WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

## We can take no notice of anonymous commu-leations. We do not return rejected manuscripts 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 naid for

War Prospects Abroad. The new year opens with "wars and rumors of wars." There is strife, or its coming shadow, in every part of the world. Here, the civil war, which has raged for nearly three years, is not yet closed, though it would appear certain that it must speedily be ended, two elements evidently being in combination-the valor of the Union combatants and the straits to which the rebels have been driven. To this may be added the justness of our cause. We contend, not alone for the political purpose of preserving that Federal Union which built usup into a mighty nation, but also in the name of that Humanity which has been so long and greatly outraged by having permitted slavery to exist among us, under any consideration. On this continent of ours is now waged another contest, at once unprovoked and indefensible. The subtlety of the Emperor Napoleon, which is equalled only by his grasping ambition, sent a French fleet to Mexico and threw a French army into that country, nominally to obtain satisfaction for debts claimed by certain French creditors, but actually to obtain possession of part of the country, and to change the system of Government there, by overthrowing the republic and erecting an imperial throne upon its ruins. In consequence of our own internal troubles, we have not been able to make an active resistance to this wilful violation of the Monroe Doctrine. We have protested against it, however, and certainly will never allow it to be consum-

mated. An empire has been proclaimed

and an Emperor elected (by a few officials

who obeyed the dicts of General FOREY

the French commander), but there is a vast

difference between saving and doing. The

Archduke Maximilian is not vet on the

new throne which French bayonets have

erected and alone can support, and may

live to a good old age if he does not ascend

it until peace and unanimity are established

throughout Mexico-his avowed determina-

tion being not to cross the Atlantic until the

new empire is consolidated, prosperous, and

happy. The war between the French and the Mexicans may continue for years, at its present rate of progress. Already it has lasted over two years, and the French occupy a very small extent of territory. The probable ultimate aim of Napoleon is to pay himself for the expenses, by annexing Lower California and Sonora to the French empire; he is desirous of a Colony on the Pacific. The expense of this invasion has fallen heavily on France, in men and money. There are about 30,000 soldiers upon Mexican soil, and it is estimated that as many as 15,000 have fallen in the war, or beneath the insalubrity of the dreadful climate. The whole cost of this expedition is admitted to be not less than from fifty to sixty million dollars, and each day's continued occupation increases it, of course. The result is a general dissatisfaction throughout France, though a gagged press dare not discuss the matter, and the admission that the taxation of France is so inadequate to meet her expenditure, that a new

recourse to, which, after all, is only about

an eighth of the deficit in the year 1863. Besides the war in Mexico, Napoleon has been involved in a contest in Cochin China. He may find Mexico as ruinous to him as Spain and then Russia were to his uncle. The failure of his scheme for assembling a grand Congress of European Sovereigns at Paris, caused by England's refusal to assist. has weakened his prestige, at home and abroad, and we should not be surprised if he would attempt some other bold stroke to recover bimself. The entente cordiale, as it is called, which

has existed between England and France since 1830, when Wellington had the good sense to determine that a foreign nation had a right to choose its own ruler, may be considered at an end now. It was a good thing, while it lasted, for France, but it certainly involved England in the war with Russia, which effected nothing, after all, but caused the loss of a fine army and the expenditure of about three hundred million dollars. England, once so very ready to rush into every strife, like an Irishman when "a free fight" is on handnow declares that she will not be tempted into any European contest, though she will continue to maintain the full numerical strength of her army, and to extend her naval defences. In fact, England has paid too much for war, now to care for it. There is something, it is true, in

The triumph and the vanity, The rapture of the strife. The earthquake voice of victory,

but they cost too much. Besides, with her vast colonial possessions, England is rarely without a contest on hand. At present, there is that serial, or "to be continued' war, which is a periodical occurrence in South Africa; there is a hard-fought rebellion in New Zealand, and there is a revolt in India, which is becoming more serious than was anticipated. There is also a British contingent, naval and military, fighting the battles of the Emperor Ki-TSIANG, of China, and there actually is war between the British and the Japanese, as witness the recent bombardment and destruction of the forts and city of Kagosima by the former.

Italy, not actually engaged in war, (though waging a guerilla warfare against the Neapolitan brigandage,) is endeavoring to place her finances in a safe condition, without diminishing her defences. Her expenditure for 1862 is \$60,000,000 more than her revenue, and her public debt is 3,103,150,979 francs, which is somewhat over \$600,000,000. Her army is 400,000 strong, but can readily be increased to 600,000 men, her whole population being about twenty-two millions. Her fleet is being constantly increased, and her trade and commerce are steadily advancing. No doubt, VICTOR EMMANUEL hopes to round off his dominions, one day, by annexing Venetia; that he will soon obtain possession of Rome is not likely.

had possessed for a long time. Even Turto be subject to some such partition as out governmen.? The supposition in quesout any active interference from abroad to But again, granting that the Courier means put it down, can scarcely end in the suc- to have the present Administration removed be taken for granted that the Czar will do choosing a different Administration, how The latest report from Hungary tells of an émeute there, in which Kossuth was engaged, or to be engaged.

In Germany, the Schleswig-Holstein ques tion has caused much anxiety, and may end in war. If the two provinces be alienated, as claimed, the Kingdom of Denmark will lose more than half its actual territory | face to face for three years in front of Richand over a million of inhabitants, being mond, at Antietam, at Gettysburg, at Vickstwo-fifths of her whole population. This would be a more considerable loss than Great | places of assemblage. In 1860 millions of Britain would sustain if Ireland were to be voters assembled throughout the country, gevered from her. The whole German mind | and, by a majority, elected ABRAHAM LINd the inhabitants of the Duchies themselves | COLN President are determined that the Duke of Augusten- which it entered, the South seceded and reberg, and not CHRISTIAN IX., the new King | belled. Accepting the case hypothesized berg, and not Christian IX., the new King of Denmark, shall possess Schleswig-Holten. A Federal army, sent by the German the South would not again secede? The Diet, will occupy Holstein in a hostile manifestation of reader will strive in vain to conceive how Diet, will occupy Holstein in a hostile man-reader will strive in vain to conceive how ner, if the King fire one shot. If the King matters which have occupied three years of restore their confiscated rights to the war could be settled by two hours' debate. Duchies, all may go well. But the King | We might continue serving other passages naturally wishes to incorporate all his of unmitigated bosh and twaddle similar to dominions, while the Duchies object (as | these we have quoted. It is easy to sup-Ireland did in 1800 and ever since) to an pose that if the natural relation of grand-union which will swamp them. England, mother were altered to the unnatural one of though now allied by marriage to the present King of Denmark, will endeavor not race would be greatly changed. If we to interfere in the dispute now in progress. were all rich men, there would be no poor A party to the Treaty of 1852, which con- ones; if we were all good men, there would

that he should retain the crown. The nor abolitionist, rebel nor federal; and if severance of Schleswig and Holstein from ABRAHAM LINCOLN had not been, there Denmark appears not improbable. It is would have been no JEFFERSON DAVIS. significant of the pervading opinion that an | Certain circumstances, it must be confessed, European war is not impossible, that not only is France asking a loan of \$60,000,000. but that Austria, Prussia, and Russia are also in the money-market, each wanting to raise funds independent of the ordinary but slower sources of revenue.

Emancipation Day.

The first anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation has naturally assumed its place in the list of national festivals. All over the country quiet yet eloquent incidents gave character to the day. Those especially to whom the Emancipation Proclamation applies, with the peculiarity of personal interest, were foremost in celebrating its second birth day. Four of them paid a New Year's visit to President Lincoln, and whilst they exchanged with him the compliments of the season, loyal millions offered congratulations upon the movement which that season, one year ago, inaugurated. All over the North, the observance of the day was serious and earnest. But it was not only in the North that the observance was maintained. At Beaufort, South Carolina, immense preparations were made for the due celebration of the day. The civil and military procession included the Friends of Freedom, who proffer their greeting; wounded and disabled soldiers at the post; 1st Regiment South Carolina Volunteers; 2d Regiment South Carolina Volunteers; detachments from other colored regiments; colored laborers and mechanics in Quartermaster's Department at Hilton Head: colored laborers and mechanics in the Quartermaster's Department at Beaufert; pilots and engineers; colored sailors of the navy; general superintendents of labor and instruction; schools of Beaufort and vicinity; missionaries and pastors of churches; freedmen of Beaufort city, Port Royal Island, Hilton Head Island, St. Helena Island, Ladies' Island, Paris and other islands, and the representatives of other States. Arriving at the stand the programme of the day was commenced. Prayer and singing, and regimental music, constituted a large part of the exercises. Letters from the friends of freedom were read, and followed by the reading of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. The freedmen of the department employed much deliberation in the formation of their programme, and had their ideas most energetically and effectively carried out. A noble work was being carried on on the first of January all over the North and in many places South. Quiet and unobtrusive as the observance was in many places, still the observance was respected, and that with an incalculable degree of feeling. The day was set apart and dedicated anew. Recollections of one year ago gave an almost religious character to last New Year's Day, so that the emotions predominant in very many hearts were those of serene joy rather than mere mirth. So will it ever be when that

servance. Freedom in the South. of Emancipation of January 1st, 1863, and know that wherever he goes he will comwhich declare that the present rebellion is mand the co-operation of all loyal men. an effort of the slaveholding party to overthrow the structure and principles of republican government and the rights of men; and to substitute for them a despotic Government, based on ignorance, slavery, and military force, and that the best means of aiding the Federal Government in the suppression of rebellion are to be found in the employment of all honorable means to abolish slavery, and finally extinguish the

abhorred idea of property in man. A General Convention of the friends of freedom from all the slaveholding States was expected to be held on the eighth of this month at Louisville, Kentucky. The object of the Convention was to deliberate upon the best means of securing, on a permanent basis, the interests of human liberty, and uniting in harmonious and concerted action the efforts of all who are opposed to slavery. It is the opinion of the Louisiana Convention that the general Conventions should be held on the twenty-second of February next, at New Orleans. These alterations are recommended in order to afford more time for due preparation, and because those who recommend them deem New Orleans more accessible, and capable of giving more effect to the voice of the Convention. The tenor of the preamble and resolutions of this Louisiana State Convention will be remembered with gratitude and delight by all who read or hear of them, and provide a motion which will soon be seconded by other State Conventions.

Happy Hypotheses. The following editorial divertissement we find in the Boston Courier: "If all the officers should be withdrawn from the armies on poth sides, the soldiers would rush together, not for mutual carnage, but to hail each other as countrymen and brethren, and to exchange expressions of mutual regard; and then each would return to his home, there to enjoy in peace the protection of the Constitution and laws under which they have been so long happy. By such a disposition the soldiers truly represent the people of the country."

The Courier imagines an impossible hypothesis to meet an impossible case. Let

trace would resume their accustomet channels, and universal concord and tranquility would take the place of the present turmoil, violence, and blood, shed. In this would be seen the prevalence of those sectiments of Christian humanity, in the common heart, which interest and ambition too often, and never more than now, have banished from the breasts of office-holders."

If there were no civil leaders and no Administration whatever, by what magic could Spain and Portugal are rising among the amicable relations be established and comnations, under better government than they merce and internal trade be resumed? Would the people govern themselves viva key, though ultimately doomed, we suspect, | roce? How can there be government withnearly strangled Poland in 1772, appears to ition really supposes nothing at all, for if thrive. The civil war in Poland, which there were no officers or Administration, has now continued for eleven months, with- there could not be a government or a nation. cess of the brave insurgents, and it seems to to allow the people to make peace by nothing for Poland until his dominion in much are the people, who have sometimes that country is restored and acknowledged. led their rulers, complimented by the supposition that they have been led by the nose? "If all the legal voters from the whole States could be assembled, as in a town meeting, where they could see and speak, face to face, all matters in dispute would be settled by a few hours' debate. In this the people would honor their national history, and be true to the traditions of the founders of the Govern-

A million legal voters have been debating burg, Chattanooga, and other historical From the compact into

weyed the succession to the present King, be no bad ones. If slavery had not existed, kansas to resume her position in the Union."

England made no promise to guarantee there would have been neither slaveholder disagree beyond the power of men. If the Courier were not what it is, we should never have read such an article.

> The President's Message. The President has addressed a short message to Congress in which he advises a reconsideration of the law paying a bounty of \$300 to veteran volunteers up to the 5th of January, carnestly recommending that the time be extended to February 1st. To this message are appended the arguments from the Secretary of War showing that the people prefer the voluntary system of raising troops, and that veterans, even when paid a bounty, are a cheaper and better force than raw recruits or drafted men. A communication from the provost marshal represents the encouraging success of the volunteer plan, a success only to be checked by the present limit of time allowing bounty. Under these circumstances, Congress will not hesitate to approve the President's suggestion, and the draft will be postponed, we trust, beyond recall, by the success of volunteering under bounty. In this result the Government

and the country will be fortunate.

The Cold Weather and its Effects. The severe cold weather of the last few days has been experienced north and west to an unusual degree. Commencing with Philadelphia, four persons were frozen to death New Year's Day. At Buffalo the heaviest snow storm known there since 1844 raged during the first and second of January, the Lake Shore and Eric Railroads being completely blockaded by snow, and the trains on the Central Railroad being all behind time. Oswego has experienced a like visitation, and the damage there of shipping is represented as considerable. Indeed, the snow-storm spread from east to west, and the cold weather was experienced with more or less intensity from Boston to St. Louis. At Chicago the suffering of the poorer classes must have been intensely severe, the thermometer standing, at 9 o'clock in the morning, twenty-eight and a half degrees below zero. Indianapolis was almost in as bad a predicament, the thermometer there being twenty degrees below zero. Four rebel prisoners are reported to have been frozen to death on the cars on New Year's Eve, whilst on their ,way from Jeffersonville to Chicago. In St. Louis the severe weather interfered very materially with the transaction of business, the thermometer standing there twenty-four degrees below zero. The weather has likewise taught Kentucky a wrinkle, and evinced itself with intense severity at Louisville. About the state of the weather down South we have nofresh despatches. This is not necessary, however. We all know that JEFF DAVIS is Jack Frost with a vengeance, and that the Southern Confederacy, compared with the position she would aspire to among the na-

tions of the earth, is infinitely below zero. THE CAUSE not only of emancipation, day comes round, and each returning year but of the organization of free labor, was will spread the circle of its influence and intensify the liberty-loving spirit of its obhonored last evening by a dinner to General Lorenzo Thomas, attended by a number of our prominent citizens, previous to his departure for Tennessee, the An adjourned meeting of the Louisiana Mississippi, and Texas. General THOMAS State Convention of the Friends of Free- did not, of course, on such an occasion, dom was lately held at Lyceum Hall. New Or- fully explain his plans, but sufficiently inleans. The Convention unanimously adopt- dicated their scope and purpose. We ed a series of resolutions which cordially are sure that the work entrusted to this disapprove all measures of the Federal Administration for the suppression of the rebellion, but especially the Proclamation of Emancipation of January 1st 1922 and the formula with tinguished officer will result well for both races and the future of the country. We ardently wish him the fullest success, and prisoment is provided as the punishment of enroll-

> sublime policy must be that which has for its advocates and prophets a bigamist, a selfconvicted swindler, a lottery dealer, an exproprietor of a 'model artist' den, and a Tombs lawver' and disgraced soldier !"

IN HIS LETTER to the colored emancination meeting in New York, Mr SHMNER states the whole subject with admirable brevity: "The President's proclamation was the key to open the way to victory and peace. Without it, victory would have been doubtful, and peace would have been impossible. And now both are certain."

THE letter from the eminent French philosophers and publicists Gasparin, Co-CHIN, LABOULAYE, and MARTIN, to the Union League of New York, is remarkable for the sincerity and clearness which those noble men bring to the understanding of our cause. Though written by foreigners, the advice of this letter is worthy of our best statesmanship, and the truest feelings

BEFORE Knoxville, Gen. LONGSTREET gave characteristic advice to Gen. McLaws: Please impress upon your officers and men the importance and great safety of doing it with a rush." At this time the question occurs, is the rebellion worth as much?

The Free Plantations. A letter from a special correspondent of the World, upon the Mississippi plantation scheme, contains admissions which are highly interesting. To relieve admissions which are nightly interesting. To relieve the army by a semi-military occupation of its lines of communicating; to show how free labor avails in producing Southern crops; and to relieve the outcast from vagrancy, and prepare him for freedom—these from vagrancy, and prepare him for freedom—these are the objects of the scheme. After the first year of trial, the commerce and navigation of the Missippi has been materially aided, and the improvement of the black has begun with hopeful success. have been overcome:

pothesis to meet an impossible case. Let the intelligent reader fancy armies without officers rushing into each other's arms, or armies without soldiers making war. Allowing that the present officers were removed, other soldiers would become leaders. Is it not a reproach to our soldiers to hint that they have been fighting like hirelings without sympathy with the purposes of the war? The Courier, perhaps, does not wish to remember that the soldiers have sometimes led their officers.

"If the civil leaders no longer existed, and there should be no Administration, either Federal or Confederate, amicable relations would immediately ensite between all sections; commerce and internal trade would resume their accustomed channels, and universal concord and tranquility would take the place of the present turmoil, violence, and bloodshed. In this would be seen the prevalence of those sertiments of Christian humanitz in the ammen. negroes. There is no talk of deportation—the de-mand is greater than the supply, until the army is purged of its superincumbent weight. "They can be made to work without the lash—they hate their former masters and will not work for them.

The following strikes a note for those who are earnest for the cause and enterprising for themselves:

"On the whole, this new and rich territory opens a good field for persons who have energy and small capital, with a certain hope of large rewards. Companies, persons, discharged and disabled soldiers, could associate together and take a plantation varying as they do from five hundred to two thousand acres, and realize as much in a single year as they could amass in a life time by the ordinary channels. Cotton was produced profitably at eight cents per pound, when field hands commanded two hundred dollars a year. Now that it is at least four times that price, it should be made under reasonable circumstances to enrich all who are engaged in its outure. The enterprise is legitimate, and attended with no greater risk than attaches to many ordinary occupations."

The success of the free plantations is now assured The success of the free plantations is now assured by abundant evidence from Louisiana, South Caro-

ina, and Mississippi, where even the former slave. holder has sometimes confessed an agreeable disapent in the results of the new system. Adjutant General Thomas has entered sincerely and ac tively into this work of economy and humanity. The free plantations resemble the "mills of the gods," which "grind slowly, but grind exceeding economize to the country wealth, utility, and free dom from abuse, reglect, and slavery. General Butler and the Exchange of Pri-Our Government will not permit General BUTLER to be outlawed by JUDAH P. BENJAMIN. The ex-

change of prisoners, committed solely to him, will ed in his hands. Secretary STANTON de termined to-day to enlarge his powers and confirm his agency, by putting all the rebel prisoners in the United States under his care. There will be thirty thousand of them at Point Lookout within three cognizing him, as Commissioner Ould had already done. Benjamin, who wrote the proclamation out lawing BUTLER, effected a majority vote in the Cabinet against dealing with him, on the ground that he was anoutlaw. President Lincoln's last proclamation outlawed the whole Richmond Government, and through this equality in disability there is no doubt that the exchanges will again be re-esta-

A Delegation from Arkansas. Cincinnati, Jan. 5.—A special despatch to the commercial, dated at Cairo, says: "A delegation of the prominent citizens of Arkansas had arrived turned from the Army of the Cumberland. Five there, on route to Washington, to arrange for Ar-

WASHINGTON.

Message of the President on the Pay of Bounties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.

The following is the message sent to Congress t day by the President of the United States: Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: By a joint resolution of your honorable bodies, approved December 23d, 1963, the paying of bounties for veteran volunteers, as now practised by the War Department, is to the extent of three hundred dol-Jepartment, is to the extent of three hundred dol-lars in each case, provided that, after the 5th day of the present month, it shall terminate. I transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of War, accompanied by one from the Provost Marshal General to him, both relating to he subject shove mentio I earnestly recommend that the law be so modified as to allow bounties to be paid, as they now are, at least until the ensuing first day of February. I am not without anxiety lest I appear to be importunate in thus recalling your attention to a subject upon which you have so recently acted; and not thing upon which you have so recently acted; and nothing but a deep conviction that the public interests demand it could induce me to incur the hazard of being isunderstood on this point. The executive approval was given by me to the resolution mentione and it is now by a close attention and a fuller know ledge of the facts that I feel constrained to recom

JAN. 5th, 1864. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
VIEWS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, The Scoretary of War, in a letter accompanying the mossage, says: "No one seems to doubt the necessity of increasing the military force for the speedy termination of the rebellion; and, although much lifference of opinion exists in respect to the merit of the system of raising troops by volunteers and the payment of bounties, and the system of raising an adequate force by draft, yet two things are c

"First, That, whatever may be the weight of ar gument, or the influence of individual opidion, a large portion of the people in every State prefer the method of contributing their proportion of the mili-tary-force by bounty to volunteers rather than by raft.
"Second. That veteran soldiers, who have become inured to service, even when paid a bounty, con-stitute a cheaper force than raw recruits or drafted

men without bounty,
"The information received by the War Department from the armies in the field prior to the passage of the resolution of December last, indicated that a very large proportion of the forces now in the scrvice would have cheerfully re-enlisted for three years under the terms authorized by the order of this Department, and that such enlistments have been checked, and will, in a great measure, be put an end to by the restriction imposed by the action of Congress. It is believed that, if any limitation should be imposed upon the payment of bounties to encourage the enlistment of the veteran forces now in the field, it ought not to be sooner than the 1st o

February." VIEWS OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL. The Provost Marshal General, in a communication, says: "After great labor, the volunteer re ruiting for the service under the President's call o October 17th, is fairly in progress. Letters, all lated between the 20th and 24th of December, from the superintendents of the recruiting service in the sixteen States, are in the main very encouraging as o the prospect of getting a large number of recruit by volunteers. The enlistments in several States were in a fair way to raise the quota assigned them. The act approved December 23d, 1863, forbidding, after January 5th, the payment to volunteers of all bounties except the hundred dollars authorized by the act of 1861, was not known at the sime these fa vorable reports were made to me. I have no doubt that the effect of that act will be to check, if it does not stop, enlistments. Of the one hundred dollars bounty provided by the act of 1861, but twenty-five ollars can be paid in advance; seventy-five dollars dollars can be paid in advance; seveney-live dollars being due only after two years' service.

"It took some time after Ostober 17th to get the people roused to the subject of volunteering. They are now, in most of the States, earnestly engaged n it, and I have reports for October, November and a part of December, showing that forty-twhousand five hundred and twenty-nine men have been enlisted, and the daily average of enlistment is increasing. Under these considerations I respect fully suggest the propriety of a reconsideration of

the act forbidding the payment of bounties after January 5th." The communications were referred to the Con mittee on Military Affairs. enator Wilson's New Enrolment Bill. Senator Wilson's new enrolment bill, introduced o-day omits the exemptions, with the exception o those only who are physically disabled, and th Vice President, the judges of courts, the heads of the executive departments, and the Governors of

ing officers who are engaged, directly or indirectly in procuring substitutes. The New Issue of Treasury Notes. Noting the fact that one of the leaders of the Copperhead party has been exposed as a bigamist, a cotemporary asks: "What a . General Butler.

The Chronicle states that it has good authority for elieving that the question of an exchange of prisoners has been committed entirely to BUTLER, and the rebel prisoners to his charge. It redicts an early resumption of exchanges Charges brought against General West. Judge J. G. Knapp, United States judge of the Third judicial district, New Mexico, has, in a com-munication addressed to the Secretary of War, preerred aundry charges against Brigadier General JOSEPH R. WEST, now or recently commanding as Mesilla, Donna Ana county, New Mexico. Among these charges are the ordering of a military execution without trial; oppressing and tyrannizing over the inhabitants; usurping the powers and duties of the civil officers of the Territory; imprisoning men guilty of no crime; using his power so as to withhold aid from the civil courts in the administration of the laws; neglecting and refusing o protect the persons, property, and rights of the phabitants against Indian outrages; interfering with the exercise of the elective franchise; causing packages of letters in the United States mail to be opened at Fort Craig: and then causing such letter as were directed to himself, and other selected per-sons, to be picked out and forwarded to himself, and these other favored persons, by military express, while he refused to forward the other letters. The Cavalry Bureau.

General Stoneman, who has not resigned as reported, has been ordered to report to General Grant as chief of cavalry. General Gerrard, who has been connected with the cavalry in the Southwest, succeeds General STONEMAN as chief of the Bureau of Cavalry. Colonel EGAN has been appointed chief quartermaster of the bureau. Cap tain PRICE remains as ordnance officer. The French Government's Tobacco in

Richmond. The removal from Richmond of the tobacco claimed by the French Government has not yet been con-summated. The permission granted them was to take all tobacco purchased before the war. Infor mation having been received that a large portion claimed by the French was bought since the commencement of the rebellion, the case is now under investigation by our authorities. Should it be proved, as it is believed it will be, that such is the fact, the tobacco will not be removed. The rebels also object to its removal unless the French will raise the blockade. Gen. Burnside's Resignation Withdrawn Major General BURNSIDE, who is now here, has, t the earnest solicitation of the President, withvill be reassigned to the command of the Depart-

ment of the Ohio. A Mass Meeting. The colored people of Washington hold a mass meeting to night.

Message of the Governor—Prosperous State Finances—Morgan's Escape—200,000 Sol-diers Furnished to the War—Removal of Military Headquarters to Lexington, Ky. Cincinnati, Dec. 5.—The Ohio Legislature was organized yesterday. J. R. Hubbell was elected Speaker of the House, and William E. Davis Clerk the Senate. Governor Tod's message was very

better condition. The public debt had been reduced \$676,000. The militia system adopted by the Legislature last winter proved successful. ature last winter proved successful.

He recommends that all banking corporation now existing under the State authority should be given all reasonable facilities for closing their business.

He attributes the escape of John Morgan to negligence issuing from a misunderstanding between the civil and military officers at the penitentiary in their respective duties.

He calls attention to the bravery and gallantry o

our soldiers in the field, and says : " Although the wiched rebellion still continues, we can justly claim for Ohio the full performance of her duty in the The number of troops raised since the beginning f the war amounts to 200,671. The river here is full of floating ice, and naviga tion is suspended. The headquarters of the Department of Ohio will

be removed to Lexington, Ky., to-morrow.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Cincinnati, Jan. 5.—The passenger train from Cincinnati, and a train from Dayton, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, came in col-lision seven miles this side of Dayton, at 10 o'clock morning. The baggage-master was killed and fifteen or twenty other persons injured. No further par-ticulars have been received. The trains are represented to have been almost totally destroyed. CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—The names of three of the killed and thirty-five of the wounded in the railroad accident near Dayton to day have been received.
They all belong to Ohio. Twenty other persons are reported as having been very slightly injured.

Railroad Accident at Havre-de-Grace. HAVRE DE GRACE, Jan. 5 .- An engine and seve ral freight cars, from some cause, ran off the deck of he steamer Maryland into the river this evening, a short distance from the dock on this side. No lives vere lost. Prompt measures will be taken to clear out the obstructions, and it is thought that the delay to travel will be brief.

Railroad Accident-Loss of Life. CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—By the explosion of a loaomotive, last evening, at Milton Junction, on the Northwestern Hailroad, one passenger was killed and several woulded, two mortally.

Presentation of Battle Flags. ALBANY, Jan. 5 — Ten battle flags, which were captured in Gen. Grant's recent battles, were preof them were captured by New York, and the re-mainder by Western regiments. Drunken Officers Dismissed by Gen. Butler. HEADQUARTERS, 18TH ARMY CORPS, DEPART

MENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA .- FORT RESS MONROE, Dec. 31, 1863.—General Order No. 66 Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Martin, 1st U. S. Colored Troops, being a captain in the N. Y. Marine Artillery, while at Newbern, in the face of the enemy, resigned his commission, not on account of physic disability, but for family reasons, afterwards received his appointment as lieutenant colonel in contravention of the spirit of paragraph four, General Order, No. 57, series of 1861, which provides tha ficers of volunteers who resign their commission will not be received into the service of the United tates as officers of other volunteer organizations. Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Martin, while on duty with his regiment near Portsmouth, Va., appears at a public charitable fair in uniform, in presence of the commanding general, in a state of intoxication to the disgrace of the service, if not to himself, and is for these reasons dismissed from the service of the United States, subject to the approval of the President, and will cease to be an officer from this day.

unless reinstated.
Second Lieutenant Henry M. Day. Company E. 1st U.S. Colored Troops, having been repeatedly intoxicated, and appearing in that state in uniform in the public streets of Portsmouth, Va., and again coming into camp in a state of intoxication, and grossly insulting the commanding officer of his regi-ment, as appears by his own confession, is dismissed the service, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

By command of Major General BULLER.

R. S. Davis, Major and A. A. G.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Reconnoissances by Pennsylvania, N. Jersey, and Maine Cavairy. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 4.—Gregg's Caval y Division, under the command of Col. Taylor, on the lat Pennsylvania regiment, left on the lat inst. for the purpose of making a reconnoissance to Front Royal, taking on their horses three days' rations and forage. Owing to the condition of the roads, the artillery attached to the division could proceed no farther than Warrenton. The command returned to day, having travelled ninety miles during the three days' absence, and encountered severe deprivations in consequence of the intensely cold weather; but

A few days previous to the departure of the divi alon on this reconnoissance, an expedition was sent to Rectortown, commanded by Lieutenant Colonei Koster, of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, which capnred at Rectortown two hundred new rehel un orms and two or three rebel officers. The recent expedition of a portion of Gregg's caslry, under Colonel Smith, of the 1st Maine, to Luray and other points in the Shenandoah Valley. was so successful in its results that General Pleaso ton addressed a very complimentary communication to Colonel Smith in relation to it.

no enemy was discovered. Owing to the depth of the Shenandoah river, no attempt was made to

ORDERS OF GEN. PATRICK. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTO-MAC, VA., WASHINGTON, January 5.—Nothing of interest is transpiring. The troops are endeavoring to make themselves as comfortable as possible. The following circular was published to-day: PROVOST MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT. . Headquarters of the Army of the Pote

January 5th.
Sutlers will hereafter obtain the printed invoice from and have them approved by the Quartermaster General, the same as when they hauled the good y teams. S. M. R. PATRICK, P. M. G. Three inches of snow fell last night. The weather was pleasant to day, but it is very cold to-night. The enrolment of citizens in this army is nearly completed. It includes both whites and blacks, and the number subject to the draft will be very consi

The Death of General Corcoran.

Headquarters Department of Washington, Twenty-second Army Corps, Dec 24, 1863.

General Corders No. 60—The major general commanding announces with deep regret to the 22d Army Corps the death of one of its division commanders, Brigadier General Michael Corcoran. Not permitted to die battling for the cause he had so warmly espoused, an All-wise Providence has cut him down by one of those accidents not to be guarded against because never feared.

The original commander of the 69th New York Volunteers, Brigadier General Corcoran was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, carried to Richmend, and lay many months in a Confederate prison. Released by exchange, he was appointed abrigadier general by the President, and organized the brigade known as the Irish Legion. Ordered to the I epartment of Virginia, he served with credit in the operations on the Blackwater and Peninsula. under Major General Dix. Transferred to the 22d Army Corps in June, 1863, he has since that date commanded consecutively a brigade and division, occupying Fairfax Court House and surrounding ecuntry. The Death of General Corcoran. The major general commanding sympathizes with the troops he lately commanded in the loss they have suffered, and directs that the regimental colors of the Irish Legion be draped for thirty days.

By command of Major Gen. C. U. AUGUR.

OARROLL H. POTTER, Ass't Adjt. General. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Negro Soldiers Frozen to Death—The Re-bel Gen. Forrest—Gen. Grierson Fursaing from New Orleans, and Hillman, from Memphis, arrived at this port to-day.

The thermometer stood at 10 degrees below zero at Memphis on the morning of the lat, and at Cairo, on the same morning, 16 degrees below. A number of persons were frozen to death below Cairo, on New Year's eve, and ten negro soldiers perished on Island No. 10. The bodies of three members of the 52d Indiana Regiment were found on Sand Bar ri-ver, six miles above Fort Pillow. One of them was ecognized as that of Lieutenant Edward Alexander. The boats still go up the Ohio river, which is filled with floating ice; but the Mississippi is closed above this point

No serious damage was done to the Memphis and

has arrived here during the past week, mostly for Cincinnati. The steamer Duke D'Argyle brought 286 bales of cotton, 438 hhds. of sugar, and 300 bbls.

of molarses from New Orleans. The Hillman brought 235 bales of cotton. Generals Ord, Veitch, Hunter, Fowler, and Sherman have been here during the last week. The latter is still here, and a salute was fired last night The Fifteenth Army Corps. AN ORDER BY MAJOR GENERAL SHERMAN,

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS IN THE FIELD, BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Dec. 12, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—The following order published for the information of this command: GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—The following order is published for the information of this command:

HEADQUARTEES DEF'T AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, MARYVILLE, TENN., Dec. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—Major General John A. Logan, having reported for duty as commander of the 15th Army Orpre, will assume the command thereof and enter upon his duties; Major General Frank P. Blair, Jr., now commanding the corps, will, with his assistant adjutant general and personal staff, proceed to Chattanooga, and turn over to General Logan the records of the corps, when they will be relieved from duty with the corps and report for orders to Major General Grant, commanding the military division of the Mississippl.

The general commanding avails himself of this opportunity to thank General Blair for the zeal, intelligence, courage, and skill with which he has handled the corps during the eventful period he has sommanded it.

By order of Major Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

R. M. SAWYER, Assistant Adjutant General.

The general commanding congratulates the officers and men of the corps on the great efficiency and the brillant and well-merited reputation which they have acquired under General Sherman and General Blair, and is condicent that with the same zeal and cordial co-operation extended to these able leaders, the 15th Corps will win new laurels, and make a lasting name in the history of the country.

All orders heretofore published for the government of the command will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

By command of Major Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.

ment of the ordered.

By command of Major Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.

J. H. HAMMOND, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Condition of the City-To be Blown Up if Taken. The Tribune publishes an authentic rebel letter, which says:

which says:

Gen. Beauregard has caused information to reach all that it he firds it impossible to hold the city, he will leave it a mass of ruins. No one will complain of this, as they know the barbarians have sworn to destroy every yestige of the Secession nest, if they can take it. If they should ever enter our house, may God have mercy on them, for I can't. If they ever enter the city, you will hear of the greatest earthquake ever caused by human agency. It will be a concolation, Louise, for you to know that should the vandals ever get here, they will never be able to reach Macon. Gen. Beauregard is confident they could never get ten miles beyond the city in any direction, but he is equally confident they can never come here. It is mournful to go through our streets, once alive with beauty and fashion, and see them entirely descreted, with the exception of now and then one of our colored people or a squalid Irish woman. The Charleston Courier has the following account of the recent explosion at Sumpter, by which eleven men were killed and forty-one wounded:

eleven men were killed and forty-one wounded:

A small magazine in the southwest angle of the fort, containing about one hundred and fifty pounds of powder, and a quantity of small arms and other ammunition, explosed about 3% o'clock on Friday. The explosion ignited all the materials in the room attached, killing or wounding all those in the immediate vicinity. The wounded were burned with greater or less severity. The passages were instantify filled with dense volumes of smoke, introduced by a blast of great strength, which prevented any prolonged or successful attempt to extinguish the fire. A boat from the navy, with a sunny of waterby a blast of great strength, which prevented any prolonged or successful attempt to extinguish the fire. A boat from the navy, with a supply of water-buckets, was promptly sent to the assistance of the garrison, and rendered all the sid in their power. The behavior of the garrison under their trying circumstances deserves the highest edit. Mr. W. R. Catheart, telegraphic operator, whose adjoining quarters were completely enveloped, on attempting to make his way out, was knocked down from suffocation, but managed afterward to return and secure his instruments.

Destruction of St. Joseph's College by Fire. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 5.—St. Joseph's College, situated near Montrose, in Susquehanna county, Pa., distant about fifteen miles from this place, was entirely destroyed by fire on New Year's night. The building was insured, and cost about \$5,000. The chapel was elegantly fitted and adorned, and the college was in a most flourishing condition, there being nearly a hun-dred students in attendance. There were four reguar professors engaged, assisted by four elergyme and a corps of subordinate teachers. The libraries were all destroyed, and were very valuable. Th loss cannot be easily estimated. Very fortunately there were no lives lost, although a portion of the pupils lost their clothing.

The Debt of the State of New York. New York, Jan. 5.—The State Comptroller's report states that the total State debt amounts to \$29,764,124, about two millions of which will be paid during this year. The comptroller suggests that the question of bounties be left to the action of the local authorities. The three million dollars already appropriated has been nearly exhausted. The taxes for the ensuingly ear are estimated at 2 13 16 mills per cent, on the aggregate valuation of \$1.451.451.817. without reference to anything beyond the ordinary and necessary expenses of the State.

JAPAN AND CHINA. THE FRENCH FORTIFYING THE HRIGHTS

AT KANAGAWA. INDEMNITY OFFERED FOR THE ATTACK ON THE U. S. STEAMER PEMBROKE. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The ship Onward has

arrived here with Kanagawa dates of the 1st of December, and Shanghae dates to Nov. 22. Kanagawa was still guarded by men from the fleets. The French are fortifuing the heights, and daily expect ing the arrival of two regiments of infantry from Hong Kong.

There was a general belief that a peaceful solution will be found for the troubles between the foreign Governments and the Tycoon, although the civil war between the latter and the Damios is already progressing.

The Tycoon's ministers had waited on the American minister, offering to pay the indemnity demand ed for the attack on the steamer Pembroke in June last, during her passage through the inland sea. The proposition was accepted, but Minister Pruyn will refer the terms of settlement for the subsequent attack on the steamer Wyoming to the Home Govern-

ment, under the increased prospect of unbroken peace.

Business at Kanagawa was improving, and teas were coming in freely, in consequence of the removal of the previously existing restrictions. The cholers had disappeared since the cold weather had commenced at Shanghae, but epidemic dysentery was taking its place with nearly equal fatality. The British Government has ordered an expedition, under Sir John Mitchell, to rendezvous at Hong Kong, preparatory to sailing for Japan. Five European regiments have been ordered from India for that purpose.

No further action of any importance has taken place between the rebels and the Government forces.

Trade has somewhat revived. There is an in-

creased activity among the shipping, and there is a very large number of vessels in port.

CENTRAL AMERICA. Arrival of the Steamer Ocean Queen-Defeat of Flores by Gen. Mosquera-Naval feat of Flores by Gen. Mosquera—Navas Advices New York, Jan. 5.— The steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall on the 27th, arrived at this port this morning, with \$250,000 in treasure. Our Panama letter of the 26th contains the follow-Our Panama letter of the 26th contains the following items of intelligence:

"The trouble in Ohiriqui continues, and Governor Obalda has fied to Panama.

"The Fresch corvette D'Assa arrived at Panama on the 18th. She was believed to be bound for the coast of Mexico.

"The United States frigate Lancaster was cruising on the Mexican coast.

"The United States steamer Cyane was still at Panama. Panama, "The President of Panama has issued decrees that all vessels leaving Panama must give the names of their passengers and a true statement of

names of their passengers and a true statement of their cargo.

"This decree excepts from its provisions the steamers to Central America and California, as well as neutral vessels of war. It also establishes a guard boat for the harbor, suspends the trade in arms and ammunition, and requires passports for certain persons. It also calls out 6,000 of the militia.

"General Mosquera had attacked Flores near the border defeating the latter badly. Mosquera lost only 500, while Flores' loss was 1,500 killed and wounded, and 2 000 taken prisoners. Three of the colonels in Flores' army were killed, and his so, "is

wounded, and 2 000 taken prisoners. Three of the colonels in Flores' army were killed, and his so, is The news from South America is unimportant. ST. DOMINGO. Emigration of Negro Labovers from the United States-Success of the Dominican

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 -Turks Island papers of the 9th December state that the American brig Lady of the Lake and the bark Itanea were both wreck ed near Turks Island. The Government price of salt at Turks Island has been fixed at 8 cents per bushel.

A public meeting had been held at Georgetown, Demarara, where resolutions were forwarded to the Governor, favoring the emigration of negro laborers rom the United States, Similar meetings were held n Trinidad and San Domingo.

Advices to the Turks Island Standard represent that the Spaniards are making but little, progress. The town of Samana had been plundered by the Spaniards, and the Wesleyan mission-house chapel burned. The merchants of St. Thomas have closed all accounts with Porto Rico, Hayti, and Cuba, and will not transact any further business with those places

xcept for cash.

Gandara was completely surrounded by the

Dominicans at Bani, and the Dominicans have

erected a battery which commands the entrance to the harbor of Porto Plata.

Rebels.

NEW YORK. Departure of Adimiral Farragut in His Flagship
Yesterday, Rear Admiral Farragut sailed from the navy yard in the flagship Hartford, to assume command of the East Guif Squadron. The Hartford, as stated some time since, has recently been renovated, and completely overhauled in every way. She is now in the most excellent condition, and fit for any duty for which she may be assigned. Commodore Drayton, late inspector of ordnance at this port, and commander of the Passaic during Dupont's attack on Charleston, sailed also in the Hartford, to assume position as fleet captain. The following is a list of the admiral's staff:

Rear Admiral, Pavid Glasgow Farragut; Fleet Captain, Percival Drayton; Fleet Lieutenant, John C. Watson; Admiral's Secretary, Ed. C. Gabandon.

—Tyrbune, Jan. 4. THE FUNERAL OF AECHBISHOP HUGHES.

A committee from the New York Councils waited upon the Rev. Vicar General Storrs, and offered the services and sympathy of the city. It is arranged that the Common Council will be present in a body at the funeral, as a mark of respect to the deceased as a patriot and Christian.

EMANOIPATION CELEBRATED. Charleston Railroad by Forrest, when his force crossed it last week. General Grieraon was pursuing him at the last accounts, south of Coldwater, Lee had reinforced Forrest from Okalona. The guerilla Gen. Richardson crossed our lines on the 28th ult., on his way south.

A large amount of cotton, sugar, and molasses, has arrived here during the next week mostly for the covernor serviced here during the next week mostly for the covernor serviced here during the next week mostly for the covernor serviced here during the next week mostly for the covernor serviced here during the next week mostly for the covernor serviced here during the next week mostly for the covernor serviced here during the next week mostly for the covernor serviced here.

MENT.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The Legislature met and organized this morning, the Republican officers being elected in both houses.

The Governor's message was read. After referring to State topics, he devotes a portion of his message to the consideration of military matters in connection with the draft, etc. He goes into the consideration of national affairs at length, and after-asking what has been accomplished by the Government in the territory wrested from rebellion, says: "But one course will save us from national ruin. We must adhere to the solemn pledges made by our Government at the outset of the war. We must seek to restore the Union, and uphold the Constitution. To this end, while we put forth every exertion to beat down armed rebellion, we must use every influence of wise statesmanship to bring back the States who now reject their constitutional obligations. We must put forth every honorable inducement to the people of the South to assume again the rights and duties of American citizenship. We have reached that point in the history of the war for which all have struggled. We now stand before the world a great and successful military power. Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close upon the terms solemnly avowed at the outset. Good faith to the public creditors, to all classes of citizens and to the world, demands that this should be followed up and secured by the peace-making policy of the statesmen in the Cabinet. In no other way can we save the Union." Receptions at the White House.

Receptions at the White House.

[Correspondence New York Commercial Advertiser.]

We are indebted to President Jefferson for the public "reception" at the White House, with which the New Year is inaugurated here at the national metropolis. The wives of Washington and of John Adams had held ceremonious "levees" at New York and at Philadelphia during the official terms of those Federal Presidents. But when Mr. Jefferson, a firm believer in French democracy, was elected President, he positively refused to conform to the code of etiquette established by his predecessors. The "levees" were abandoned; but on the White House thrown open, and received all who chose to call upon him.

A very graphic account of the "reception" on the let of January, 1507, was written by Dr. Mitchell, then an Mr. C. from New York, and was published a few years ago in the Historical Magazine. After humorously describing the motivey crowd, the Doctor says: "Great mirth and humor prevalled, and you may readily conceive wherefore, when it is computed that besides the smiles, cordishity, and welsome which the company received from their generous entertainer, they consumed for him a quarter cask of winc, a barrel of punch, and an hundred weight of cake, besides other nicknacks to a considerable amount."

Mrs. Madison restored the "dinners" and the "drawing rooms "at the White House, unattended by the stiff formalities and the strict ceremonials which had been sanctioned by Washington and Adams, and she retained the "New-Year's Reception," as crowds of unmannerly fellows would put themselves in the hall, and seize the trays the moment that the waiters entered with them. The last time of the burden of the part of the "reception," as crowds of unmannerly fellows would put themselves in the hall, and seize the trays the moment had they were survey. A monaster disease, he served and lace, with an exquisite lace neck-tie, fastened with a part proof. He had, while for rome there was a quiet joke. Beyond Mr. Lincoln was Mrs. Lincoln, whose object to th

from Aftons, states that the people of Holstein will proclaim the Duke as soon as he sets his foot on the soil of Holstein. Several of the young men of the middle-classes have enrolled themselves to serve in the corps of voluntaers, whose object is to support the Pretender and to conquer Schleswig for Germany.—Correspondence of the Leadon Times.

Change of Wear.

Staunch Cobden is ever consistent
To the cause be defends with his might;
For Truth and for Freedom persistent,
He strikes in the van of the fight.
But still let it not be forgotten,
Notwithstanding his firm heart and brain,
He has surgiced his attention from cotton,
And taken to muzzling Delane.

[N. Y. Post [N. Y. Post. The End of Controversy. TO R. D. AND S. B. C.
Your quibbles in our ears to ding
Forbear, yelpunaters twain;
For Cobden's proved there's no such thing
As muscle in Delans.

[Evening Post.]

Change of Wear.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1861.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH Both houses of Congress reassembled this morning, pursuant to the adjournment over the holidays. SENATE. Bills and Communications.'
A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of the Senate giving: the names of the officers leaving the naval giving the names of the officers leaving the navas service since December 1st, 1860, and entering the Confederate service. The communication was re-ferred to the Naval Committee, and ordered to be printed.
Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, presented the petition of a citizen of Iowa, asking such modifications of the enrolment law as will include all foreign-born residents; also, the memorial of the True Inspiration Society (consisting of non-residents) praying for exemption from the \$300-clause in the conscription Freedom.

exemption from the \$300-clause in the consortption law.

Also, the petition of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company for grants of public lands to aid them in the construction of a new railroad to Lake Superior. Referred.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a bill preventing the army and navy officers and others in the military service from interfering in State elections, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GRIMES opposed the reference to the Judiciary Committee, and moved to send it to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to lay it on the table, but subsequently withdrew his motion. The bill was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary by a vote of 20 years to 14 nays.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the appointment of officers of the army. It was adopted.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the appointment of officers of the army. It was adopted.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill restoring the bounty of \$400 to veterans, and \$300 to volunteers, until the 16th of February; also, providing a bounty of \$100 to persons of African descent resident in the States now in rebellion, during such time as the President may determine.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New Jersey, moved the reference of that portion of the President's message referring to a reconstruction of the Union, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Ten Eyck's Speech on the President's Plan.

Mr. TEN EYCK argued that the Constitution provides for the admission of new States into the Union. It made no provision for a state to leave the Union or hinted at it. The doctrine of the Union stitution is "once a State, always a State." What right have we to say to Tennessee, for instance, and to the loyal people of other States, "You are no lorger States but Territories." The people, not the soil, made the States. All true and loyal citizens have intervened, under the proclamation of smaccipation or the confiscation laws, they must be regarded. You might as well attempt to call back the life of a soldier slain in battle, as to recover what has been lost by the acts of the rebellious States. If you can take private property for public use, making the proper compensations, you can free their slaves or use them in the army, and give them freedom as the reward of their service. These points he proceeded to argue, to show that there needed no re-creation of a State. But the President had hit the nail upon the head. This plan was wise and just, and patriotic. Let the States reorganize. Events would shape the mode. Let them elect their officers, and resume their wanted functions. Many of them are ripe for this. One tenth of the loyal voters is sufficient for the purpose, and this number is as large as was that of some of the States originally entering the Union or that ar ciary was agreed to.

The Senate, being without a quorum, then ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, introduced a bill, which was referred, providing for the pay of the bounty and pensions for soldiers called out in the Departments of Ohio and Kentucky.

Messages from the President—Bounttees. A message was received from the President earnestly recommending that the law be so modified that the bounties recently suspended be continued at least till the first day of February next.

The message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Military Affairs.

The Convention with Perm.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a message from the President enclosing a report as to the result of the Convention with Peru for the settlement of claims, and recommending an appropriation to meet the awards.

The message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. MCRRILL, of Vermont, asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to examine and report on the bill setting apart the old half of the House of Representatives for a gallery of statuary.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Maine, objected, saying that he intended to introduce a bill at the earliest moment for removing the seat of Government from this barren and isolated country. [Laughter.]

The roll of the House was then called, when it was found that there was no quorum, only eightysix members answering to their names.

six members answering to their names.

Whereupon the House adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order by Mr. PENNY, and certificates of the new members were presented.

Protests from Democratic Senators. Four of the newly-elected Democratic Senators.
Four of the newly-elected Democratic Senators
presented protests against being sworn into office by
Mr. Penny, who, they claimed, had not been elected
Speaker this seasion.
The protests were entered on the journal.

A Tie Vote for Speaker.

A Tie Vote for Speaker.

Senator LAMBERTON offered a resolution setting forth that the Constitution requires that the General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of January in each year, and that it also ordains that each House shall elect its Speaker and other officers; therefore.

Resolved, That the Senate do now proceed to elect a Speaker. Resolved, That the Senate do now proceed to elect a Speaker.

The resolution was adopted, and the first ballot resulted in a tie vote. Mr. Clymer voted for Mr. Penny, and Mr. Penny for Mr. Clymer. The second, third, and fourth ballots resulted the same, viz: Clymer, sixteen; Penny, sixteen. Various efforts were made to act upon bills in place, and to pass resolutions relative to the organization, but all business was impeded by the tie vote.

Bills introduced.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. LOWRIE introduced an act to allow the city of Erie to sell her railroad stock. Also, one authorizing Erie county to pay bounties.

Mr. LAMBERTON objected to the presentation of these bills or any others until the Senate wasorganized. The Speaker's Right to the Chair—An Ap-The SPEAKER decided this objection to be not well taken.

Mr. LAMBERTON appealed in writing from the decision of the Ohair, but the Speaker refused to entertain the appeal, because it was disrespectful, and spoke of Mr. Penney as merely occupying the Speaker's chair.

Senators CLYMER and LAMBERTON repudlated any idea of being personally disrespectful, but contended that the sole object was to test the right of the occupant of the chair.

Mr. CLYMER said that, in eighteen hundred and fifty five, when a similar difficulty occurred in the Senate, the Speaker vacated the chair at the beginning of the term, and the Clerk performed his functions until the matter was adjusted.

Mr. TURRELL said that this may have been the case, but that there was no law requiring the Speaker at the beginning of a new session to vacate his seat. It was only a custom, and not blinding.

Mr. LAMBERTON then modified his appeal so as to make it allude to Mr. Penny as the Speaker elected in eighteen hundred and sixty three, but the chair refused to receive it, unless the designation was simply made as the Speaker.

Other Bills Presented.

Mr. CONNELL introduced three bills: one relative to the Board of School Control of Philadelphia, one appertaining to the notary public in Frankford, and one supplementary to the Pennsylvania Mutuai Life Insurance company.

Ballot Resumed.

The fifth and sixth ballots were then taken, but well taken.
Mr. LAMBERTON appealed in writing from the

Ballot Resumed. The fifth and sixth ballots we with no election. with no election.

Various resolutions, referring to the appointment of cierks and Librarian, were then offered, but under the tie vote could not be considered.

der the tie vote could not be considered.

The Captured Senator.

Mr. LOWRIE offered a resolution respectfully requesting Jeff Davis either to capture another Senator, or release the one he has, so that the Senate may be enabled to organize.

Mr. KINSEY moved to amend by appointing Mr. Lowrie a committee to carry his resolution to Jeff Davis. [Lisughter.] Davis. [Laughter.]
The resolution was declared out of order. Ineffectual Balloting.
The seventh and eighth ballots were then taken, Finally, a majority of two votes carried an adjournment until to morrow morning. In conformity with the Constitution of this State, the members of the House of Representatives assumbled at noon to day, being called to order by Jacob Ziegler, clerk of the House during the session of 1853. The returns of the election of members were presented by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and were opened and read. After the calling of the roll, nominations were made for Speaker, as follows:
Mr. BROWN, of Warren, nominated Henry C. Johnson.

and were opened and read. After the saining of the roll, nominations were made for Speaker, as follows:

Mr. BROWN, of Warren, nominated Henry C. Johnson.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Philadelphia, nominated Cyrus L. Pershing.

Mr. Henry C. Johnson Elected Speaker.

The vote being taken, Mr. Johnson was elected and conducted to the chair, whereupon he delivered the following speech:

I am profoundly grateful, gentlemen of the House of Representatives, for the high honor which you have just conferred upon me by electing me as your Speaker, and I assure you I will use my best endeavors to discharge the duties of the position with faithfulness and impartiality. I assume the responsibilities of the place with a sincere distrust of my own capabilities, but with a confiding hope that I will be so generously sustained by you as to make my administration a success.

Standing to each other in the relation of peers, it will hardly be admissible in me to enlarge upon our several duties here; but, in view of the impressiveness of the times, I may be indulged in a suggestion. as to the obligations which they impose.

Than the present, never has there, gentlemen, been a more impotant session of the Legislature to the people of the State and to the nation at large; and from the geographical position of Pennsylvania and from the geographical position of Pennsylvania and her political and economical relations to her sister States, she stands second to none in the Union, and when her prodigious moral influence for good or evil in our impending national crists is considered, she is without an equal in the sister-hood. As this is a ovain illusion of State pride, but a recognized proposition, a degree of attention, at home and abroad, will be concentrated upon us, which will mark us individually as responsible characters in the most thrilling pages of our national history. Abler men of higher positions, but of less interesting periods, will be overlooked in the stronger light which will be reflected upon us by our actions as legislators of F tracitions and duties of the State, while trattors are in arms against the Government. With such incentives, I will not, I casnot doubt, that an inspiration of exalted patriotism, and heroulean energy and unyielding purpose will guide you in so shaping the legislation of this grand old Commonwealth, that she will, unmistakably and unequivocally present the sablime spectacle of sustaining, with all her immease resources, our beloved Union as it was brqueathed to us by our patriot fathers.

I again thank you for the honor you have conferred. ferred. The Speaker and members were all then either sworn or affirmed.

The House then proceeded to pass the usual resolution of organization, and adjourned. NATIONAL CIRCUS.-The "Sprites of the Silver

THE CITY.

THE GRAND ENTERTAINMENT VETERAN 20TH REGIMENT P. V.—The S Reading Room has witnessed many happy but the happlest, we think, was vouchsafe; but the happlest, we think, was vouchsafe; terday morning, when the ladies and gentle; neeted with the institution received the off men of the 29th Pennsylvania Regiment, oon, by Col. Rickards, and entertained them in a high control of the control nner. The room was beautifully flags and evergreens, and the walls filled war scriptions laudatory of this noble regime. have passed through such terrific carnage, at The colored waiters of the city, hearing, tended reception, volunteered their ser

The colored waiters of the city, hearing tended reception, volunteered their services following note:

To Mrs. Geo. T. Lewis and Miss Mary Meller fresses, &c...

We, the public waiters of the city of Philad do hereby gratuitously tender our service ladies of the committee of the Solidient of the Committee of the Solidient of Room, for the purpose of waiting at the will be given on Tuesday, January 5th, 1661 to be given on Tuesday, John Sewelt, Samuel Roberts, Samuel Roberts, Samuel Roberts, Samuel Roberts, Samuel Roberts, Samuel Steway, John Erwin, John Erwin, John Erwin, John Stewart, Lewis Seymour, Frederick Woodsten, Frederick Woodsten, Teegle Francis, Henry Tobica, Hans Shadd, Isaac Foize, Ew. Morris, Phillp Holmes, Their services were gratefully accepted, from Miss MoHenry. One of the waiters at the would not have missed it. At 12 o'clock the regiment, numbering a men, entered the building, with their toinings waving, telling of bloody engagement were greeted with "Home, Sweet Home, Home Again," by the band from the histody and Cherry streets, furnished the kindness of Dr. Keating.

After all were seated, and silence prechairms, Mir. L. H. Redner, announced the absence of Dr. Lewis, the president of the Reading Room, he had the honor to introduced a patriotic address, in which hee, the arduous services performed by the regiment.

Mr. Stille was frequently interrupted a plated when he spoke of the faithfulnen roble band.

Mr. Redner then announced that he saw low towns man. Daniel Dougherty. Ess in noble band.
Mr. Redner then announced that he saw low-townsman, Daniel Dougherty, Esq. in part of the room, who, although unpreparatively ready, whom he would call upon to always ready, whom he would call upon for words.

Mr. D. then made one of his most felicit dresses, and, among other things, said that formation of this regiment, several of the met frequently in his office in connection was me, and that one of the companies, he received his name. He paid a noble tribut. 29th, who fought so bravely at Gettyah. Lookout Mountain, and said, as taxy had so birth of the rebellion, had determined to see in the officers and men were then invited to a trous entertainment of turkey, oysters, as a bottle of sie and pipe filled with toback placed by every plate.

After the entertainment loud calls were me the Rev. Mr. Brooks, who rose only after properties.

My merous toasts were then drank to a Mesde, Colonel Rickards, Mrs. Lewis, a Wollenry, &c., and, after some remarks fr. Rev. Mr. Hutter, the regiment slowly reilighted with the reception given the last. Rev. Mr. Hutter, the regiment slowly religibled with the reception given them.
Too much praise cannot be given the lad; originated and carried through the affair, proved so successful, and we hope that it have many opportunities of thus cheering the of our brave men who come to us, on shoughs, to see the loyed ones at home beforeing to the field of battle—perhaps of death.
The occasion was a happy one indeed. Exhighly pleased; none more so than the vertices.

ARRIVAL OF THE 67TH NEW York was expected that the 40th Regiment (New York, made up mostly of Philace would arrive in this city last evening. A to that effect was said to have been received adelphia, early yeaterday afternoon. Acc at four o'clock, Mr. F. A. Wolbert, of a Council, and chairman of the committee of tion, called the committee together, and we feld's band proceeded to the dépot at Berimestreets, escorting thereto the gallactic the recruits of Col. McLean's regiment T Regiment did not come. It passed over the more Central and proceeded by way of Hair Easton, &c.

The 67th Regiment, New York, did arrit dark last evening, on their return home, and in for the reception intended for the 40th. Tof march was taken up, and the escort and reveterans of the 57th kept step to the music feld's band, and proceeded to the refreshilloons, where they were suppered in the usual lent style for which both the institutions justly celebrated. It was supposed the 67th remain over night in Philadelphia.

Sales of Real Esvate, Stocks ARRIVAL OF THE CTTH NEW Y SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS ate, viz:
420 shares Kimberton Coal Company, \$4Pew No. 25, east aisle Church of the E

5 shares Academy of Music, \$225.
2 shares Mercantile Library, \$5.50—\$11.
41 pews West-Arch-street Presbyterian
\$15—\$622.50. \$15—\$622.50.

4 three story brick dwellings. Twentieth a dain streets, subject to a yearly ground dain streets, subject to a yearly ground \$75—\$3,050.

Modern brick dwelling, Howard street, York street, Nineteenth ward, \$3,800.

Business stand, four-story brick store, north Third street, above Callowhill, \$18,10

Tract of 1,044 acres, Olinton county, Page 2007 per acre—\$793.
Tract of \$24 acres coal lands, Luzerne
Pa.—\$2,500.
Building lots, Kingston street, from \$50
each.
Building lots, Venango street, from \$50 Building lots, Victoria street, from \$50 Building lots, Bath street, \$220.

Building lots, Olivia atreet, from \$40 to 8.

Building lots, Myrtle street, from \$100 ach. Two ground rents, each \$22 50 a year, \$15 Ground rent of \$30 a year—\$180. HORTICULTURAL. — A. meeting HORTICULTURAL. — A meeting (Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was bevening at their hall, Broad and Walnut Considering the inclemency of the weath meeting was well attended. Adiscussion windulged in on the subject of fruit all theyer It was a fruitful theme for discussion; as change of opinion on an interesting subject haps never will become popular with the masses of the people.

PERSONAL .- Major Richard Ellis, Scott Legion, arrived in Phitadelphia laste and will remain here for a week or ten de was formerly one of the Phitadelphia de and is well known and highly respected. THE subscription agent reports the \$1,671,950 in five-twenties yesterday. Deliver bonds are being made to December 11th, vexception of the 8th ult.

New York Markets, Jan. 5. Ashes are quiet, at 88 37/2@8.50 fer Pots, and Perils
BREADSTIFFS.—The market for State and Four is quiet and unchanged.

State: \$6.50@6 fo for State; \$6.50@6 fo for State: \$6.70@7 fo for State; \$6.50@7 fo for Michigan, Indiana, Iowa. &c.: \$6.50@7 fo for Michigan, Shipping brands of round hoop the levelup shipping brands of round hoop the Fourier Flouris quiet, with sales of toll bils 5. \$16 for superfine Baltimore, and \$5.20@.0.76. Canadian Flour is in moderate request, with 500 bbls at \$6 05@6.80 for common, and \$6.50 ond to choice extra.

Rye Flour is duli at \$5 50@6.75 for the range of Buckwheat Flour is quiet at \$3, 121 @ 3 50 Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE. Jan. 5.—Flour is duli and drown of Ohio supe. fine at \$6.57%, and extra at \$7.20 Wheat is very duli; sales of 5 0.0 bughels at \$1.00 for Kentucky white Corn duli and 1@2c lowersteady. Whisky steady at 943@95c. Sugars at an advance of 16c. CITY ITEMS

FAIR IN AID OF THE COLORED SE Wounded Soldiers.—A fair was opened ye at Sansom street Hall, to remain open until day evening, for the benefit of colored wounded soldiers, for which we would be generous interest on the part of our citizer fair, although conducted by respectable pecolor, will depend largely upon our white for patronage. The fair was visited yesterd large number of our first citizens. It is g excellent taste, and the refreshments at inest quality and served in the most inviti-We would again suggest that this laudable our colored people to raise means to aller sufferings of their patriotic brethren in arms MESSES. C. SOMERS & SON, No. 62" nut street, under Jayne's Hall, are now off their splendid stock of fine winter cl greatly reduced prices. Officers in the A capital assortment, or they can have suits o order, in the best style, at the shortest n WHERE TO BUY YOUR COAL.—Thousand ars could be saved by our citizens in buy of our citizens have expressed to us the ions that they save a handsome sum ant, Alter, 935 North Ninth street, FOR THE FINEST CONFECTIONS IN TH

reets. His delicious sweet Jordan Ro nends, Chocolate preparations, and fine A se unequalled anywhere. His sales of t ections the day before Ohristmas were lat were ever realized/by any single house in the GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Great Reduction in Prices Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks.

Also, Rich Burs of all kinds, Rich Furs of all kinds. In anticipation of the close of the seas. ow prepared to make a large concest former prices on all our stock. J. W. PROOTOR A. The Paris Cloak and Fur Empa

FINE LADY APPLES, ALMONDS, LORONS Havara Oranges, &c., just received and It

AN ELBGANT STOCK OF GENTLEMUN'S line for a man of taste to wear, will be George Grant's, 410 Chestnut street. Hi Medal" Shirt, invented by J. F. Tagas Campbell's Skating Pond, Ridge and Thompson street, open day and evening. OVER GAITERS for gents, cloth and dies' and children's long cloth and velve gents' Ringwodpurple gloves, neck ties ! &c., 993 Chestnut street, corner of Ninth

DEAPNESS, Eye, Ear, Throat Disease Shower," now being performed every evening at the treated by Dr. Von Moschzinker. Office nut street. National Circus, is a very pleasing fairy pageant, requiring skill in horsemanship. The fifteenth regular matinée will be given this afternoon. Corns, Bunions, Inverted NAILS, Joints, and all diseases of the feet, our A LETTER from Peath, Hungary, says: "For near upon two years not a drop of rain! The sun rising from a sky without a qiqud, and setting behind a veil of flery dust." pain or inconvenience to the patient, by rie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut fers to physicians and surgeons of the ca