The Press.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1864.

Governor Curtin's Message.

To say that Governor CURTIN's message should determine the course of the Legislature is to give it very high praise. But we are not disappointed in the message; it is practical and business-like; it exhibits the condition of the State, and abounds in excellent suggestions, upon which the Legislature should promptly act. Governor CURTIN has not published three columns of criticism on the measures of the Government, but has wisely given the most of his attention to the affairs of his own State, and we are now to see if the reforms imperatively demanded are to be undertaken by the Legislature. The Governor has done nearly all that he can do in marking the main features of a wise and patriotic State policy.

The finances of the State are in a healthy condition, and one of the most important measures recommended, is, we think, essential to our future prosperity. It has hitherto been the rule of the State to pay its interest in coin, and the Governor is right in saying that this fact is honorable. But he is also right in affirming that the Commonwealth should now pay the interest of its debt in the national currency. This is the currency of our own Government, and we could not, the Governor well says, attempt to refuse it in payment of taxes and other debts due to the Commonwealth, without gross indecency. Such a refusal would injure the credit of the Government, and would not be the act of a loyal State. The State has, then, the right to satisfy its creditors with the currency which it is willing to accept from its debtors. Governor CURTIN sustains his argument by the necessities of our condition and the precedents of other Governments. He places this dilemma clearly: either the State must use the national currency in payment of debt, or prepare to pay the premium on coin by levying heavy taxes. The Legislature must choose between the evil of burdening the people with new taxes, or the good of respecting the currency, which is respected by the whole country, and based upon the soundest security of the Government.

There is no important subject upon which the message is not explicit. It recommends a revision of the act for the relief of families of volunteers, to increase its efficiency, and presses upon the Legislature the immediate relief of the orphans of soldiers. The Governor advises that the State should become responsible for the education and maintenance of these children in existing schools. He also refers to the condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee, and we publish elsewhere to-day statements which ought to give more emphasis to the eloquent appeal the Governor has made in behalf of these suffering patriots. The Governor calls attention, to the fact that, for twenty years, no alteration has been made in the revenue laws, and suggests additional taxes of certain mining companies which enjoy monopolies of unpatented lands, of corporation loans, and upon the gross receipts of all railroad and canal companies. The noble tribune he pays to General REYNOLDS ought not to end with his eloquence, but in fitting legislative action. Governor CURTIN finds in the invasion of Pennsylvania additional proof of the necessity of a revision of the militia laws. He is notoriously right in declaring them shamefully defective. On all matters connected with State military organization and the services of Pennsylvania soldiers we find the message very earnest: it suggests that the history of each Pennsylvania regiment should be preserved in the State archives, in justice alike to the living and the dead. It also recommends that the Legislature should pass the amendments to the Constitution, giving the soldiers the right to vote, and submit them to the popular vote. In order to protect the State and advance volunteering, it advises that the penalty of fine and imprisonment be imposed on all persons concerned in enlisting citizens of this State for regiments to be credited to other States. These measures and others recommended, show what duty the State has yet to perform, but the Governor has not forgotten, in his reference to the past, to show how honorably Pennsylvania has sustained the Government, and how great has been the part she has taken in the war.

Governor CURTIN will increase the confidence of the people in his practical wisdom, by this message, which deals so well with the great material interests of the State, and if proof were needed that the majority of the voters of Pennsylvania were right last October, we should find it in the noble inspiration of the whole document. Gov. CURTIN's highest claim to our confidence is his intelligent loyalty. The one paramount duty of supporting our Government he redeemed himself to perform to the full extent of his official and individual duty. Those simple but eloquent sentences which end his message are worthy to be the creed of every loyal man, and we are proud that they are uttered by the Chief Magistrate of this State. Pennsylvania has long had a right to be proud of her Governor, and, after reading this new evidence of his worth as a man and his wisdom as a ruler, Pennsylvania has a right to be doubly proud.

The Disgrace in the Senate.

Even if the Pennsylvania Senate is not organized during the entire session, the Union members must stand firm. The attempt to force the majority into a compromise is so bold, so bad, and so unblushing in its insult to the will of the people, that to yield an inch to it would be dishonor. Every Union Senator now stands upon moral right, and is upheld by the impartial judgment of Pennsylvania. Let the dead-lock in the Senate continue for months, legislation be paralyzed, public business be neglected, rather than untie it by submission to the men who are profiting by the sufferings of a brave soldier. There is a principle sacredly entrusted to the Union members, which they cannot sacrifice. For all the evils and disgrace of the Senate, now for the third time repeated in the Senate chamber, the Opposition is responsible.

Seventeen Union men were elected to the Senate, and the accidental absence of Major WHITE does not change the fact that the people decreed a Union majority. Their will is treated with the most emphatic disrespect by the sixteen gentlemen who triumph because of a rebel victory. What are we to infer from their action? What, indeed, are we to infer from the point-blank refusal of the rebel leaders to exchange Major WHITE, *on the ground that his detention is a service to the Confederacy?* Why, clearer demonstration could not be than this, that the rebels know that their friends are the Democrats of the North. We have every right to suppose that the Opposition in the Pennsylvania Senate is working and intends to work in the interest of the rebellion, so long as it persists in its present course. These gentlemen may protest that they are loyal, but few will believe their words, thus flatly contradicted by their actions. What do they intend to conquer by their obstinacy? Nothing less than the majority which elected Governor CURTIN. They are making open war upon their own State, their own countrymen, their own Government, and are, in the sight of all men, doing precisely what the rebel authorities want them to do. We can only repeat our firm conviction that, greatly as the State must suffer by this disgraceful interruption of its business, it would suffer more from the submission of the Union majority to the tyranny of the Copperhead minority.

A Good Movement in the City Councils.

The first step has been taken in Councils to redeem the city from the shame of having in its legislature a man notoriously placed in office by fraud. The committee appointed yesterday to inquire into the disgraceful facts connected with Mr. LEECH's appearance in the Council Chamber ought to prepare a startling report. The men who signed the certificate by which Mr. LEECH holds his seat are now in prison. Yet Mr. LEECH has a voice and a vote in the legislation of Philadelphia. The attempt of the opposition to defeat inquiry certainly looks as if they were afraid of a formal disclosure. Mr. LEECH has no right to the seat he occupies, to which Mr. JOHN R. MCCURDY was clearly elected; and it is due to the honor of Councils that no effort should be spared to secure his expulsion.

Delinquent Officers.

The extreme leniency of the Government in regard to delinquent officers is without a parallel. And yet the leniency has not been from lack of firmness or discipline. The point, however, has been periodically reached when forbearance ceases to be a virtue. One of these milestones of justice has recently been reached, and resulted in a series of sentences upon delinquent officers, passed by a general court martial, held in the Army of the Potomac. The delinquencies consist of absence, and quitting guard without leave, drunkenness, disobedience of orders, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and unbecoming an officer and gentleman, misbehavior before the enemy, knowingly making false return of clothing, and desertion. Our list of delinquents is very small, and the catalogue of delinquencies is speedily growing smaller. Desertion is a crime almost unknown among us, while desertions from the rebel cause are of hourly occurrence. The stigma attached to a delinquent officer is a brand so ineradicable that very few venture to incur it. With the good order and discipline which, as a rule, mark the conduct of our officers and men, our hosts would be invincible were they half their present size, and would, sooner or later, deal death and destruction among the demoralized ranks of the rebels.

More Mining Difficulties.

Apart from the war and all its embarrassments and complications, coal seems to be the predominant social difficulty. The enormous price of coal, while it is looked upon as altogether unjustifiable, seems to have no effect in keeping the mining population in good spirits. For the last year or two there have been very serious troubles in the mining districts of Pennsylvania. Nearly a year ago we laid the whole subject before our readers, and were hopeful that the difficulties would cease. The system of espionage and tyranny which had for some time been carried on in certain districts put an entire stop to the working of many mines, and very seriously interfered with the operations of the proprietors.

These troubles have been lately renewed. Five mines, worked by a principal mining firm, have been forcibly stopped, and the leaders and committee men—the same ruffians, probably, who a year ago sent threatening messages to their employers at the dead of night—are pursuing the same course, and apparently with the same indomitable intent. The vicinity in which these troubles have occurred is one of the most pleasing, and might become one of the most prosperous and thriving, that can readily be imagined. Last year the difficulties confined themselves principally in Schuylkill county, but appeared to be centralized in Cass township, extending to the easterly surroundings of Ashland and other places. Heckscherville was the hotbed of meeting, and it is by no means improbable that the Molly Maguires, the Kilkennies, the Black-Spot Militia, and the Fardowns are at their old work.

Twelve months ago, almost, we stated our sincerest convictions with regard to the mining difficulty. To these we refer proprietors and miners alike. Since that time circumstances may have modified the relations of both parties. If the miners are wholly to blame, let the proprietors resort to every legal measure for the redressment of their wrongs. One thing is certain; we have had enough trouble and expense about coal, without any more being incurred. These constantly recurring mining troubles are disastrous to the community at large. Both proprietors and miners have loudly complained of these troubles. The remedy is in their choosing, and if they decline to choose it, like the bird that can sing and won't sing, they should be made to.

THE HUMAN BODY, it is said, even in an advanced a state of decomposition as to be entirely unrecognizable, can now be so restored, by chemical means, as to present an almost completely natural appearance. The Southern Confederacy is just such a body, and its decay is accelerated by slavery, that body of death, to which it has been tied. Mr. LINCOLN is going to rejuvenate and restore the corse. He will fit it out afresh, and bring it into fine working order once more. The chemical means which Mr. LINCOLN has at his disposal will so work upon the degenerate and demoralized Southern Confederacy, that we shall hardly know her at first, when she is brought to. The strangeness, however, will soon work over, and when it has, the Southern Confederacy will be the very first to congratulate herself on being newly clad and in her right mind.

MR. J. S. CLARKE, who is now playing at the Walnut-street Theatre, is a comedian of such extraordinary ability that he deserves more than the usual compliment of a theatrical notice. That criticism which he deserves the crowded state of our columns forbids us to give, and at the close of his long and brilliant engagement we can but generally acknowledge his great services to legitimate comedy, and his distinguished position as a leading representative of the American stage.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5

Message from the President.

The President sent a message to Congress to-day enclosing a copy of the decree of the court for the Southern district of New York, recommending an appropriation of $17,000 as an indemnity for the illegal capture of the British schooner Glen.

War Resolution.

A resolution was offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed, stating forth that this is a compact of States, and that each State for itself adopted the Constitution of the United States, as it did its own Constitution; that in the operation of its powers it is federal, not national, and in its extent it is national, not federal; that it is not competent in the President, or any military commander in any State, to impose obligations interfering with State laws; that the Government was established for the protection of minorities, and that there was no such power as the war power known to the Government of the United States outside of the Constitution; that it is the duty of the people to put the rebellion down; and that the whole power of the Government should be used, not against the States, as such, but against the armies of the rebels, etc.

Exemption for Disability.

Senator NESMITH, of Oregon, to-day gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the enrolment bill, to provide that any person exempt by reason of physical disability whose annual income exceeds $1,000 may be exempt by the payment of $200, and the provost marshal is required to transmit to the collector of internal revenue of each district the names and residences of all persons drafted and declared to be exempt by reason of physical disability that the sum above named may be collected, the payment to be made within ten days after his name shall have been transmitted to the collector. If the payment is made within the time specified, he is not liable to the draft during the time for which he was drafted. If delinquent, he is made subject to another draft and a similar payment.

The Department of Agriculture.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, for November, will soon be issued. Hereafter it will appear every two months only, as experience shows that a monthly report does not give time enough to correspondents to properly gather the information asked of them by the monthly circulars, nor does it allow mature consideration of the statistical matters embodied in the returns of these correspondents.

This report contains an article from the Commissioner of Agriculture, stating the matters essential to perfecting the plan of the reports. These are first, procuring a sufficient basis on which estimates of the crops from year to year can be made, and to determine the progress of the other industrial pursuits. This basis must be a well systematized census every fifth year. On such a basis he is satisfied that correct estimates can be made through the correspondents in every county. Secondly, he asks power to extend this correspondence, so as to embrace statistics appertaining to manufactures and commerce, as well as to agriculture, on the ground that these industrial pursuits are so intertwined as to be inseparable. The value of agricultural products depends on the home market created by manufactures and commerce, and a knowledge of these is essential to determining the demand for these products. As the foreign market also materially influences this value, a knowledge of the condition of the English crops from time to time, and of those countries which supply the markets of Great Britain with breadstuffs is necessary, and hence he asks to be placed in communication with our consuls, that through them this information may be obtained.

In connection with these subjects, the Commissioner advocates the necessity of hereafter establishing a Bureau of Statistics, as a part of the Agricultural Department, for the reason that having a regular monthly correspondence in every county of the Union, it can command the services of persons well trained in collecting statistics and who appreciate their object; that hence, neither delay, nor errors, nor expense, will be attendants on a census taken by this Department, which has characterized the decade census, and that as this Department alone has special cognizance of the interest of industrial pursuits, all matters, such as the census, which almost exclusively belongs to these pursuits, should come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

The tables of this report refer more to sustaining the soil by the use of proper manures and deep ploughing than to the condition of the crops; but in this connection is stated the amount of the clover-seed crop for 1863 in nine of the principal clover-seed producing States, the omitted States raising but little. This crop is as follows:

CLOVERSEED CROP FOR 1863 IN NINE STATES.

1859	837,109	bushels.
1862	1,024,790	"
1863	806,445	"

Being a decrease in the last year's crop of 228,342 bushels, or 28 per cent. This decrease was caused by drought, the scarcity of fodder and hay, and the severity of the fall frosts.

Congress prints 130,000 copies of the Agricultural Report, and 15,000 copies of the monthly Report, yet these inadequately supply the public wants; and hence the Commissioner advises a trial of the English plan of distributing public documents—*to sell them at cost.* The present cost of the Annual Agricultural Report is sixty cents. Collections and orders could be sent from every county, through the regular correspondent of the Department.

The report shows the great utility of plaster as a manure, sown on clover in June, and the entire growth turned under for wheat in the fall. The necessity of establishing manufactories of bone charcoal at slaughtering houses, for refining sorghum molasses, and using it afterwards as a manure, is also shown.

The reliability of the information obtained by the department through its correspondents is referred to in the present condition of the pork trade, and as predicted by the Department. The *exports* of breadstuffs and provisions are given, with their *prices* in New York on the first instant; also, the general imports and exports; the proper mode of stating these by taking from the amount of exports of produce the difference between gold and currency; the perplexity arising from a want of a uniform system of weights and measures in England, and the necessity of Congressional action on the subject in the United States.

The Meteorological part of the Report is more full and interesting than heretofore given. The same severity that has marked the climate of the Mississippi since July, still continues, although generally, the weather has been favorable on the fall-sown crops, and for farm stock and labor.

Confirmations.

The President to-day sent to the Senate, for confirmation, a large number of military nominations, for the greater part promotions, and which have been accumulating since the adjournment of the last Congress.

An Entertainment Given by Mr. Seward.

The Secretary of State entertained, last evening, the members of the National Academy of Science and their families. The party was limited to them and the heads of the foreign legations, the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the presiding officers of the two House of Congress, and the Committee on Foreign Relations, with their respective families.

Decision of a California Land Claim.

An important decision was made by the General Land Office, involving the title of the city of Red Bluff, Temaha county, California, in which GRANVILLE DOLL was claimant, and the citizens of Red Bluff contestants, being an appealed case from the Register of the Land Office for the Northern district of that State. The decision is adverse to the claimant, DOLL. The site embraces 160 acres land, with several millions expended in improvements.

Gen. Butler's Powers.

The *Chronicle* of this morning says: "To this man is now committed one of the most delicate and difficult problems of the war. The Government places in his hands the whole question of reconstruction, charged with the powers and opinions of the Government, he returns to Fortress Monroe to accomplish the release of the thousands of our countrymen and friends now in bondage."

The Quota of Vermont Filled.

The Hon. WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, has received a despatch stating that the quota of the State is full, with a surplus of 300, besides the enlistments of volunteers in the field.

General Schenck.

General SCHENCK, who has not yet made his appearance in the House since the recess, is ill at Dayton.

The Potomac.

The Potomac is frozen over this morning, and the steamers at the wharf were compelled to cut their way into the channel.

New Tax Bill.

The Way and Means Committee will not report the new tax bill for several days. Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, has returned, and the Committee will immediately consider the bill.

The Commutation Clause.

Strenuous efforts will be made to strike out the $300 commutation clause from the Senate bill amendatory of the enrolment act, but the impression is that it will be retained as an encouragement to drafted men to serve in person.

Personal.

General BURNSIDE has been ordered to New York, to await some sort of a command which is being cooked up for him.

Captain LEWIS E. EDGAR, late aid-de-camp on the staff of General LEWIS WALLACE, has been reinstated, and ordered to report for duty to General BUTLER.

Promotions.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, referred them, but made no confirmations. The promotions are as follows:

U. S. GRANT, major general of volunteers, and brigadier general of the regular army, to be major general in the regular army, to date from the fall of Vicksburg.

Col. GEO. H. THOMAS, of the regular army, and major general of volunteers, to be brigadier general in the regular army, to date from the battle of Chickamauga.

MEADE, MCPHERSON, and SHERMAN, of the regular army, and all major generals of volunteers, to be brigadier generals in the regular army—the former's position to date from the battle of Gettysburg, and the latter's from the fall of Vicksburg.

The Term of Service.

Senator WILSON has indicated his intention to offer an amendment reducing the term of service to eighteen months.

Relief of the Prisoners at Richmond—Senator Howe's Bill.

The following preamble and joint resolution for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the United States, now held captive in the rebel prisons at Richmond and vicinity, were presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin:

Whereas, Persons in authority under the traitorous organization which, for the last three years, have made war upon the Government of the people of the United States and their Government, held in barbarous captivity many officers and soldiers of the United States, and refuse to exchange them except upon the condition that they are allowed to retain such of our soldiers as they call negroes, and such of our officers as have commanded regiments of such, and upon the further condition that we will also release upon parole all the excess of rebel prisoners now in the hands of our Government, amounting to many thousands.

And whereas, The same persons are unable or unwilling to make suitable or even any adequate provision for the support of their captives, thereby rendering their imprisonment as gross an outrage upon the distress of humanity and the laws of war as it is upon their duty as the legitimate subjects of those laws.

And whereas, They have denied the charity of the loyal people of the United States the privilege of supplying the most pressing necessities of their brothers in these prisons, and have refused to receive a flag of truce from the authorities of the United States, unless it is forwarded by an officer of their own organization.

And whereas, It does not become twenty-two millions of people, having the rights of, and ability for, self-government, to allow rebellious States to dictate to them what agents or officers they shall employ, nor does it become them to feed plentifully at home while their brethren, starve within one hundred miles of their own capital; therefore, be

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to call out and arm one million of volunteers, to serve for the period of ninety days, unless sooner discharged; and to be employed to carry food and freedom to every captive held in the rebel prisons, and to plant the flag of the United States upon every prison they occupy.

SEC. 2. That the President be requested to assign Major General Ulysses S. Grant to the command of the forces raised under this call, together with such of the foreign troops in the field as may be joined with them, and he is hereby authorized to detail for the subordinate commands in the forces to be raised under the authority of these resolutions, such officers or privates now in the field as he may deem best qualified therefor; or he may assign to such command any person or persons who may volunteer for the same authority: *Provided*, however, that any officer or private now in the military service of the United States, who may be detailed to any such command by authority hereby, shall receive an additional pay for such a substituted service, and no volunteer under the same authority, who shall be detailed to any such command, shall receive more pay than the pay of a private.

SEC. 3. That the persons volunteering under the authority hereof shall be sworn into service on the — day of February next, and the term of their enlistment shall commence from and after that day.

SEC. 4. That both Houses of Congress will, on the 7th day of March next, at twelve o'clock meridian, adjourn to meet on the 4th of June following, and immediately upon such adjournment each member thereof under fifty years of age, and who shall report himself to the commandant of company in the forces hereby provided for, and shall thereupon be sworn into the military service, unless sooner discharged, shall continue such service for ninety days therefor, until the expiration of the period for which the force are enlisted.

The above was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The 91st Pennsylvania Regiment to Arrive To-day.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—The 91st Pennsylvania Regiment (veteran volunteers, under command of Col. E. M. Gregory, will arrive at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, (Jan. 8,) at the Philadelphia depôt of the P. W. & B. R., Broad and Prime streets.

Death of Hon. Caleb B. Smith.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—The Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Judge of the United States District Court and ex-Secretary of the Interior, died this evening.

The Quota of Indiana Filled.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—The quota of Indiana has been filled by volunteering. There will be no draft in this State.

Movements of Gen. Butler.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Gen. Butler passed through this city last night on his return to Fortress Monroe. It is understood that he is clothed with ample power relative to the exchange of prisoners, and is confident of success.

The Steamer Chesapeake.

NEW YORK, January 7.—The steamer Chesapeake was placed in Admiralty to-day by the Provincial Government.

The New York Legislature.

ALBANY, January 7.—Bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day providing for an alteration in the Constitution, so as to allow soldiers to vote.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Rebel Gen. Early's Raid a Complete Failure.

THE GARRISON AT PETERSBURG SAFE.

Despatch from Gen. Kelly.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The following special despatch has been received by the *Herald*:

CUMBERLAND, Jan. 7.—The latest official information from Petersburg, Western Virginia, is that that post is now safe. The enemy have been going off in full retreat for two days past.

The post had been surrounded by the rebels, thus cutting off all communication with New Creek; but the enemy had carefully avoided coming within range of our guns.

Colonel Thoburn, who was in command of the post, had made every preparation to defend the place to the last, and the feeling among the men of the garrison was strong in favor of fighting to the bitter end. This certainly reflects credit on all concerned.

Our cavalry had a skirmish with a party of sixteen rebels at Newtown last evening, and the captain, Blackford, was killed.

A very heavy snow storm is now prevailing here.

LATER.

EVENING.—General Kelly this evening received the following despatch:

"With the exception of McNeil's company, which is several miles back of Moorfield, no force of rebels is near.

"The report at Moorfield yesterday afternoon was that General Fitz Hugh Lee's rebel forces had been to Winchester.

"The present rebel raid was a complete failure, and all is to be attributed to the fact that General Early was unable to bring his artillery from the valley, owing to the icy condition of the roads.

"Gen. Early's object was to attack New Creek, but, owing to the late snow storm, the roads were almost impassable, even for infantry."

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

A Descent by the Rebel General Jones—Capture of a Small National Force.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—A despatch dated Cumberland Gap, January 6th, says an overwhelming force, under Sam Jones, made a descent last Sunday upon a small body of our troops stationed near Jonesville, Va., consisting of about two hundred and eighty of an Illinois regiment, commanded by Major Stiers, and eighteen men of Nelli's Ohio battery. A desperate resistance was made, continuing from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., and was followed by casualties on the field amounting to 30 killed and a like number wounded. We also lost one gun belonging to Nelli's battery and two small howitzers. The attacking force numbered about four thousand men. The force captured were guarding the key to a region of country which was our main reliance for forage.—*Bulletin.*

FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of Deserters—Naval Movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 8.—Joseph Bowers and Lewis Leacraft, of the New York Mounted Rifles, escaped from the Yorktown jail, on the night of December 29th, 1863. The former was captured by our pickets, above Yorktown, and the latter came in and gave himself up last evening, saying—"he had been out on a raid."

The Expedition to Nansemond was recalled from Hampton Roads this forenoon. Also, a French sloop-of-war.

The following list of vessels passed by the guardship Young Rover, into Hampton Roads, for refuge to-day:

Schr. Launtimore, Capt. Jones, N. Y. to Balt.
Schr. Sun, Capt. Pantigo, N. London to Tangiers.
Schr. D. B. Warner, Capt. Gibson, Balt. to N. Y.
Schr. B. Baker, Capt. Whiten, Providence to Wymouth.
Schr. J. H. Wright, Capt. Mulford, Port Royal to Philadelphia.
Bark Alley, Capt Snow, Baltimore to Boston.
Brig Alice, Capt. Stone, Calais, Me., to Alex.
Schr. Statesman, Capt. Ferguson, Balt. to N. Y.
Schr. Lamartine, Capt. Hopkins.
Schr. Woodruff Sims, Capt. Nassen, Portland to Washington.
Schr. S. J. Jones, Capt. Boyce, N. Y. to Balt.
Schr. C. E. Elmer, Capt. Mason, " "
Schr. J. C. Henry, Capt. Low, Phila. to Newbern.
Brig Sunata Hathaway has been seized for smuggling liquors.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

MARYLAND INJURED BY SLAVE LABOR.

EMANCIPATION RECOMMENDED.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Governor Bradford's message was transmitted to the Legislature to-day. The finances of the State are in a prosperous condition.

At the end of the year just closed, the gratifying result of all the treasury operations is, that with no new debt contracted, with more than $100,000 of the old debt extinguished, and upwards of $371,000 paid to the General Government, there is a balance on hand of more than a million of dollars, exclusive of cash to the credit of the Sinking Fund. He recommends making a pension for the soldiers of the State, by the General Government, and the Families of volunteers or drafted men. He recommends a thorough revision of the militia law of the State.

Referring to the question of a Constitutional Convention, he says, with reference to the question of emancipation: "I believe to-day, as I have always believed, that if we had long ago provided for the gradual emancipation of the slaves of this State we should now be, as regards all the material elements of public prosperity, far in advance of our present position. The products of our State and its natural resources are not such as are adapted to be can be developed by slave labor. I am satisfied that the people of this State, in their moments of calm and deliberate reflection, long since came to the same conclusion. When the scorching leaders at the South lifted their hands against the Union, and pointed to slavery as the institution for which they raised the rebellious Republic was to rest, they struck a blow at its very vitals in every border of the State, under which it has continued to languish, and which must finally prove its result in its ultimate destruction. It becomes us, therefore, to whom the whole question rightfully belongs, to take such immediate measures for its removal, which should be no longer delayed than may be required by a proper respect for those interests which have grown up under the institution has been so long and so intimately interwoven, and a humane regard for the slave himself, which forbids us to cast him, all unprepared for so great a change, too suddenly upon his feeble resources."

The Governor reiterates his objections to the manner in which the enlistment of slaves has been conducted in the State, and to military interference with the elections.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

Laws Relative to Capital Punishment.

FAILURE OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7.—The message of Governor Cony, which was delivered to the Legislature of this State to-day, is a plain and practical document. He congratulates the Legislature on the speedy passage of an effective militia law, and calls attention to the educational interests, especially to the agricultural college, which is recommended to the appointment of a commission to classify the public lands, and thinks that the practice of granting them in parcels to actual settlers, calling attention to the existing laws relative to capital punishment, he says that twelve convicts are now in the State prison under the penalty of death, and the crime of murder is alarmingly increasing. He recommends a law making it imperative upon the Supreme Court to issue warrants upon the expiration of the year of grace. He recommends that the soldiers in the field be allowed the right of suffrage, and that a law be passed to carry into effect relative to the reciprocity treaty, the benefits of which are all on the side of the provincials. The drain on our young men by the treaty has almost failed in eliciting the good feeling of our territorial neighbors. He conceives that a railroad to the northeastern frontier is an important element of defence. The construction of such a road can only be accomplished by a combination of private enterprise and public aid; and if the State proper should come upon speedy means of communication should be devised to reach our Eastern frontier, near Calais.

The Governor thoroughly endorses the emancipation proclamation.

Loss of the Bark Edisto.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The bark Edisto, of Boston, from New York, on Dec. 5th, for Cette, was abandoned at sea on Dec. 17th, with 6 feet of water in the hold. The crew were saved by the schooner Hagar, bound from New York for Gibralter. As they were leaving the bark she was found to have taken fire from the upsetting of a lamp in the cabin and the flames were so intense that everything aboard had to be abandoned. Four days afterwards the crew were taken aboard the ship Mary Durkee and brought here.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—The receipts of the Sanitary Fair will exceed $200,000. The great ball last night was a complete success.

James H. Walker, a member of Council, and a prominent citizen, died yesterday.

Mrs. F. Buckholz, living on West Sixth street, was burned to death by her clothing igniting at a grate. There are no signs of a thaw. It is snowing this morning.—*Bulletin.*

Non-Arrival of the Steamer Africa.

CALAIS, Me., January 7, 8.45 P. M.—At 6½ o'clock to-night, when the telegraph line east of Sackville got out of order, there were no signs of the steamship Africa, which is now fully due, with later Liverpool advices.

The steamer reported as coming into that port this afternoon was an emigrant steamer, and not the Africa, as was at first supposed.

The Iron Moulders' Union.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The fifth annual convention of the Iron Moulders' International Union was held here to-day. The following officers were elected: President, W. H. Sylvis, of Philadelphia; vice president, H. Rochefelle, of Troy, N. Y.; recording secretary, W. F. Beck, of Canada; treasurer, William Horan, of Kentucky.

Burning of a Western Steamer.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.—The steamer Science was burned this morning while lying at the Portland wharf. Her cargo had just been landed and was saved. The loss was small. All is quiet below. It is snowing.

Fire at Wareham, Mass.

WAREHAM, Mass., Jan. 7.—Three stores and a house were burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

The thermometer here is at zero.

From Bermuda.

NEW YORK, January 7.—The steamer Will-of-the-Wisp has arrived from Bermuda, for repairs.

Marine.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Arrived ships Mary Durkee from Cadiz; British Queen, from Liverpool, and Energy, from Liverpool.

—The Baltimore *Sun* says a monument is to be erected to the memory of the late Captain John P. Gleason, who, when in Libby Prison, uttered this sentiment: "Rather than that my Government should recede one inch from her position as to the exchange of prisoners, I would endure the sufferings twelve months longer."

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1864.

SENATE.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, presented a memorial from a number of ministers of the Gospel, asking that, when drafted, they shall be employed either as chaplains or in the hospitals.

Increase of Soldiers' Pay.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of Col. T. W. Higginson, praying for information as to the pay of colored troops.

Also, a petition from the privates in the regular army, asking for the same pay as is received by volunteers.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the names and grade of officers in the United States military service, now stationed in and around Washington, who to draw commutation for their quarters or fuel.

Exchange of Prisoners.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the Secretary of War was requested to furnish the papers in reference to the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. CARLILE, of West Virginia, offered a lengthy resolution stating that, as a result of a compact of States, each State for itself adopted the Constitution of the United States as it adopted its own State Constitution. Laid over.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary consider the propriety of repealing a joint resolution of July 17th, 1854, which prohibits a forfeiture of real estate beyond the natural life of an offender, was adopted.

The House bill for making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A Million of Volunteers.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution requesting the President of the United States to call out a million of volunteers for ninety days, to carry freedom to every captive in rebel prisons and the flag of our country signed to the command of said troops. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The National Forces.

The bill for continuing the bounty to volunteers was taken up, and on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, was referred to the Committee of Finance, with the under standing that it shall be with instructions.

The message of the President, and the documents on the same subject, were referred to the same committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, asked to take up the bill enrolling the National forces

The Senate proceeded to vote on the amendments of the Military Committee, which were all adopted save section 20, repealing the $300 commutation clause, which will be considered after the private amendments are offered.

Section 8th was amended by inserting the words "and marine corps" after "naval service."

Substitutes for Drafted Men.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, explained at length the effect of the 5th section concerning substitutes. He claimed that a drafted man could procure a substitute anywhere in the land, who, if not liable to the draft, was acceptable, and that in the case of a commissioned veteran becoming a substitute he received the bounty and the pro of a substitute, and to disadvantaged for the time he has served as a veteran, if not exceeding twelve months.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered an amendment to the 4th section, preventing veterans from serving as substitutes, who had more than six months of their term to serve, and preventing the soldiers of one State from being used as substitutes for the soldiers of another. He thought that such a practice would destroy the *esprit de corps* of the army. The amendment was sub. equently withdrawn.

Mr. WILSON said a man may enlist an alien into the service, or a young man under twenty years of age, and if he be accepted, be relieved from the draft. He can furnish an acceptable substitute, whereas he can find him.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, was at a loss to understand what the Senators meant when they used the terms "Government" and "loyalty" here. He understood by the Government of the United States all the organizations of that Government—its Constitution, its departments, and its officers who fill them. While we are told that the Government is nothing but the men who fill the offices of the Government, a government once lost is head by dispersed, and the idea of Parliament, and another—a descendant of that government in the second generation was placed on the throne into exile. By what authority is the Secretary of War called "the Government?" Last year freedom was claim this high power? Congress might do it, but one of the high clerks of the President, even though authorized by him, cannot do it. It is unconstitutional in its use of power. It is unjust that the people of the United States should lose their rights, and, at the end of the term of veteran soldiers, who, by the terms of their contract, are bound to serve. All this has been done by the Government and when you ask for the Government in you are told that it is Edwin M. Stanton, in the War Office! The veteran is compelled to be substituted for another man, is liable, under the law, to serve for the full term of three years. He has agreed to do it, and he has performed his duty. He has earned the bounty for that term. The Secretary of War has no power to take away the bounty. The time, Wolsey (Mr. Davis) was a friend of the soldier, and would remunerate him liberally, he could do it. He would not cheat no one other occasion, discuss the political feature with the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) in the Union League room.

Mr. KELLEY asked whether the gentleman was a member of the Union League

Mr. BROOKS said he was not a conditional or unconditional Union man, but a constitutional Union man.

The amendment of Mr. Brooks was rejected

After further proceedings the committee rose, and the consideration of the enrolment bill was passed.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7.

SENATE.

Senate called to order at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER announced that he was informed that the Governor would communicate by message to the Senate at half past eleven o'clock.

Soldiers' Orphans' Resolutions.

Mr. LOWRY submitted a resolution that the Speaker be requested to invite the clergy of Harrisburg to open the sessions of the Senate with prayer—ayes 16, nays 15 Democrats voting in the negative

Mr. JOHNSON submitted a resolution to appoint a committee of three with power to send for persons and papers to investigate the alleged fact that Senator White had sent in his resignation—ayes 15, nays 15 the Democrats voting in a body in the negative.

Mr. WEIR offered a resolution for a special praying for the enactment of a law for the relief of old and infirm teachers.

Mr. LAMBERTON objected, on the ground that it was out of order.

Mr. COWDEN referred to the bill of rights allowing the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Legislature.

Speaker PENNEY ruled the petition in order, and it was received.

Mr. LOWRY submitted a resolution that any attempt to thwart the will of the people, as expressed at the ballot-box at the unbenamorial election, should be deemed the revolutionary act, and deserve condemnation of the citizens.

Mr. CLYMER said that until a positive attempt were made to prevent the inaugural tion of Governor Curdin he would oppose all such trivial resolutions.

The Democratic Republican Party.

Mr. HOPKINS said he had arrived at the positive conclusion that this Senate was not an organized body, and that there was nothing revolutionary in that. If there was any usurpation it was on the other side. The Republicans were attempting to usurp the powers of this body, by attempting to organize it in the office during the session, who had been elected but to fill the interim.

The Democratic party had existed for years, which had been thrown out, that they had any sympathy with the rebellion, and he was ready to vote with the Democratic party whenever it was proper to do so. He was not the most arrant rascal who was ever arrested for robbing the Government. Efforts were made to place Democrats in every possible false position, as instances of which occurred yesterday, when they were called upon to refuse the consideration of a resolution to appoint a Sergeant at Arms body know, that under all proper circumstances, the members of the Senate would not hesitate to place a sergeant, but such resolutions could not be acted upon until the Senate was organized. The resolution would be in order, even although the Republicans were willing to propose one endorsing the Bible, or the sanctity of the marriage.

The Senate refused to consider the resolution of Mr. LOWRY—ayes 15, nays