THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1864.

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43 We can take no notice of anonymous commu nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts AG Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

Governor Seymour's Message.

We congratulate Governor SEXMOUR ON his electioneering document. It is nothing more. Its whole spirit is that of a partisan, and its purpose is notoriously the destruction of the popularity of the Administration. Governor SEYMOUR has for three years lost no opportunity of slandering the principles of the Government, and sowing jealousy and distrust among the people. He has his reward. He has earned the confidence of his party. "He is the only man," says the Albany Argus, "from whom, at this time, the people expect utterances of true patriotism and wise statesmanship." All the disloyal papers sustain HORATIO SEYMOUR, and to oppose him has become almost a test of loyalty. He has his reward. He has supplanted his friend VALLANDIGHAM in the affections of his party, and is a terrible rival to General MCCLELLAN. Mr. PORTER he has long since distanced. Now that his services to the enemies of his country are greater than ever, his reward should be increased. Governor SEY-MOUR bids high for the Presidential nomi-

nation. We earnestly hope he will get it. There never was a more palpable attempt to make political capital than this message. Every argument is intended to create party excitement, and it is openly avowed that the political, military, and financial measures gar powder and shot. The luxuries and of the Government must be broken down. Upon the ruins of the present policy Governor SEYMOUR is to rebuild the Union. Of what materials and in what form we shall presently show upon the evidence of his own confession. It is enough that the Union, which Governor SEYMOUR loves. is the only Union of which he can be President. We do not want to do him the least injustice, and, therefore, cannot conceal our admiration of his ambition. A Democratic politician, whose principles are those of VALLANDIGHAM, whose record is that of perpetual hostility to his own Government, whose opponents are the friends of freedom, and who has to-day more admirers in the South than in the North, deserves to be admired, when he presents himself as a Presidential candidate. Magnificent must be the courage of such a man appearing before a loyal people with such a claim to their attention. We think it very likely that it will be Gov. SEYMOUR who will have the honor of being defeated next November.

Calumniate-calumniate-calumniatethis should be the motto of a party which lives by slander of the Government. Governor SEYMOUR has translated calumny into almost every sentence of this message. To him the great curse of the country is the Government at Washington, and not the rebellion. Bcar it in mind that, if onetenth of his indignation against the Government had been directed against the rebellion, its leaders would have called him their enemy. With studied care he omits to censure the traitor, having, indeed, no abuse to spare for anything but the Administration. We do not break butterflies upon a wheel. upon it, in the House of Commons, this two things already, and will have to come or raise a storm to drown a gnat, and will year, will probably show how strong or again. The London Times remarks: "We therefore spare Governor SETMOUR'S asser- | how weak is the Government. tion that the financial, military, and political measures, adopted by the people, overthrow the principles of Government. These measures secure the permanence of the Government, so a vast majority of Governor SEYMOUN'S countrymen have declared, and that declaration is a sufficient answer to his dogmatism. But Governor SEYMOUR not only argues against the conduct of the war, but against the war itself. He admits that it is victorious, but holds that it is unnecessary. He admits that this is "an hour of triumph," but insists at the same time that we are all going to destruction. The conscription horrifics him, and he has actually the audacity to say that our soldiers, "if the condition of the country demanded these sacrifices, would, as the soldiers of the South do. readily share in the privations of their fellow-citizens." Is he, then, unaware that the condition of the country does demand sacrifices ? Why, even he may be required to sacrifice his ambition ! He should know. also, that the rebel army has for two years been maintained by the sternest conscription. Doubtless he does know it, and many other evils of the rebellion, but he carefully conceals his knowledge, and, indeed, speaks never of rebels, but always of "Southern soldiers" and " the South." He is opposed to emancipation, to the proclamation of pardon, to the financial system which has saved us from ruin. Finally, he is opposed to the war, and appears to be only in favor of LEATHAM, at Haddonfield, the orator being HORATIO SEYMOUR as the successor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. We come now to his pretended reasons for opposing the war: "Wise statesman. | sima, which may lead to a war with Japan, ship can now bring this war to a close, and was impolitic as well as unjust. Moreupon the terms solemnly avowed at the over, Mr. LEATHAM bitterly denounced the outset of the contest." "What has the perfidy of the Palmerston Ministry in taking Government accomplished in the territories wrested from rebellion by the valor of our | carry a large measure of Pariamentary Rearmies ?", "We can now with dignity and magnanimity proclaim to the world our year. Also, expressing his opinion that the wish that States, which have long been American contest must decisively and identified with our history, should reassume speedily end in putting down the rebellion, their positions in the Union." These are Mr. LEATHAM said that such success must vague assurances, and useless questions. be taken as evidence in favor of demo-Can Governor SEYMOUR stand before the cratic principles-the English M. P. taking world and say that it has not always been the wish of the Government and as high liberalism, whereas "republicanthe people that the States should re- ism" is understood, by England, to be turn to the Union? Dare he pretend that simply antagonistic to monarchy. Mr. our statesmanship has not perpetually appealed to the people of the South? Can he destruction have been predicted, all along, whatever energy or loyalty, or humanity, forget that pardon is now offered to the peo- for a country which was organized to get or metropolitan or national pride can acple of the South, with all dignity and mag- on without prince, peer, or State-paid nanimity, in the noble proclamation of the President? But more than this, is he ignorant that all our offers have been rejected by the rebel leaders; that from Richmond has constantly come defiance of our arms, and scorn of the idea of Union ? fore, he argues, if perfectly liberal institu-He cannot show any proof that the men who control the rebellion are ready to give it up on any conditions; nor can he hide the proof that they, at least, are determined to fight on, while they have an army left. It is hypocrisy-this pretence that statesmanship could now restore peace or the basis of Union. We offer pardon to the people of the South, and it is intercepted by their leaders. Before we can reach ness of the superiority of popular and libethe Union sentiment of the South, we must ral institutions. destroy the rebel armies, and that is precisely what the war is doing. Governor TORIA herself sympathizes with the Union, SEYMOUR'S "wise statesmanship" means hating slavery with the earnestness of a nothing less than compromise with the re- Christian woman, Lord PALMERSTON'S difhel leaders. If it does not mean this, it is ficulty, when Parliament meets, with such an empty and absurd phrase. Meaning mcn as COBDEN, BRIGHT, and LEATHAM, this, it contemplates a dishonor from which every upright man will shrink. But who is Governor SEYMOUR, that he neutrality a fact. should thus dictate to the majority of his countrymen measures which they loathe and abhor ? What has he ever done, that his sweeping censure of all the men and measures of the Government should be vada, Idaho, New Mexico, and Arizona, are regarded in the least? We have promised | much richer than have been supposed. This to show of what materials and in what remark is followed by an allusion to the form he would re-make the Union. In immigration resources of the United States, 1861, (we have the authority of a journal and to the vast numbers who are that we have sometimes found mistaken, awaiting on foreign shores the chance but never deliberately false, for the as- of emigrating to America. The millions sertion,) Governor SEYMOUR met a pro- of gold and silver dollars which will one minent citizen of New York, whose day be coined from these Western mines

disloyal party, and by that bad eminence we trust he will be rewarded. We want representative men for Presidential candidates, and whoever may stand for the Union, Governor SEYMOUR is fit to stand for its op. ponents British Politics in the Coming Session.

pearls on a necklace. Commissions and commissioners seem to think that if con-The precise time when the British Parliasumers take care of the coal, the ashes nent will commence its annual session will take care of themselves. We underdoes not appear to have yet been fixed. stand that the ordinance adopted by Coun-The last adjournment was to the 13th of cils for the better cleaning of the streets this month, but as the important words has been signed by the Mayor, and is now a "for the despatch of business" were omitlaw. The streets are to be cleaned under ted, that was merely a pro formâ prorogation. The real opening of the session will the direction of a commission appointed as follows: By Mr. GINNODO, President of probably not be earlier than Tuesday, the Select Council-Messrs. GEORGE F. GORfourth of February. It is understood that DON, C. M. GATCHELL, MAHLON H. DICK-Queen VICTORIA, on that occasion, will re-INSON, JAMES A. FREEMAN, and THOMAS turn to public life. On the 14th of Decem-STEER. By Mr. President KERR, of Comber, being the second anniversary of her mon Council-Messrs. ALEX. T. DICKSON, husband's death, all the Royal servants were JOSEPH MEGARY, WM. S. GREGORY, JAS. allowed to go out of mourning, and resume the usual gorgeous liveries of scarlet and GIBBONS, and JAMES J. MARTIN. The gold. The Queen, during the last three Board will have in charge the whole matter months, has not confined herself to the alof cleaning the streets, for which purpose most utter scclusion into which she cast the city will be divided into districts, and herself when it pleased Providence to make contracts awarded for two years to the lowest her a widow. The gaiety which accompabidder. Housekeepers are congratulating nied and resulted from the marriage of the each other on this event. The city is in a Prince of Wales did a great deal to compenmost deplorable and shameful condition, on sate for the blow given to London trade by the account of the non-removal of ashes and Queen's continued seclusion. The suspenother refuse. We hope that this evil will be sion of Court festivities naturally involves a promptly attended to. The days of March diminution of the splendid balls, dinners, are coming, and the March winds will have fêtes, concerts, and private theatricals, rare sport with the thousands of ash barrels usually given by the Aristocracy during which flood the community, unless they are "the London scason"—a term which speedily removed. Of course, we all excommences with the opening of the pect to come to dust and ashes some day : Parliamentary session in February, and but there is no use in being constantly reends early in August, just about the minded of it. Under the auspices of the time when grouse-shooting commences, new commission. Philadelphia may put off and the owners of landed estates, on which her sackcloth for good, we hope, and be the game has been "preserved" from yulclean again from head to foot.

American Artillerists.

superfluities of the rich make the comforts of the poor. Costly attire, sumptuous liv-The Richmond correspondent of the Loning, magnificent equipages, gorgeous enterdon Times remarks that is surprising to tainments, rich jewelry, furs, velvets, silks, "Englishmen who are resident in North and laces, are only to be obtained by America, and who are cognizant of the wealth, and the labor of the industrial strides which the Americans have made, classes is employed to produce them. If that it has never seemed fit to the English Government to attach to each of the mighty wealth and - rank were content with simple homespun, plain living, and simply furbelligerents now arrayed against each other nished houses, the industrial classes would on this continent such commissioners as it seriously suffer. Indeed, the wild profuhas been our (their) practice to send with a sion and reckless extravagance of a spendview to watching and reporting upon Euthrift are more beneficial to industry than ropean wars in which we (they) were neuthe hoarding of a miser. It has become a tral-such, for instance, as were attached to necessity, in countries where monarchical the Austrian and French armies in the rule prevails, assisted by a wealthy aris-Italian war of 1859, or such as President tocracy, that the Sovereign, to whom a PIERCE sent to the Crimea in 1853. In the very large annual salary is paid, should disbelief of all who are most conversant with pense it with no niggard hand. Thus, its details, never has there occurred a war Queen VICTORIA's retirement considerably so pregnant with instruction to military eninjured trade in London, and her return to gineers and artillerists as the present. It the old system will certainly scrve it. For s not alone that the battles are fought every shilling spent by her during the seawith an affluence of artillery hitherto unson, thousands will be spent by the rich known, that (as I have heard stated) more persons who constitute the *élile* of London. shells were discharged in the single battle of Gettysburg than were employed in all It is expected that Queen VICTORIA will open Parliament in person,—that is, that the battles that NAFOLEON ever fought; but with all that state which John Bull so that in all which relates to the science of greatly loves in his heart of heart, even | military engineering, whether in relation to while he pretends to sneer at it, she will sieges or battles, not only on land, but also proceed from Buckingham Palace to the on the margin of ocean, estuary, lake, river, House of Lords, and there read to the peers and swamp, such opportunities are daily and her "faithful Commons," that very presented as in all the previous wars of the incommunicative document, known as "The current century might be sought in vain." Speech from the Throne," which has been The strides which we Northerners have prepared by her Ministers, and is really their made may well excite the attention of the manifesto. This document usually shadows world. There is nothing to be surprised at out. however dimly, the Ministerial pro- in that nor to be unduly elated with. gramme for the season, and the debates England has come to school to us in one or

Philadelphia Reduced to Ashes. THE EX-UNITED POSTMASTER GENERAL, The rebels say they are going to reduce and now rebel Senator from Mississippi Charleston to ashes rather than surrender it. Mr. AARON V. BROWN, lately concluded a In the meastime we are reducing Philadelfierce speech in the Confederate Senate as phia to ashes. The ash-barrels which decofollows :

rate the sidewalks and curbstones of the "When the spirits of all the long list of martyr "When the spirits of all the long list of martyrs who have fallen in this war, and the untold thou-eands who shall hereafter fall shall cover this Oapl-tol as with a cloud, and demand to know the authors of all this mischlef, he, for one, at least, meant to say: 'I did not do it; shake not thy gory locks at me,'' city are as thick as onions on a string or This, it will be remarked, was the frenzied

merce, and to render the navigation of that stream safe, it is in contemplation by the Government to speech of the murderer and usurper, MACestablish a line of signal stations from Cairo south BETH. We may conclude that rebellion has along the Mississippi river, in order to have information that may prevent depredations by gue-rillas. By order of the Secretary of war, careful explorations have already been made between here seen its Banquo.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.

Frauds on the Treasury-More Delinquents.

OAIRO, Jan. 6.-From parties lately from Texas, we learn that the Union feeling is rapidly gaining Colonel BAKER made known, a week or more ago strength throughout that State and Arkansas, a portion of which my informant passed through. the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer, the Register, the Solicitor, and other Provisions were quite abundant, consisting largely of corn, however. Kirby Smith has superseded Holmes, who has been ordered to report at Rish-mond. Smith commands the entire rebel force west offlects of the Treasury Department, facts which had come to his knowledge affecting the efficient character of persons connected with that Department, These facts were communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he requested the Secretary of War to detail Col BAKER for service in the prose-cution of further inquiries in relation the suspected of the Mississippi river, with his headquarters at Camden. His force is about fifteen thousand strong The rebels are represented as being very active in raising and equipping men, with the object of at-tacking Little Rock, which they felt confident they could attack in force before its garrison was reparties. The Secretary of War gave the required order, and Colonel BAKER was placed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the So sitor of the Treasury, with instructions to negleo Marmaduke and Price have 6,000 to 7,000 men, no means and spare no effects to make a thorough and mostly cavalry, and were located between Arkade-phia and Little Rock. The notorious Quastrell and Cooper had about three hundred men each, and were encamped on Bayou Bartholomew, back of complete examination, regardless of persons. The coult is the discovery of sufficient grounds for the ariest of D. Gwynn, of New England, a contractor for supplying printing presses to the Treasury De partment, and who, it is alleged, had used the name of the Department for the accomplishment of dis-Lake. General Harrison was at Monroe, on the Washita river, with 1,600 effective men, who were mostly from Arkansas and Louisiana. If he failed onest purposes.

The Discharge of Prisoners.

Nothing seems to be publicly known of the ar-rangement recently effected by the Government au-thorities and General BUTLER in relation to the discharge of prisoners, further than the fact that he has ample authority to act in such manner as will est secure this desirable object.

Payment of Quartermaster's Checks. Quartermaster's checks on the Treasury of the United States are paid with twenty-five per cent. in money, and twenty-five per cent. in certificates

Their checks for fractions of \$1 000 are paid in mo ney. There is authority for saying that all parties in whose favor regulations have been made, but ar the motorarily in payment by the want of money in the Treasury, can be paid without delay on advising the Department of their wish to receive payment in the same mode. The Frigate Niagara.

Some remarks having appeared in the newspapers and the statements made that the extraordinar weight of metal on board sank the vessel so low that she was almost useless, it is proper to say that she has been reduced one half in her battery because men are scarce, and because by this three hundred are taken from her complement. She now draws only four inches more than when she went to China, and four feet and fourteen inches less than when she carried the Atlantic cable. She is thirteen hundred tons larger than the Minnesota class of frigates, and draws one foot more water, or three feet less than the Great Eastern. Sentence of a General Court Martial.

A general court martial, held in the Army of the nac, has recently passed the following son tences :

Major E. A. ANDERSON, 9th New York Cavalry, for absence without leave, misbehavior before the enemy, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, to be dismissed from the service of the Dinited States. First Lieutenant ROBERT P. PORTER, 3d Indiana

Cavalry, for drunkenness, and conduct to the pre judice of good order and military discipline, to be lismissed the service.

Captain HASBROUCK, 5th New York Cavalry, for gelling Government horses, to be dismissed and for-

fett all pay due him from the Government. Captain B. L. WEST, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, for disobedience of orders and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, to be dismissed the service. Captain WM. D. PAULDING, 59th New York Vo-

inteers, for drunkenness on duty, etc., to be disnissed from the service Second Lieutenaut LAFAYETTE CAMERON, 57th

Pennsylvania Volunteers, for knowingly making a false return of the clothing of his company, to be a hiered

First Lieutenant JOHN GALVIN, 71st New York Volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, etc., to be cashiered. First Lieutenant REUBEN R. MERD, 104th New

FORTRESS MONROE. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

UAIRO, Jan. 6.-As a means of protesting com

and Memphis. These stations will each have small

and including. These stations will each nave small garrieons for defence, and to signal each other and the gunboats in case of danger. TEXAS AND ARKANSAS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 5.—List of vessels pass-ed by the guard ship Young Rover, last evening, into Hampton Roads: Schooner J. F. Durfee, Capt. Davis, from George-Schooner J. F. Durfee, Capt. Davis, from George-SIGNAL STATIONS ON THE MISSISHPPI. AFFAIRS IN GEN. KIRBY SMITH'S DEPARTMENT.

town to New York; schooner Angeline Smith, Captain Harman, from Baltimore to New York; Captain Harman, from Battimore to New York; schooner Oliver H. Booth, Capt. Longstreet, from Baitimore to New York. Steamer Keotucket, Capt. Hiner, from New York to Washington; steamer Pearl, Capt. Lank, from New York to Bai THE PARTISAN LEADERS IN ARKANSAS.

Olaims. Mr. MORGAN, of New York, presented a peti-tion from the Society of Friends, praying for ex-emption from the draft. The Norfolk Old Dominion of January 4th says : Capt. Lee, of the Harbor Police, was committed t rizon in Norfolk, on Saturday last, with John D. Ward, Lewis Reardon, C. W. Beher, and Norman Bell, charged with attempting to run the blockade. The steamer Admiral Dupont, Capt Wood, arrived from Alexandria yesterday, (4th.) and sailed at acon to day for New York.

The steamer Western Metropolis, which came here for repairs the 2d inst., sailed for New Orleans this afternoon.

tion from the Society of Friends, praying for ex-emption from the draft. Committee on the Pacific Railroad. On the motion of Mr. ANTHUNY, of Rhode Fleand, the Senate proceeded to an election of the Seicet Committee on the Pacific Railroad. He nominated the following committee: Meesra. Howard, chairman; Collamer, Harlan, Johnson, Trumbull, Sherman, Morgan, Conness, and Brown, of Missouri, were elected. The Steamer Niagara. Mr. MORRILL offered the following: Resolved, That the Searce the Steamer Niagara, in the Senate whether the steamer Niagara, that reported by a committee of the Senate to be unit for aervice, has since been purchased by the Government, and is o, by when, and at what plice, and whether any claim is made for the original char-ter and if so, what; and particularly what is the situation of the claim. NORTH CAROLINA. Capture of Rebel Cannon. FORTRESS MONROY, Jan. 6.-The steamer Guider

from Newbern, N. C., yesterday, has just arrived here. Assistant Inspector General Sterling is among her passengers. Intelligence reached Newbern yesterday that the

expedition under Colonel McChesney, of the 1st North Uarolina Regiment, which left Newbern on the 30th ult. for Greenville, met the enemy, on Thursday night, near Washington. Both parties were surprised. Lieutenant Adams charged on and routed the enemy, killing a lieutenant and five men, who were all fit on the field, and captured ton men, one cannon and caisson, with the horses, of Starr's battery. Our loss was, Lieutenant Adams killed, and five men wounded.

St. Louis. Sr. LOUIS. Jan. 6 .- By the official vote of the November election, Batters, the leading Conservative candidate for Supreme Court, has 681 majority.

The weather is very cold, the mercury ranging from 5° below to 15° above zero. About a foot of snow is on the ground, and the sleighing is splendid. Laden wagons cross the river on the ice. There are no indications of a speedy break up. The weather has been intensely cold throughout

Difference of the second secon the State, and many persons and a large amount of stock have been frozen to death. The trains are now running regularly.

New Hampshire Republican Convention. CONCORD, Jan. C .- The Republican State Convention to day adopted a series of resolutions sus taining the Administration; urging a vigorona prosecution of the war; expressing confidence in the integrity and financial fidelity of Secretary Chase, and recognizing patriots and traitors as the only two parties. The following was also adopted only two parties: The following was also adopted: Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, by the exercise, during the dangerous crisis in the nation's history; of unequalled sagacity and statesmanship; of a moderation and prudence which experience has shown to be the highest wisdom; by his spotless integrity of personal character, above reproach and above suspicion, and by his slowly-formed yet un-altered determination that the triumph of the Con-stitution and the Union over secession and treason hall be the final triumph of liberty throughout the nation, has received and revealed the abiding con-fidence of the people to an extent never awarded to any other public man since Washington; that the best interests of the country demand that the cou-nent; and that we, therefore, declare Abraham Lin-coln to be the people's choice for re-election to the Presidency in 1864. This resolution was carried with thunders of

This resolution was carried with thunders o spplause, the delegates rising to their fact. and waving their hats with the wildest enthusiasm.

Gov. Bramlette and Rebel Sympathizers. CINCINNATI, Jan. 6 -Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation ordering the military commandants, where loyal citizens are taken off by guerillas, to arrest at least five rebel sympathizers who live in the vicinity where the ntinge is committed.

ST. JCHNE, N.B., Jan. 6 .--- In the Chesapeake cas tc-day, the evidence of Daniel Henderson, the second mate of the steamer, occupied the whole day. He identified the prisoners. No new features were icited.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. y Speaker Penney. The journal of yesterday was ead.

Acts Proposed. Mr. JOHNSON read in place an act prescribing the time of voting for certain amendments to the

XXXVB1th CONGRESS----1st SESSION. in the draft now ordered by the President those volunteered for the nine months service, and ra by bill or otherwise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1861. Distribution of Prize Money. Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, offered a preambing forth: Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, presented & Be-tition from the friends of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennaylvania, asking for exemption from military

Also, a petition from Susan W. Hatch, of Mary-

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, offered a preamble ting forth: Whitteds, the prolonged delay attending the di-bution of prize money is working serious injury, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy cor-nicate to the House, as promptly as may be reasons for delay, in order that it may be teme by additional legislation, if needs be. The resolution was adopted. The flouse then proceeded to consider the t Office appropriation bill in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. land, praying for compensation for the slaves owned by her, which had been taken by the military, for which pay was disallowed on account of her hus-band. The petition was referred to the Committee on

Office appropriation bill in the Committee of whole on the state of the Union. Ratiroads Criticised. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, Thought that committee would heatiste to appropriate any any to pay the railroad companies between New and Washington for services in carrying the which they had not performed. The commu-tion between New York and Washington, the litical and commercial metropolis of the country. now become so intolerable that it ought not li-to be submitted to. There was neither regals, nor certainty in either the transmission of main-passengers, and the monopolies controlling to had become so powerful as to defy all efforts at-form, and he trusted that the existing state of the would tend to speedy removal of the capital the isolated and unbospitable country in which companies were known only by their extoru-and impositions, both upon the travelling pa-and impositions, both upon the travelling cannot perform the business which the country nameds. The railroad between New York and Washing-cannot perform the business which the country mands.

iliuation of the claim. The resolution was adopted. Alleged Military Hindrance of Elections. The bill of Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, being under

cannot periorm the business which the country nands. The Aimy of the Potomas remains quiet, and likely so to continue, unless a great Western a-ral, whom he hoped would soon be made a liew ant general, should be placed in control. there would be no danger from the rebels of weather. So far as this capital was concerned was glad that a select commit.ce had been appoin on the subject of a railroad between New York Washington, and feit assured that they would oharge their duty without fear, favor, or affects The Government had already paid enough to bu a single track railroad b. tween the two oitles. Trailroad companies were perfectly lawless, a gentleman of New York had told him that ! oharged the Government four times the sam they required from individuals. opsideration, Mr. GRIMES, of Iows, supported his motion to Mr. GRIMES, of lows, supported ins motion to refer to the Military Committee, as it referred to the officers in their military capacity. If the men inter-fered with the elections as private individuals they became amenable to the laws of the States where they commit the officaces. They may not in obe-dience to the mandates of superior military autho-tive. Mr. POWELL insisted that the Judiciary was Mr. POWELL insisted that the Judiclary was the proper commit ee to which to refer. It was to protect the freedom of the elective franchise, and proposed penalties upon persons engaged in the public service who shall in any way interfere with the state elections. These cases should be tried be-fore the civil tribunals. The bill would accomplish this. In the British courts all offences of this kind are tried. Mr. GRIMES thought the effect of the bill would be to disquality any officer who obeyed the order of his superior from holding any military or civil office.

they required from individuals. Proposed Kemoval of the Capital. Mr. STEVENS, of Peunsylvasia, did not ke to what part of the bill the gentleman's constan-plied. A great deal of what the gentleman is was no doubt correct. He did not rise to de-the railroads, but he certainly was in favor of a railroad capitalists should make, so long as i-did not ask for appropriations or bounties. He not know whether the railroads were much at fa-with only a single track to facilitate trade betw. polize business, unless they do it fairly; still, was not quite prepared to denounce the n-sgement of those roads, because ho did i know the facts. The weather had had so thing to do with obstructing railroad tra-but that was no reason why other railing be removed. Now, would it not be better, in va-of this, to suspend the building of a new road, had no doubt that the best place for the seas government was in the valley of the Mississi, and where the water would take more good li, than any other and still be whole some. [Lunghe No doubt that in the West there are the grean and theists oildies in the world, but he did not. the exact bearing of this on the bill under conside tion. As to a licutenant general, he would va-against creating any more. We already have t in retiraoy. Mr. WaSHBURNE, Are you certain of that Proposed Kemoval of the Capital.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, said the bill of his col-league proposed to prevent the action of the soldier from being brought into contast with the freedom of suffrage at the polls, and declares that where a certain line of conduct is adopted by the soldiers against the freedom of suffrage, these sots shall con-stitute a prnal offence, to be tried not by martial law, if there is such a law, which he denied, but by a civil tribunal. It was proper that the subject should go to the Judiciary Committee. The motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee Wrs rejected. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to recon-

SENATE.

Petitions Present

M. LOWE, of Indiana, voted for the reference to the Judicary Committee, but not for the research of the Senator from Kentucky. He denied that there had been any interference with the freedom of elections.

had been any interference with the ifeedom of elections. The Delaware Election. Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said that he had seen the armed soldiery of the powers that be at the polls, and by positive interference drive dozens of voters away. This in my own State, no longer than hast November. The majority of the voters of Dela-ware at the late election were not allowed to cast their votes because they did not approve of this Ad-ministration. Has there ever been any attempt by that State to violate any law of this Government, to give any encouragement, by act or deed, to honce in revolt against if the delted ary Senator to show where Delaware had attempted to tear down the fabric of this glorious Union; and yet the party in power, finding that they could not send represent-tives of their own choice to the other branch, allow a military man to publish an order that no ditizen should vote unless he should take an oath such as he prescribes. Signet not vote unless you become subjects of his will—the hero of the blood-stained field of Vienna. He sends his military forces to cvery election poll in the State instructed, beforehand, what they must do, and a sovereign State becomes a plaything in the hands of a military officer who has never distinguished himself in the zervice of his country. Gen. Schenck's Course Defended. against creating any more. We already have (in retiracy.
Mr. WASHBURNE. Are you certain of that MI. STEVENS, I am not certain of anything the world.
Mr. WASHBURNE, of likinois, said: If look at the law, you will see there is no lieuten general. The law was rovised for the purpor allowing the brevet title of lieutenant general to bestowed upon the bravest general of the war.
Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said: I k that in title of lieutenant general is only by breven this carried pay and emoluments, but no common to the present lieutenant general-mamely, South MI. PRUYN, of New York, expressed his e prise that Mr. Washburne had made a general tack on the railroad aystem, as the genetisman ec-from a State that had profited more than any other it. Illing was covered with a network of railro. Capitalists in the Northern and Middle States is sent thither thens and scores of millions to advan its progress and increase its power. The gentlemant its progress and increase its power. The gentlem, too, said that the railfords had made an attempt

Gen. Schenck's Course Defended. Mr. WILSON, of Marsachusetts, was opposed to any action, because he was in favor of what the Government had dore and was doing. There were traitors in Delaware as hostile as any in the State of South Carolina. Their Legislature passed reso-lutions that had the odor of moral treason about them. He justified all that the Government had done, and he hoped they would continue until the course of the rebellion was subdued. He thought the Government would be false and reckless to the country if it allows a traitor to vote unless he takes the oath. He defended General Schenck in his course in Maryland and Delaware. He had con-ducted his department in such a manner as to win the approbation of the country, and yet he and General Gen. Schenck's Course Defended.

too, said that the railfords had made an attempt rob the Government. Mr. WASHBURNE explained that he said first of the companies. Mr. PRUYN, resuming, remarked that they wy. soon come down to a very small number. Lie to tured to say that in no part of the world have grea-efforts been made to meet the demands of the pu-than in the United States. He protested again the wholesale denunciation of railroad corporation because in the view of the gentlewan a few of the had attempted to swindle the Government. Mr. WASHBURNE said he would like to he permission to reply. Mr. STEVENS thought that this irregular deba had gone far enough.

Mr. STEVEN's thought that this irregular deby had gone isr enough. Mr. BROOKS, of New York, offered a provise the effect that nothing appropriated in this bills: be applied to the railread in Illinois until a spec committee shall be appointed to ascertain how ma failures of the mails have taken place from the 35th December, 1963, to January 5th, 1964. He said the tention and delay of railroad travel between Was ington and New York, was owing to the burning the bridge at Gray's Ferry, and the freezing up the Surguehama. He had seen in the newspapt that the frost and snow had produced similar: whits in other quarters. There had been no coust suits in other quarters. There had been no const tions in Illinois between the two periods stated, a he had just as much right to insist on a special co mittee to investigate this, as others had to orde

U. S. FLAG-SHIP SAN JACINTO, KEY WEST, December 28, 1863. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: important service performed by the blockading force in St. Andrew's Sound, under the command of Acting Master Wm. R. Brown, in destroying a very exten-

were six steamboat bollers at this place, out in half lengthwise, and seven kettles, made expressly for the purpose, each holding two hundred gallons. They were in the habit of burningjout 130 bushels of salt daily. Besides destroying these bollers,'s large quantity of salt was thrown into the lake. Two large flatbcats and six ox carts were demol-izhed, and seventeen prisoners were taken, who were paroled and released, as the boat was too small to bing them away. On the 10th of December Acting Ensign Edwin Cressy arrived at St. Andrew's Sound, from the cast side of Santa Rosas Sound, with the stern-wheel steamer Bloomer and her tender, the sloop Caroline, having heard of the expedition to Lake Ocols, and placed his command at the disposal of Acting Master Brown, for more extensive opera-tior snear St. Andrew's. Accordingly three officers and forty-eight men were sent from the Restless to

the bodies of five men of the 52d Illinois, frozen to death above Fort Pillow, mention of which was There is no news from below. The Bulletin reports the sales of cotton on Saturday as 374 bales. Good middling, 70; middling fair, 73. The shipments for

minding, Wo i minding fair, is. The subments for the week were 1,745 bales. S69 bales arrived to-day, mostly for Cinciniati, but the boats cannot ascend the Ohio, that river being closed above Smithland, and heavy ice moving out at this point. The 27th Ohio veterans arrived here last evening The 27th Ohio veterans arrived here last evening from Nashville, en route for Cincinnati, on thirty days' furlough. The 43d and 63d Ohio and the 3d Michigan battery are also on their way. The 9th Indiana, en route for Indianapolis, arrived this even-

ing. The 35th is ice-bound at Franklin. Three hundred and sixty-six recruits from Springfield arrived to-day. The weather is still very cold.

to hold Monroe, he would disband his forces. MEMPHIS AND CAIRO.

oreviously made.

CAIRO, Jan. 6.—The steamer Belle of Memphis, with Memphis dates of the 4th, has arrived, having

FLORIDA.

DESTRUCTION OF SALT WORKS.

Bespatches from Rear Admiral Bailey.

Brilliant Naval Success

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The Navy Department to lay received the following despatches :

SIR : I have the gratification of reporting a very

sive and valuable quantity of sait works, both at Lake Ocola and in St. Andrew's Bay. The circum-

Lake Ocols and in St. Andrew's Bay, The circum-stances are as follows: On December 2d, a boat was despatched from the balk Restless, then lying at St. Andrew's Sound, to Lake Ocols, some twenty miles to the westward, where Acting Ensign Jos L. Russell landed with his men and marched some five miles inland to Kent's salt works, consisting of three different es-tablish ments, and utterly destroying them. There were six steamhoat bollers at this place, out in half learninge, and seven kettles made exponentiation

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.

SENATE.

The Chesapeake Piracy.

do not believe that the Americans are on We could easily anticipate what the Royal | any better track than ourselves; on the con-Speech will say about British relations with trary, we believe that, both in guns and Foreign Powers. There will scarcely be ships, we have decidedly the advantage." any serious debate upon the foreign policy of All who believe this will have to be taken England, for public opinion is made up upon down a peg or two in their convictions. The same journal further remarks : "What two points-first, that the Government does well to maintain a true neutrality in Amerirenders an effective comparison almost imcan affairs, and next, that NAPOLEON'S inpossible in this matter is that England and vitation to a general European Congress at America have no common ground to stand Paris has been declined. The mass of the upon." Very true. There is no common

people of England have lately become more ground, for we have the ground all to fully persuaded than ever that it is a monstrous ourselves. anomaly to have put down slavery and yet When American artillerists are behindto sympathize with Southern dealers in huhand in competition with England, it will man flesh and blood, and that it was full be time enough for her to insinuate distime to put an end to the entente cordiale paragement of them. We grant that it is with France, whereby the astute Emperor | far from flattering to the national vanity of continually used England as a catspaw to an Englishman to be told that the artillery get his own chestnuts out of the fire. of his country is beyond the requirements Lord PALMERSTON is reported to have of the present age. It would be still less

said, not long ago, that though he was the flattering to him to obtain a practical demonmost popular man in England, he found it stration of this. extremely difficult to obtain even a small majority in the House of Commons. There A Philadelphia Sanitary Commission Fair. is a difference between being personally New York city has taken her cue from liked and having one's public proceedings Boston, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and on

fully endorsed by a legislative body. The the twenty-eighth of next March will hold a majority of the electors, since PALMER-Fair for the purpose of replenishing the STON'S accession in 1859, have gone against resources of the United States Sanitary Comthe Government. Various members of Parmission. Let us have one in Philadelphia. The Official Acts of Surgeon General liament, who have been speechifying during We have not had so many fairs here that we the recess, threaten the Ministry with votes can afford to rest on our laurels. We have of censure and of inquiry. The latest maniworked superhumanly in the cause of the festation of this character was made by Mr. Union and the Constitution. Let us go to work again, and strengthen the hands of an independent Liberal, who had previously the President. The way is open before us. voted with the Palmerston party. He bit-The Sanitary Commission does as much terly denounced the destruction of Kagofor the soldier as the soldier does for us. Let us help the Sanitary Commission, then, and hold a monster fair. The New York Times says : "Committees representing all the various religious bodies - Protestant, office on a distinct promise to introduce and Catholics, Jews, Unitarians, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians form, and breaking that promise, year after -are already at work: Milliners. tailors. grocers, wholesale and retail, actors, brokers, confectioners, merchants, market-men,

are even now enlisted; the manufacturers, great and small, will do their share; all the tradespeople will contribute; newspapers will print advertisements, express compa-"democracy" in its wide meaning, in fact nies have promised to forward all goods free of charge; immense buildings have been offered for store-houses until an edifice, spacious and commodious enough, shall have LEATHAM shrewdly observed that ruin and been selected or erected for the Fair; and complish in so good a cause, will be accompriests, but as "the American bubble" plished. The possibility of failure is not had not burst, American success has become within the bounds of serious contemplation ; an argument in favor of conferring equal the only question will be, what each shall political rights on the unenfranchised mildo to aid in the enterprise, undoubtedly deslions in Great Britain and Ireland. Theretined to confer an *iclat* upon the cause, the city, and the country ?" Whenever New tions in America can crush such a rebellion

as culminated, after long preparation, in the ready to follow it. Let us follow this one. spring of 1861, aristocratic institutions can no longer be cited as possessing superior Bounties to Volunteers and Veterans. energy, resources, steady perseverance. and

power. Not the many of England but the agreed to report a bill extending the time few-not the people but the aristocrats refor the payment of four hundred dollars joiced in the prospect of our Union being bounty to veterans, and the three hundred broken up. Its success was a standing witdollars to new recruits, until the first of March. This decision of the House Committee will affect veterans and volunteers If, as Mr. BEECHER intimates, Queen VIC-

considerably, and will be found to vigorously augment enlisting and re-enlisting. With an army of new recruits springing up, joined to an army of veterans, our assurance will indeed be doubly sure. We have an illimitable extent of well-won fields in the will be much increased. He never can go past, and we have an illimitable extent of back, now, in his endeavor to make British them also in the future-illimitable in the

Our Territorial Wealth.

In his last message, Mr. LINCOLN remarks that the mineral resources of Colorado, Neveterans.

York Volunteers, for disobedience of orders and brence without leave, to be dismissed the service. Second Lientenant CHARLES W. GALVIN, 14th Connecticut Volunteers, for disobedience of orders, drunkenness on duty, quitting his guard without leave, to be cashiered, and to be forever discuslified to hold any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

Second Lieutenant URIEL D. BELLIS, 126th New York Volunteers, for misbehavior in the face of the enemy, to be dismissed from the service, with the loss of all pay and allowance. Private Joseph Richardson and Corporal David

MCGAHEN 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Private CHRISTOFHER L. SAMPSON 5th Regiment United States Artillery, and Private PETER CHATEAUVET 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, having been found guilty of desertion, were sentenced to be shot to death.

These sentences were ordered to be carried into effect on the 4th instant. The Army.

It is rumored that.Dr. LETTERMAN, medical inpector, and General HUNT, chief of artillery, are to be relieved. General HANCOCK is now in active command of

his old corps. Idaho.

Several gentlemen are on their way to Washington to effect a division of Idaho Territory. The deep snows intervening between the mines in the east and the seat of government in the west is the chief reason assigned for the demand of separation. To attend the Legislature, the members from the cast will have to make a detour of nearly a thousand miles.

Hammond, A circular calling attention to the investigation instituted into the official acts of Surgeon General HAMMOND, and his subsequently being despatched upon tours of inspection, claimed to be the duty of the Medical Impetor General and staff, and asking that formal proceedings be taken that the real facts may be ascertained, or that he be reinstated in his office, was yesterday circulated in Congress. The circular bears the names of President HILL and Professors PIERRE AGASSIZ and LONGFELLOW, of Harvard University ; Drs. VALENTINE MOTT, WIL-LARD PARKER, and JOHN WILLIAMS DRAPER, OF University of New York; Drs. J. MASON WARREN and HENEY I. BOWDITCH, of Boston; Dr. JAMES ANDERSON, president New York Academy of Medi-

The Eurolment Bill.

The enrolment bill introduced yesterday was reported to day by the military committee of the Senate, with amendments, one of which strikes out the provision authorizing the transferral from one enrolment to another upon a change of residence. The most important change is the striking out of the commutation clause. The penalty for receiving pay for certificates of disability, or any services un-der this act, is increased from \$300 to \$500, onehalf to go to the informer, and the other to the United States. Senator SUMNER offered an amendment to the

enrolment act, providing that no person drafted shall be allowed to furnish a substitute, but that all substitutes shall be provided by Government, Also, that all persons paying commutation money shall pay \$300 each, in addition thereto a tax pro-portionated to their incomes as follows: Nover \$1,000 and under \$2,000, ten per cent.; over \$2,000 and under \$5,000, twenty per cent; over \$5,000, thirty per cent. A further amendment will probably be introduced explaining the meaning of the act to be, that the payment of the \$300 commutation money shall apply only to that particular draft upon which the payment is made.

rectionary Districts.

The United States Tax Commissioners for the Disrict of Virginia will offer for sale at public auction, at their office, correr Prince and Washington streets, in the city of Alexandria, Va., on the 11th day of January, 1864, thirty-nine pieces of property, consisting of houses and lots in Alexandria; seve-ral faims in that visinity, among which is the Ar-lington estate, lately occupied by ROBERT E: LIER. On the 19th day of January, 1864, they will offer, at the same place, 41 houses and lots, situated in the city of Alexandria. On the 29th day of January they will offer, at the same place, 47 houses and loss in the city of Alexandria. On the 1st day of February next they will offer, at the same place. 48 houses ard lots in Alexandria, and several large farms, from one to six miles from the city. No immediate title can be acquired to these properties, as the privilege of redemption is conferred by law upon loyal per-mons interested in them, who shall substantiate their claims under the act of confiscation at any time within two years. The Senate Finance Committee.

The following named gentlemen compose the Finance Committee of the Senate: Messis. FESSEN-DEN, SHERMAN, HOWE, COWAN, CLABK, VAN WINKLE, and CONNESS. General Heintzelman.

siven an important command immediately. Head of the Cavalry Bureau.

5th U. S. Cavalry, of which regiment Maj. Gen. TEOMAS 18 Colonel. Gen. GERRARD has been in active service at the West, and latterly in the Army of the Potomac.

General Stoneman.

The Star says that Gen. STONEMAN has been ordered to report to Gen. GRANT at Knoxville, for Constitution. Mr. STEIN raised a point of order that the Senate was not organized, and no business could be ransacted. The SPEAKER said that this point of order had

The SPEAKER said that this point of order had been decided yesterday. Mr. STEIN appealed, but the Speaker refused to enterfain the appeal. Mr. CONNELL offered an astrelative to the pay-ment of ibounties in Pennsylvania, (authorizing the Governor to borrow money and pay \$100 bounty.) Mr. OLYMER raised a point of order that no bill could be introduced until the leave of the Senate was first obtained. The SPEAKER sustained this point of order, and a vote being taken, the Senate refused to grant leave-ayes 16, mays 16. Another Tic.

A vote deng taken, the Schate fetuded to grant leave-ayes 16, nays 16. Mr. LOWRY offered a resolution that the Senate would not take advantage of the patriotic action of Col. White, or of his forced absence. On proceeding to a consideration of the resolution the system were 16, nays 16. Not agreed to. Mr. CONNELL offered a resolution that as the Senate has repeatedly refused to change its Speaker, it now proceed to consider—ayes 16, nays 16. Mr. LOWRY offered a resolution returning thabks to Gen. U. S. Grant. The Senate refused to consider—ayes 16, nays 16. NINTH BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

NINTH BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

Clymer. Penney.

ion, and looked to the Speaker for information. The SPEAKER denied any such knowledge. Mr. LOWRY said that a rebel major, named Mr. LOWRY said that a rebel major, named Jones, who was in our prisession, had gone, on his parole, to Richmond to get himself exchanged for Colonel White. He was utterly unsuccessful, how-ever, for the rebel authorities told him he was not equal to White, for he had no vote. Mr. MICCANDLESS said that he and his friends would remain until doomsday, rather than yield any of the rights with which they had been entrusted by the people.

he people

the people. Colonel White's Absence. Mr. TURRELL stated, on the highest authority that efforts were made by the Secretary of War soon after the election, to have White exchanged, bu and the the election, to have White exchanged, but Ould, the rebel agent of exchange, put his hand to his nose, and said, satcastically, that "i he knew how much they wanted White at Harrisburg." Mr. TORKELL referred to the Senatorial diffi-culty of 1655, when the Kepublicans, although ha-ving a clear majority, yielded in courtesy to the Op-position, and gave them a share of the officers. Mr. CLYMER said that, in that case, the Repub-licans had held out until the last moment. A general discussion as to the particulars of the trouble in 1655 ensued. Mr. CLAMPNEYS, in extended remarks, con-tended that the Speaker of the Senate lived perpetu-ally, cherwise the very purpose of the Constitution would be destroyed. Mr. CLALACE and LOWRY also spoke, the latter declaring that some of the Democratic Sena-

which the channel was marked out; for about 1/2 miles. Again, on December 24th, a vessel was discovered by the Fox standing in for the Suannee ilver, and, after a chase of two hours, and the iting of several shells, she was hove to; being ordered by Mr. Ash-bury to set a boat on board, the stranger put his helm up, with the evident intention of running the Fox down, and came down upon the starboard qua-ter, carrying away the boat davits, but doing little other damage, as the Fox was immediately kept away. While his vessel was paying off. Mr. Ash-bury directed a rifle shot to be filed for the purpose of intimidation, but a heavy sea was running at the time ard the builet took effect on the captain of the strange vessel, who was at the wheel, passing through his leg, but without touching an artery. The vessel was then boarded, and proved to be the Suannee river, with a cargo of lead andsalt, and was Messre, WALLACE and LOWRY also spoke, the latter declaring that some of the Democratic Seas-tors had sworn to support the Constitution and laws of this State under protest. [Laughter.] Mr. FLEMING considered that the organization of the Senate was complete, and that there was no-thing for the Union members to do but to proceed with the regular business, and throw the responsi-blity of its obstruction upon the Democrats where it belonged.

Iraft. Mr. FARNSWORTH was not aware that any as-Mr. NICHOLS moved to adjourn. Not agreed to tion had been taken upon that subject. In reply to a question asked by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, Mr. Faras-worth said that the bounty paid to veterans is \$100, and to new recruits \$200, oy instalments. Mr. STEVENS asked whether the resolution in-

 Not signed to a control to a contro to a control to control to a control to a control to a contr HOUSE.

Mr. J. C. Brown Elected Clerk, The House was called to order at eleven o'clock by the Speaker, and a prayer was effered by the Rev. G. Walker Jackson. Nominations for chief clerk were then made: Mr. MCMURTRIE nominated A. W. Benedict. Mr. JAUKSON, of Sullivan, nominated Jacob Ziaglar.

The versel was then boarded, and proven to be the Buiths schooner Edwin, from Havran, bound to the Snannee river, with a cargo of lead and sait, and was accordingly seized as a prize. In addition to these achievements, I would remind the Department that the Fox was one of the three tenders (which assisted the Honduras in capturing the British steamer Mail. Respectfully, THEODORUS BAILEY, Acting Rear Admiral Commanding East Gulf Blockading Squadron. On the 14th December, the U. S. bark Roebuck captured a small sloop boat, containing two men, sixteen bags of sait, and one box of notions, off In-dian river, Florida. The master stated that he was from Greenturtle Key, and bound for Dixie. On the 17th December, the same vessel captured at the same place the British schooner Ringdove, twenty three tons burden, of and from Nassau, with a crew of five men. Her cargo consisted of one hundred and ninety bags of sait, three bags of soffee, two halt chests of tea, and three barrels of whishy. When first discovered, she attempted to escape, but on being fired on rao aground on the bar. Both prizes were sent to Key Weak for adjudication, California and the Sandwich Islands. A vote being taken resulted as follows: A vote being taken resulted as follows: Benedict, fity-two votes. Zeigler, forty-six votes. Mr. Bynedict was then declared elected and took he oath of office. Nominations for assistant clark were then make: he oath of olince. Nominations for assistant clerk were then made : James C. Brown and R. Milton Spear, being the

nominees, Mr. Brown received fifty-two yotes, and Mr. Spear forty-six yotes. Mr. Brown was then declared elected, and took the oath of office. California and the Sandwich Islands.

ducted bis department in such a manner as to win the approbation of the country, and yet he and General Burnaide, and other generals, are denounced here for their timely efforts in arcetting the machinations of traitors. This was an act to qualify voters. He was willing to take the oath whenever and where-ever asked, from sunrise to sunset. He did not think there was any reason to have the oath ad-ministered in Massachusetts, but if the time should traitors. This was an act to qualify volters. He was willing to take the oath whenever and where-ever asked, from surfise to supset. He did not think there was any reason to have the oath ad-ministered in Massachusetts, but if the time should come, he was willing that the commander of that military department should require the voters to take the oath of allegiance previously to voting. There was no danger to the liberty of the country to arise from taking the oath. Gentlemen may in-troduce resolutions that were an insult to the loyal-ty of the country and the Senate, but the loyal

special committee to investigate the failures t tween New York and Washington. Mr. BROKS withdrew his proposition. The bill was then passed. ty of the country and the Senate, but the loyal masses are fully awake to the true nature of the

policy of the Government. Mr. POWELL did not admit that the President was the Government. He asked as a matter of cour-tesy that his bill should go where it had a fair

chance. Mr. LANE, of Indiana, asked if the President, under the Constitution, had not as much power in South Carolina as in Massachusetts or Ohio, and why? Mr. POWELL thought not, because that State was in rebellion. He thought he should have, if he

My POWELL thought not, because that State was in rebellion. He thought he should have, if he had not. Mr. LANE, of Indiana, thought the President had full authority to suppress the rebellion, and it was his duty to see that in the tainted district dis-loyal men should not be permitted to vote. He sanctioned the orders of General Schenck, and others of like character, though he would preserve the purity of the ballot box under all circumstances. On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate received the House bill, extending the time for giving bounties to volunteers, which passed its second reacing. Acjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOKS withdrew his proposition. The bill was then passed. The State of the Union. The House then went into a Committee of i Whole on the state of the Union, the Preside message being under consideration. Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, spoke of the destruch of alavery as being necessary to the restoration national unity, and the salvation of the count He gave a history of the aggression of slave since the organization of the Government; (scribed the struggle of freedom and slavery the ballot-box, resulting in the triumph of in-dom, and the election of President Lincoln. Sim-appealed to the sword, and brought upon country this bloody war and all ifs evils. P-vious to this, slavery ruled the nation : it held to purse and the sword - a knight at the White Hou-a despot in the Senate, a bully and a tyraut era-where. It had revolutionized the Government Af er impeaching slavery as the cause of every e-irom which the country is suffering, he demand the judgment of Congress and the people whether shall longer live. Peace is attainable only with abarter, by the action of the States the slavery having been substantally abolids by the emanopation proclamation, extend, co firm, and carry out that to all the rebel territer Thirdly. Amend the Construction of prostantion, extend, co firm, and carry out that to all the rebel territer Thistory. Amend the Construction by prohibiling: establishment or existence of slavery through. In And sorry out that to all the rebel territer the mation. Mr. Arnold spoke of the President, his late pr Mr. KELLEY, of Fennsylvania, asked to be and was excused from cerving as a member of the special committee on the bankrupt law, for the reason that his other public duties engrossed all his time. the nation. Mr. Arnold spoke of the President, his late p: Rail oad between Washington and New

Mr. Arnold spoke of the President, his late presentation, and services, saying that he would him history as the restorer of the Union and eman pator of his country. Time had already rimdicas the wisdom of his policy. His emanipation presentation has secured to us victory at homo at friends abroad. The devil has no bribe big enough to tempt Abraham Lincoln. He is a diamond in the rough—a radical whose aim is to do the greater possible good with the least possible harm. It his great mission to carry out the regeneration his country by the death of American slavery. It him finish the job. Ralli ond between Washington and New Vork, The SPEAKER announced that the pending busi-ness was the consideration of Nr. Brand's resolu-tion, offered yesterday, for the appointment of a se-lect committee of nine members, to inquire into the expediency of constructing a railroad between Washington and New York, for postal purposes. No querum voting, there was a call of the House, and 110 members answered to their names. The resolution was adopted—yeas 66, nays 45. Samilary, Resultation in the District.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 66, mays 40. Sanifary Regulation in the District. Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, offered a reso-lution that the Committee for the District of Uo-lumbia be instructed to call the attention of the municipal or other authorities to the extension and prevalence of the small-pox in the District of Co-lumbia, and urge the necessity of suitable sanitary regulations, and some compulsory system of vaccina-ticn, to prevent the further spread of this terrible scourge of mankind. Mr. COX, of Ohio, thought that the appeal to the municipal authorities here would be ineffectual.

cluded colored soldiers. Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that it merely con-

The Draft.

letter. Mr. FARNSWORTH did not agree with the gen-tleman from Uhio that his resolution would, in its

ubatitutes.

[Frem, the Times. Jan. 5.] nunicipal authorities here would be ineffectual. The resolution was adopted.

Uniformity of Elections. Uniformity of Elections. Mr. DAWES, of Marsachusetts, from the Com-mittee on Elections, reported a bill fixing a uniform time for holding the election for Representatives in Congress, and for enabling soldiers to vote for said efficers. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. Mr. DAWES, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, and Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, ob-tained permission for these two committees to sit during the sessions of the House. tailed permission for these two committees to sit during the acsoious of the House. The Bounty Question. Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, from the Com-mittee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolu-tion, that the bounties hereafter paid under the regu-lations and orders of the War Department to men-enlisted in the regular or volunteer forces, for three years or during the war, shall continue to be paid from the 5th of January, 1864, until the 1st of March next, anything in the act approved Decomber 23.1, 1863, to the contrary notwithstanding. This resolu-tion to be in force from and after its passage. Mr. FARNSWORTH site of March, instead of the lat of February, was to enable the fact of the passage of the resolution to reach distant points. The extension was asked both by the President and Secretary of War. Mr. COX inquired whether any general policy had heen adored resorting to volunteering rather than a draft. Mr. FARNSWORTH was not aware that any ac-

NEW YORK.

BODY IN STATE AT THE CATHEDRAL,

BODY IN STATE AT THE CATHEDRAL, [Fr.m., the Times, Jan. 6.] The remains of Archbishop Hughes were laid : state yesteriay at St. Patiok's Cathedral. During the entire day, from 6 in the morning until the don-were closed at S o'clock in the evening, the streed and avenues leading to the Cathedral were through's with pligrims to the shrine of His Grase the law Archbishop of New York. On entering the streed and so out by the side atele. In the centre also passing the corpse thence around in front of the alta, and so out by the side atele. In the centre also is and so out by the side atele. In the centre also net altar, is the catafalque, a platform event with black cloth and erape, surmounted by a canoi of black and white cloth, the whole illuminated is six wax tapers. Upon this the body is indi, being, yet, uncoffined. The corpse is dreased in the row of office worn by deceased in IIfe. The under garment is the dalmatique a law white state is placed the mitre of gold, red vivet, and white solie of lawn; over this the cope and stolly red velvet, embroidered with gold and slive. O his head is placed the mitre of gold, red vivet, and white solie, is placed the golden crozier; n the left, a massive golden crozes, and on his breast the pectoral cross of sliver. At his feet are tro-bautiful crosses, made of running pine sult with is ponicas. The face of the deceased appears a caim and life-like as if enjoying the reposed allows the corpse many of the thild kneit and asid a short prayer; others, more arder in the device, or event reid to king the draws cothing of the iste and beloved Bishop. Many His some of the carfalque, or event ried to king the draws cothing of the iste and beloved Bishop. Many His some of the carfalque, or event ried to king the draws cothing of the iste place to-morrow morning at its coloning at S. Patrick's Oxthedral. It is estimated by those officiating at the Church that upward 20,000 came to view the remains yeaterday, and its coloning at S. Patrick's

PEW-RENTING AT MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH

Mr. STEVENS hoped the committee would take action as to colored soldiers. Mr. COX inquired whether he was to understand that there never was a law for the payment of bounties. Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that he was not a member of the last Congress; the gentlemen from Ohio was, and therefore was better posted than him-cold

PEW-RENTING AT MR. BEECHER'S CHUR'H. Last evening there was a large attendance of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn (Bev. Hear; Wa: Beecher's), of those who were anxious to seau? all irigs during the coming year. Mr. N. O. Pildeur officiated as auctioneer—the same gentleman who is acted upon similar coccasions for many years past. Precisely at 7 o'clock Mr. Beecher appeared of the platform, and in a few words stated the object of M gathering and the terms of sale. He said each pt' thad a fixed valuation, and that the choice of all u the house would be offered, without reservation for previous occupants, to the highest bidder. Mr. Pillabury then commenced the sale, and en-tinued the same up to 11% o'clock without intent MR. STEVENS said that when Congress passed the enrolment law, they provided for \$300 commuta-tion, and expressly authorized the amount derived from that source to be paid for the procuration of

The Draft. Nr. COX saidjit seemed to be unusual legislation to bring in a bill of this character based simply on the proclamations of the War Office. They did not know what these proclamations were, and whether they included thack, red, or white men. Such pro-clamations were issued every day. He thought the resolution ought to be more specific. His object was to wipe out the conscription. Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, understood that the President suggested the extension of the bounties to the first of February. He was anxious to scoure the is enlistment of veteran voluncers, who should have liberal bounties, but if all others were in-cluced in the provision it would swamp the coun-try. If the armies were to be filled entirely by vo-lontering, then the conscription law was a dead letter.

The tales this year amount to over \$32 000. while The rales this year amount to over \$20,00, whi last year the proceeds were colly about \$23,00, & 0.0 many persons present who did not obtain sca owing to the high premium at which the same "sca sold. Every pew, all the asise chairs, and even temporary seats which have recently been first in the rear portion of the church, were disposed of a remarkably high price. The highest premium per was \$200, by Mr. Horase Clofin, the next light Was \$150, at which price several were sold.

was \$150, at which price several were sold. THE CONTRADAND TEADE. Another ramification of the contraband trade hu resulted in the arrest of a Mr. Smalley, said to have been employed in the debenture room of the custor house. Smalley never was in the debenture room or, if he was, was not recognized as an employed or known as such. The reckless manner in which charges are made sgainst the revenue others is one is suppended for having sided contrained traders; and in no instance yet have the charges been substantiated. As a consequence, while he supension has been published to all, the vindication finds much less publicity, and the stigma remain where it was placed. That there has been con-sided source is suppended for the stigma remain traders is and in no instance yet have the charges supension has been published to all, the vindication finds much less publicity, and the stigma remain where it was placed. That there has been con-specific woodehuck is not unearthed."

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knowledge that the more we do the sooner will rebellion be crushed, will reinvigorate the enthusiasm of both volunteers and WE HAVE the pleasure of publishing the

following extract from a late letter of the distinguished scholar, statesman, and diplomatist, Sir Jonn Bowning, addressed to Dr. WM. SHARSWOOD. Sir JOHN BOWRING was formerly Minister to China and Go-

Sales of Lands for Unpaid Taxes in Insur-York has a good example to set, we are We see that the House Committee have

results they produce. The measures of our

Government only augment these, and the It is reported that Gen. HEINTZELMAN is to t

Brig. Gen. KENNER GARBARD is a Captain in the

Caroline, having heard of the expedition to Lake Ocols, and placed his command at the disposit of Acting Master Brown, for more extensive opera-tions near St. Andrew's. Accordingly three officers and forty-eight men were sent from the Restless to the Bioomer, and she proceeded to Weat' Bay, where the rebel Governmerl's sait works were first destroyed, which produced 400 bushels daily. At this place there were twenty-seven buildings, twenty-tive large boilers, and some 200 kettles, averaging 200 gallons each, all of which were destroyed, to-gether with 5,000 bushels of sait, and some store-houses containing three months' provisions. The whole was estimated sthalf a million dollars. From this point the expedition proceeded down the bay, destroying private sait works, which lined each side for a distance of seven miles, to the number of one bundred and ninety eight different establishments, averaging two boilers and two kettles each, together with large quantities of sait. Five hundred and seven kettles were dug up and rendered useless, and over two hundred buildings were destroyed, together with twenty-seven wayons and five large fitboats. The eatire damage to the enemy is estimated by Acting Master Brown at \$2000 000. Thirty-one contrabards, employed at these works, gladly availed themselves of this opportunity to escape, and were of great service in poluting out the places where the vessels were buried for concealment. In the meantime, while these operations were, going on, Acting Master Brown got under way in the bark Restless, and ran up to within one hun-dred yards of the forw of St. Andrew's, which had been reported to him by descriters as being occupied only is military force for the last ten months, and commenced shelling the place and some soldlers, who made a speedy retreat to the woods. Selecting the wasthermost houses for a target, the town was fired by the third shell, and thirty-two houses were son reduced to ashes. No resistance was offered to our people throughout the affair. Acting Master Br Acung Rear Admiral Comm. g Eastern Squatron. UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP SAN JACINTO, KEY WEST, Dec. 28, 1863. Hon. Gideon Welles, Scoretary of the Navy: Sin: 1: gives me great pleasure to call the at-tention of the Department to a very important ser-vice performed by the schooner Fox, a tender of the San Jacinto, under the command of Acting Master George Ashbury. The circumstances are as fol-lows:

San Jacinto, under the command of Acting Master George Ashbury. The circumstances are as fol-lows: On the 20th of December a steamer was discovered in the mouth of the Suannee river, apparently ashole or aground. The Fox immediately beat up towards, until within three quarters of a mile of the steamer. She grounded in eight and a half feet of water, and opened fire upon her with the howitzers, at the same time sending an armed boat in to cap-ture the steamer. An attempt was made to intimi-date our people by mounting a piece of stovepipe on a chair, to represent a forecastle gun, and a log of wood on a camp stool for a stern gun, but this de-vice of the enemy failed in its object, and Acting Ea-sign Marcellus Jackson boarded the steamer, from which everybe dy had made their ercspe to the shore. She proved to be a side wheel steamer, psinted lead color, with black smole-stack, two masts, and a walking-beam engine. Neither cargo, personal effects, pepers, nor acything to indicate her name, were found on board, but from the description, she is supposed to have been the Little Idia, formerly the Nan Nan, and before that the Fluahing. The waster was found to be rapidly running into the engine room. None of our people were competent to stop the leak or work the engine. The channel was exceedingly intricate and narrow, and night was expeciling in the description, she is supposed to have been the twe see an indi-was expecting for Acting Master Ashbury, and, in iteurning to the Fox, pulled up all the stakes, by which the channel was marked out; for about 1½ milte. Again, on December 24th, a vessel was discovered

