petroleum quiet. Preights active.

BALLIMORE, Jan. 4.—Flour quiet; superfine Howard-street's quoted at \$7. Wheat dull and heavy; Southern white seells at \$1.9 @1.96. and Kentucky white at \$1.85@1.160. Corn dull; white is quoted at \$1.160. Whisky dull; Ohio is quoted at \$1.99945c. Markets by Telegraph.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.-Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut etreet, sends us the London News of the World, of December, and the Illustrated News of the World, and Hustrated London News, of the 19th ult. The last-named publication is a splendid Christmas number, and gives, besides a double supplement, a very beautiful picture, ("Little Riding Hood," by J. Sant, A. R. A.,) printed in colors, with remarka-

ble success and effect. It has never been surpass in breadth and color. Public Entertainments. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Vestvali was not visible last evening, having been detained was not visible last evening, having been detained by the snow storm on her way hither from Nash ville. Her positive appearance is announced this evening, when she will, without doubt, make her entite. Miss Hosmer kindly consented to appear last evening in "Camille," ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The wonderful Arab troups, n conjunction with the Martinetti and Marzetti ilies, nightly astonish large audiences, and meet with deserved encouragement.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.—This very effective play is being run at both the Arch and the Walnut street Theatres. Frank Drew, at the Arch, plays the character of Hawkstaw. Mr. Clarke, at the Walnut, continues his remarkable impersonation of Robert Brierly.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] THE HELEN GETTY .- Yesterday, pre--cisely at noon, a select party from the Corn Ex-change assembled at Heron's wharf, above Vine atreet, for the purpose of making a private examina-tion of a blockade-runner, built at Savannah now the property of Edmund A. Souder & Co., and others, which was captured as a blockade-runner into Wilmington, and has been purchased by the above firm, and is now being fitted up for the service of United States to be used as an ordinary gunboat (being a light draught steamer), for inland service. This vessel is well built of live oak, and is of about 500 tons, with great capacity between decks. She is a very fast sailor, and was formerly known as the Spaulding, but now bears the better name of the Helen Getty-being called after the youngest daughter of Archibald Getty, Esq., of the firm of E. A. Souder & Co. We need scarcely say that Mr. Getty is president of the Cora Exchange Association, whose loyalty and liberality have been remarkably displayed du-ring the present war. Mr. Getty also has charge of the steamboat department of the extensive firm of which he is a member. The entertainment yesterday was got up by Captain Alexander H. Schullz, in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice. This gentleman has personally superintended the alterations, and the improvements, which will make States service. A sumptuous repast was laid out in the principal saloon, and various loyal and personal tossts and sentiments were given and responded to by Henry Budd, Esq., Alexander G. Cattell, Edward G. James, Esq., Archibald Gctty, Erq., Samuel L. Witmer, Esq., Charles Knecht, Esq., Thos. O'Neill, Esq., Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, Dr. Shelton Mac-

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY .-PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—
This great company desires to fill up a slip on their property below Washington avenue, on the Delaware. This is necessary in order to allow certain extensive improvements now being made in that part of the city front. The subject was brought to the notice of the port wardons yesterlay, at a regular meeting held by them. Mr. Chas. S. Wayne, the master warden, was in the chair. A motion was made that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company be authorized to fill in their slip on their property near the navy yard, upon complying with the act of Assembly of April 15, 1858.
Quite an animated discussion ensued on this subject; the difference of opinion among the members prevented any definite action.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.-The friends

LEG BROKEN. -A lad named Jacob Smith, nine years of age, was run over yesterday afternoon by a wagon containing barrels, in the violnity of Front and Norris streets, and had his leg broken He was conveyed to the Episcopal Hospitab

Fire.—A fire took place yesterday after-loop, at Mo. 1724 Christian atreet. The loss was CITY ITEMS. MESSES. WENDEROTH & TAYLOR, Phesographers,

10s. 912,314, and 916 Chestnut street, are now pro finer and more expensive classes, of pictures, such | 10 Reading R.... as are only executed by this firm.

Ladies' and Misser' Fire Closks. Also,
Rich Furs of all Linds, Rich Furs of all kinds, A CARD.—Being the some proprietors in this mar-ket of the celebrated Silver Flint Buckwheat, which is proseunced, by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other, not excepting the Bethle-hem and other fayorite brands, we would inform

THROAT DIREASES. -" We would call \*Brown's Bronchial Ta bees, We have effications in allaying a ritation in the bronchia, and would comma and them to the of public speakers, and other troubled tions of the throat. They are also a seriedy for housespeak resulting 1 for the seried of t remedy for hoarseness resulting? from gregationalist, Boston. DEAFNESS, Eye, Ear, Throne Di Cases, Ca trested by Dr. Von Moschzisker. Oh 10c, 1027 out street.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED MAKES, "NILL JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, oures," wi pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Daries, Surgeon Chiropodist, 321 Chestnut street physicians and surgeons of the city,

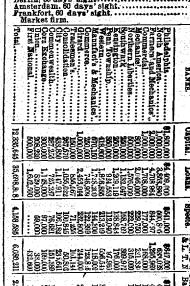
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

THE MUNEY MARKET.

The gold market was dull to-day, the incience, the weather being uncongenial to outside operation the weather being uncongenial to outside operation. The price of the precious article did not vary from the price of the precious article did not vary from the folk — alight decline frow Saturday's Spare. The particle of the price of the precious article of the collecterals only are favored with the low rates. Optious were made as low as 6 per cent. and from the ton. There is no change in Government securities, demand seemingly being inexhaustible, which special for the confidence of the people.

The stock market was fairly active, with considerable of the confidence of the price generally are with change: Catawies Preferred was in demand, and collected at 33, buyer 30; Reading at 66. Camdon and Amarded et Market Valley. at 33, buyer 30; Reading at 56. Camden an sold at 164%; Lebigh Valley at 100; Little Schuylh; 61%; Minebill at 62%; Forth Pennsylvania at 25% bid for Long Island; 35 for Elmirs; 35% for Pennsylvania, Passenger railways were inactive, but 3 city and corporation loans are dull. New City modulat 104, the old at 101. Five-twentles sold at 17 Pennsylvania, Patiend 24, passenger at 1666; 1. Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d mortgage, at 1061/2;

Pennaylvania Raiiroad, 2d mortgage, at 108%; tmington Raiiroad sixes at 131; 93 bid for North Penn vania sixes. Reading bonds were atealy. Camilato were dull, Lehigh Selling at 59; 68 for Morris; 164 were dull, Lehigh Selling at 59; 68 for Morris; 164 were dull, Lehigh Sinc at 50. Bank shares winactive, the market closing steady. Droxel & Co. quote:
United States Bonds, 1831.
U. S. new Cartifestes of Indebtedness.
98 (9)
U. S. 73-10 Notes.
97 (2)
Gold.
98 (2)
Gunriermasters Vouchers.
97 (2)
Gold.
98 (2)
Sterling Exchange.
168 (2)
Mesers. M. Schulze & Co. No. 16 South Third str. quote foreign exchange for the steamer Asia, for quote foreign exchange for the steamer Asia, f



\$23,206,592 79

The following valuable tables of our foreign con

Total imports......\$43,636,659 56,121,227 67,274.5

This total is in excess of either of the last two yes

The largest gain is on woolens; but both silks and ling show a large relative increase. The total imports of d

Months. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1965.

| January. | \$11,770,005 | \$10,956,557 | \$2,965,592 | \$5,230,15 | \$6,732,393 | \$6,344,514 | \$5,027,5 | \$6,732,393 | \$6,344,514 | \$5,027,5 | \$6,743 | \$2,976,645 | \$3,256,493 | \$4,343 | \$4,143 | \$6,857,493 | \$2,976,645 | \$3,256,493 | \$4,343 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,143 | \$4,14

The aggregates of the dry goods importations at Net York compare as follows with those of the preceding

eleven years:

103, 927, 100 43, 636, 689 56, 121, 227 67, 274, 5

The imports of dry goods for 1863 compare as follow

with the returns of previous years

\$2,024,430

THE CITY.

kenzie, and others. The whole proceedings occupied

SKATE THIEVES .- A correspondent in

SKATE THIEVES.—A correspondent informs us that four young men, who were returning yesterday afternoon from skating, were attacked by a gang of disorderly thieves a short distance west of the Market-street bridge. One of the aggrossed party received a severe gash on his head, at the hands of the disreputable gang. During the affray, the rioters used ice, and other hardgubstances, with which they pelted the young men. This is not the first occasion of the kind this winter. Many persons would visit the skating park if proper protection was afforded them on the return. The managers of the park should officially communicate with Mayor Henry on the subject, and it is quite likely that order will then "reign in Warsaw."

NINETY-FIFTH REGISENT.—The friends of the 95th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers held a meeting last evening at Mauer's; on Decatur street, for the purpose of making arrangements to give this regiment a reception.

A letter was received from the regiment stating that the whole body could not come at once. The sudden making of ice in the streams, the falling of snow, &c., had so temporarily deranged travel that the regiment would come to Philadelphia in companies or squads. This, of course, will prevent a reception. SKATING POND .- For the small sum of Thating fond.—For the small sum of twenty five cents, a person may be admitted to the Skating Pond of the Philadelphia Skating Park Association, on the west side of the Schuj ikill, south of the Marketstreet bridge. The park offers great facilities to skaters. Besides this, it is rather gratifying to know that, should the tee breakin, there is no danger of any one being drowned.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body of a colored child who died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at No. 77 Gills alley, between Lombard and South, and Fifth and Sixth streets. MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS .- The official report for the year is not made out. The Health Officer desires ministers, magistrates, and physicians to make their returns at once.

CERRAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Great Reduction in Prices. In anticipation of the alose of the season, we are now prepared to make a large encession from former prings on all our stock.

J. W. Preotor & Co., The Paris Cloak and Fur Emparium, A CARD -Being the some proprietors in this mar-

our patrons that we have just received a fresh sup-ply of the "Silver Flint," and are now prepared to meet the largest demand.

DAVIS & RICHARDS.

The total imports and exports for the last four year It will be borne in mind that the value of the domestic produce exported is given at currency prices, the other items in the table, both import and export, being at gol anding 30th June, 1963, has been as follows: Total import...
Dorzestic produce exported...
Foreign goods re-exported...
Amsrican coin...
Foreign Coin... 8,163,048 — 64,156 61 pparent difference in favor of to-day says:
The New York Evening Post of to-day says:
The stock market opened dull, and closed with me animation.

In the first session gold was selling at 151'. In 26' orie at 168' @108's. Michigan Southern at of 11' orie Central at 181's. Fort Wayne at 83's, Rock Islan at 124, and Toledo at 121's.

The appended table exhibits the shief movements the market compared with the latest prices of Saturite market compared with the latest prices of Saturites. American Gold..... Tonnessee Gr...... Missouri Se...... Pacific Mail. New York Gas. R... Srie Preferrad..... Hudson Biver..... lem Probered dariem facetral.

Michigan Central.

Michigan Scathern.

Michigan Scathern.

Michigan Scoth. guar.

Illinois Cen. Serip.

Pittiburg Philads. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 4. Rej orted by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phila FIRST BOARD. BETWEEN BOARDS. 7 N Posna R. 253 100 Cataw R Pref. b30 3' 210 City 5c new 100 5 00 ts Schuyi R. cash 5' 14 Phi: a Brie R. 35' 100 Faiton Coal. 200 Cataw R Pref. b50 35' 100 do do SECOND BOARD. in great-perfection. They are the greatest improvement in the way of card-pictures that has yet been achieved. Everybody should see them, as they are really a wonderful illustration of what sun-light with the sid of a camera and a first-class artist can accompileb. Mr. Wooderoth, the eminent artist of this figm, is now overwhelmed with orders for the finer and more expensive classes of pictures. CLOSING PRICES-STEADY.