THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864. · THE PRESS AT HARRISBURG.—Members of the Legislature who wish THE PRESS can subscribe for it at the book stores of GEORGE BERGNER and WM. D. JACK, Mar-

ket street.

Internal Revenue. The Committee on Ways and Means have reported a supplemental revenue bill to Congress, by which the duty on spirits will be raised to sixty cents per gallon, of first proof; cotton to be taxed two cents per pound; and forty cents per gallon be added to the present duties payable upon all spirits distilled from grain or other materials imported from foreign countries.

This is a move in the right direction. The duty on native spirits in Great Britain and Ireland is ten shillings, or two hundred and forty cents per gallon, whereas even the proposed increase here will tax it only sixty cents-exactly one fourth. In England this impost alone yields over \$50,000,000. As alcoholic spirits cannot be considered any thing but a luxury, and as luxuries should be taxed in preference to necessaries there is no good reason why the duty upon spirits, native and foreign, consumed in this country, should not be considerably greater than even what is now asked. When it was first proposed here to tax whisky, the respectable distillers and consumers would willingly have paid a duty of a dollar per gallon, and this would have raised a very large annual revenue, besides preventing the imposition of multitudinous taxes upon small articles, which, in numerous instances, immensely raised the retail price to the consumer, and scarcely pay the cost of col-

This taxation, at a pretty heavy rate, o luxuries, is the recognized principle of the fiscal action of England. The annual revenue there amounts to about £72,000,000, and is chiefly raised under six heads, viz customs, excise, stamps, land and assessed taxes, property tax, and the post office. The proportion of revenue accruing from these several sources may be estimated, in round numbers, as follows: Customs, £24,000,000; excise, £18,000,000; stamps, £8,500,000; land and assessed taxes, £3,000,000; property tax, £10,000,000, and

post effice, £3,500,000. Let us mention, for example, all the articles subject to Customs' duties in England; these are cocoa, coffee, the cereal products, fruit, (currants and raisins,) hops, mahogany, pepper, foreign spirits, (brandy, rum, and gineva,) sugar, tea, timber and wood. tobacco and wine. There also are small duties on foreign books, (\$3.60 per cwt.,) playing cards, chloroform, dice, dessert fruits, hops, mill-boards, gold and silver plate, hair-powder, prints and drawings, starch, varnish, and perfumes. With these exceptions, which are more protectionary than profitable, (yielding only £169,000 a year,)-the thirteen articles above enumerated yield a revenue of £24,000,000 over and above the cost of collection. Under the other heads, the principle of taxing only a few articles, and these chiefly luxuries, has been carried out. That principle was introduced, in 1843, by the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, who at "one fell swoop" abolished small but vexatious duties upon several hundred foreign products, thereby reducing their cost, simplifying the collection, and enabling the Government to dispense with a vast number of its army of tax-

gatherers. As soon as ever the situation of the country will permit, our whole fiscal system must be examined and reformed. The duties necessary to procure a national revenue will have to be revised—to be be taken off petty articles and augmented upon the principal articles of luxury. In point of fact, the natural' resources and the able industry of this country would enable our vast population to live most comfortably, without importing any luxuries from abroad. Whether

native or foreign, luxuries should be taxed. In England, as we have seen, £24,000,000 are annually paid, as Customs' duty, for only thirteen articles. We take no account of the duties upon cocoa, coffee, cereal products, and tea, (articles of ordinary consumption, which ought not to be taxed,) but see what vast amounts are realized from the duties on luxuries consumed in Great Britain and Ireland; foreign spirits pay annual duties of over £2,500,000; tobacco, over £5,600,000; and wine, £1,200,000. Add to this the duties upon British spirits, (yielding over £10,000,000,) a year, and the excise tax on malt and other fermented liquors, and the leading canse why the national revenue is not much felt and is very productive in England is readily arrived at. In fulness of time, we, too, must have the system of taxation medified so as to fall lightest on the poorest. At present, little can be done towards this reform; but the proposed increase of the duties upon native and foreign spirits is a step, though by no means a stride, in the right direction. The fault is that the tax is not as much as it should be.

The State of Frankland. Intelligent correspondence from this historic region predicts that Eastern Tennessee will ere long move for a separate State organization, and obtain it. "This section," we are told, "has little in common with the rest of the State, and nature has defined her boundaries and distinctive characteristics too plainly to be mistaken." Certainly, East Tennessee has maintained a glorious individuality in our great struggle. In its mountains we have had the Switzerland of devotion and suffering. For years cut off from all aid and sympathy; alone in the power of the rebellion, and the victim of the most atrocious forms of rebel oppression, the people of East Tennessee seem to have maintained their loyalty from the resources of their character. Famine and the sword have not conquered them, and the country will mark them out as a peculiar

This subject brings to mind a rare and curious piece of history. Back in 1784, about the close of the Revolution, the first movement toward forming the State of East Tennessee commenced; or, in other words, its ante-natal history begun. A little State called Frankland, in honor of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, took a very brief and spasmodicexistence. It was formed of what is now known as a portion of East Tennessee, consisting of the counties of Greene, Washington. Sullivan, Hawkins, Davidson, and perhans one or two neighbors, and originated in an outright act of petty rebellion. Though East Tennessee may fairly claim to be the most devotedly loyal section in America, some of its earliest fathers were among the first secessionists. The tradition of the little State of Frank

land is almost as amusing to our present giant history as a patch of Lilliput would be to Brobdignag, or as the kingdoms of Yvetot and Brentford are to French and English literature. The King of Yvetot levied a tax of so many mugs of beer and wine from his handful of liege subjects. We know Beranger's song :

"Rat-tat! rat-tat! "Two kings of Brentford sat upon one throne." Cowper tells us of those frugal wooden days of primitive story when a king's throne was not as good as a wooden bench. DANIEL WEBSTER made some humor in Congress at the ex States. He has certainly had his revenge, pense of the poor little State of Frank- but it is unworthy of a Senator and a paland, which paid its governors and judges triot to call Massachusetts a "pesti" in for skins, and its sheriffs and constables in mink skins. Even this primitive currency was very extensively counterfeited by sewing raccoon tails to opossum skins, opossum skins being worthless and abundant, and raccoon skins valued by law at one shilling and three pence. The scarcity of money was great, and a governor's salary was £200, and that of a judge £150. The taxes were to be paid into the treasury in the circulating medium of Frankland, viz: "Good flax linen, ten hundred at three shillings and sixpence per yard; good clean beaver-skins, six shillings each; raccoon and fox-skins at one shilling and three pence; deer-skins, six abolition of Slavery. Thus, hope and pre-

shillings and six pence per gallon." Frank. land, like Brentford, had its two leaders, but as Colonel John Tipton pulled into North Carolina, and Colonel JOHN SEVIER out of it. they were not so amicable as the two ancient kings who sat upon one throne. As we have said, the State of Frankland grew out of a small revolution, which is oteworthy as the first instance of internal rebellion and secession in the history of the United country. It happened that, in 1784, North Carolina, among other acts to relieve the General Government, offered to cede its Western lands, which extended clear to the Mississippi. The pioneers of the West,

who had undergone great hardships among the savages in settling the country, considered themselves neglected in many particulars by the legislation of the State, and viewed with much suspicion the act of 1784. A Convention, of which John Sevier was president, met at Jonesboro to adopt measures pressing the offer of cession upon Congress. The General Assembly of North Carolina met at New Berne, and repealed its former act of cession, whereupon the Jonesboro Convention broke up in confusion. At a later day, of the year 1784, JOHN SEVIER appeared on the court-house steps, and held forth that the General Assembly had granted to the people of Western North Carolina a general court, formed their militia-into a brigade, made him a brigadier, and repealed the cession act. which seems to have been only obnoxious in its terms. "Our grievances," he said. "are redressed, and my advice is to cease all efforts to separate from North Caro-

lina." Notwithstanding these fair words, the popular feeling was so strong that on the same day another convention assembled. and formed a constitution for the new State of Frankland, making JOHN SEVIER Governor, LANGDON CARTER Speaker of the Senate, and WILLIAM CAGE Speaker of the House of Commons. Governor Caswell. of North Carolina, did as most sensible Governors would do under the circumstances: he admonished and persuaded, but still the 'bumptious" little State of Frankland claimed the right to erect new counties, levy taxes, make treaties with the Indians, and exercise all the powers of a sovereign State. Courts were held by both governments in the same district, John Tipton heading the party for North Carolina, and John Sevier the party for Frankland. Each party upset

the other's courts, and turned out judges and jury. Colonel John Sevier and Colonel John Tipton, both officers of the War for Independence, met each other in the streets of Greenboro, and had a scuffle. Both governments imposed taxes, but the people, pretending not to know whom to pay, very prudently paid neither. At last some of the refractory counties reof Frankland shivered to pieces in a moment. Obstinate JOHN- SEVIER for awhile custody of Colonel TIPTON. Gathering one conditional surrender of all the garrison. The annals inform us-"TIPTON had barrireinforcement of State militia came to we ought to have abundance of ice this Tipton's aid, and the little army of year, and at a greatly reduced price. SEVIER was scattered in panic, JOHN If, in the face of the abundance of ice, the SEVIER himself escaping, but his two sons prices be kept up-few, we suppose, will

ment, and Tennessee was born. General John Sevier, late Governor of wild or romantic as that of his cotemporary, DANIEL BOONE, who founded the neighborng State of Kentucky. In 1769 he emigrawhich were the scenes of many of his conbably named by the adventurous backwoods-There was one very charming incident in defence of Fort Wautaga, the lovely sice making machines (producing ten tons a day, with ease,) might be worked by compalectness of a roe from the Indians, who were her pursuers, leaped the palisades, and fell into the arms of fate and Captain John SEVIER, whom she afterwards married, to cutjump, walk more erect, and ride more gracefully and skilfully than any other female in all the mountains round about, or on the Continent at large." As a colonel, SEVIER distinguished himself in numerous fights with the Indians and British, during the Revolution, and particularly at the battle of King's Mountain. In 1790 he was a representative in Congress: within ten years later he was twice unanimously elected Governor of Tennessee; and in 1813 served his State in Congress, along with FELIX GRUNDY. He was called the father of his people, and the best and bravest man of his State. His frequent successful missions to the Creek Indians, gained him the title of "Treaty Maker;" and while on Tallapoosa. It will be judged from this short oiography that General John Sevier, who founded the State of Tennessee, was a

greater man than Colonel John Sevier. who originated the State of Franklin, or Frankland. Something may be learned from even this puppet entertainment of history, which is have its own ice-making apparatus. only rebellion on a small scale. The little farce has points similar to the great tragedy. We can see how half a dozen counties may secede from a State, and assert themselves sovereign, quite as properly as half a dozen States may secede from the country and call themselves sovereign Governments. However, from the curious State of Frankland originated the State of Tennessee, and probably a considerable portion of the best people of East Tennessee are descendants of the men who made doughty John Sevier Governor when they set up a Republic for themselves in defiance of the mother State. This suggestion would furnish something more in proof of the individual character of the people of that section. Though we do not avow ourselves in favor of the proposed division, we cannot dispute that East Tennessee has singular claims to privilege. Should a new State be formed for that heroic people, the old but very rare name of Frankland, though soiled a little by its first use, might be burnished up and put to a better one. This name belongs to the very earliest history of 'East Tennessee; and is in itself worthy of the free frank, and peculiar people, which

Frankland would so signally characterize. MR. GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, has inflicted upon the Senate another long speech. This speech, in his own defence. is probably the most offensive that the Senator from Kentucky has uttered. It is perhaps the least tolerant and the least tolerable of all the long speeches with which Mr. Davis has punished the Senate of the United State," and indulge in personal diatribe of a fellow Senator. Such a speech would only furnish additional reason of the unfitness of Mr. Davis to speak for the loyal people of Kentucky, and we regret it not especially for his own sake, but for that of

the State he represents. By A VOTE of 51 to 15, the Legislature of Maryland have recognized the overwhelming sentiment of the people of that State, and have declared their purpose to call a convention to amend the State Constitution so as to effect, as soon as practicable, the shillings; becon at six cents per pound; diction are again justified, and another step tallow at six pence; good whisky at two in progress is taken towards reunion.

The old adage which suggests the propri-

ety of making hay while the sun shines might be matched with a new aphorism impressing the propriety of gathering in your ice while the frost continues. We have had a cold spell for several days, and the result has been a great deal of ice-so much. indeed, that there cannot be any excuse, a few months hence, of apprehending such a break in the supply as occurred last summer, or any thing like a continuance of the exhorbitant charges which have gone on increasing, year after year, until it becomes a moot question with householders of moderate cirmstances whether it would not be prudent, however inconvenient, to dispense with ice altogether. A few years ago it would have been set down as a traveller's tale if any one said that ice, now generally used in England, was to be purchased there for onefourth the price of ice in Philadelphia, New York, or even in Boston. Yet so it was last cummer, when ice was about a cent per pound in London, while, in this city, for some time, the principal hotels had to pay four and even five cents a pound for it, and that for a short and fluctuating supply. Last winter there was not as much ice formed as was expected, and an extra consumption arose rom the necessity of supplying the hospitals. This winter threatens, or promises, to be unusually severe, and, if the ice companies only use ordinary diligence, a sufficient quantity will be housed to meet every demand, at a rate far below what was exacted in 1863.

Before the war, about one million tons of ice were annually consumed in this country, and about half that average quantity was exported. The war increased the home demand. The exportation of American ice to England, which commenced about the year 1843, one time exceeded 30,000 tons per annum. It has much declined, owing to the increase in the price, and England, where the temperature is never so low as to produce any ice-supply worth counting upon, now has a great trade for the article with Russia, Norway, and Sweden; even with Iceland, we believe. The total money value of a year's ice consumption to the United States, before the war, was about \$5,000,000. The dealers have regularly advanced the price year after year. It is now

about double what it was in 1856. It has been necessary to import the greater part of the ice consumed in this city from New England, chiefly from Boston. It has been ascertained, by the experience of the trade, that only once in every five or six years do the Schuylkill and the Delaware yield as much ice as would meet the annual demand, and the contracts for the article have to be made before it can be known whether our own production will be large turned members to the North Carolina As- or scanty. The supply from the Delaware, sembly, and the brief and brittle sovereignty strange to say, is scanty. The yield is comparatively greater than on the Schuvlkill. but it is not gathered in as it might be. held out. Execution was directed against | Cn Tuesday, a little above the dam at Fairhis estate, and his slaves were placed in the mount, the Schuylkill, thickly frozen over. was covered with skaters in scores and in hundred and fifty men together, he marched hundreds, and even below the dam, south of to Jonesboro, and placed a small cannon the Wire Bridge, men could be seen rapidly before The Ton's house, demanding an un- gliding from shore to shore. This cannot bannen except when there is a good deal of that hest conditioned and solid ice which is caded the house, and, in reply to this un- fit for being stored. The ice-vendors know ceremonious demand, sent him word to their own business, no doubt, much better 'Fire and be damned!'" SEVIER did fire, than we do, and, therefore, have been busy and very narrowly escaped doom. A gathering in their gelid commodity. If so,

remaining prisoners. TIPTON and SEVIER! have the impudence to think of raising them both swore hard words of each other after | -- Science must be ressorted to to produce the battle. The outlaw was at length caged, the article artificially. It can be manufacbut managed to get off. In after years, in tured now, with the aid of steam power, by consideration of his brave, hospitable, and evaporating ether or any other similarly popular character, SEVIER was restored to volatile liquid in vacuo, and again confavor. In 1700 the Western lands of North | densing the vapor to liquid, so as to be used Carolina were regularly ceded to the Govern- afresh. By such a machine, 20 deg. F. below zero (52 of cold) can easily be obtained. Now, as water in ordinary cases freezes at Frankland, became the first Governor of the degree of heat marked 32 on FAHREN-Tennessee. His life is nearly, if not quite, as HEIT's thermometer, the machine readily produces ice. By its means ice is made nearly under the equator, in Peru, where previously ice had never been seen, and the ted and explored to the Holston river, near | British Government employs these machines in India and the Cape of Good Hope, for the tests with the Indians, so that a great part of use of troops in the hospitals. At Calcutta, the present battle-ground of the armies in the machine-made ice is driving the im-Tennessee was first fought, won, and proriously threatens the extinction of the large men who followed this daring pioneer. and profitable ice importation from America, established by Mr. I. Tudor, of Boston, the career of John Sevier. While in over thirty years ago. In large cities, such

nies, or even by private persons, at a profit,

with prices what they have been of late What is needed, however, is an apparatus, become the mother of ten children. It was at once low-priced, simple, speedy, and eftruly said of her that "she could outrun, fective, which may be used in every house. The French firm of CARRE & Co. showed such a machine in the London Exhibition of 1862. It produced ice of such perfect purity that pieces of it could be put into the drink that is to be cooled-solid, transparent ice, without any spengeiness. As the volatile liquid used is only the aqueous solution of ammonia, the cost of making it is very slight. The machine is sold in London as low as \$20 each, for the smallest machine, and it was estimated that it might be supplied on even lower terms, if manufactured largely. The cost of ice thus produced was far below what we paid, in this city, last year. We only wonder that in this country, where the price of ice has laterly gone up so greatly, some ingenious inventor has a mission to the Creeks, in 1815, he died at | not discovered a cheap and effective process, an encampment on the east side of the river | for use in all ordinary dwelling-houses, by means of which every family might be selfsupplied with ice, at a reasonable rate. If prices keep up, after the large natural supply of ice this winter, we shall probably have the French machine introduced here, of course with improvements. If ice continues dearer than bread, every house will soon

"ET TU BRUTE," said Cæsar when he was stabbed. It is too bad that General McClellan has not been nominated in good faith for the Presidency, after all; and so the Napoleon of the peace party must still remain in his political St. Helena. At the late caucus of Conservatives in Washington, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD very innocently inquired whether the Conservatives had not already nominated their candidate. Gen. McClellan? Mr. Mallory replied. stating that the nomination of General Mc-CLELLAN was regarded by the recent Conventions as simply a suggestion, or recommendation, adding that the Democratic party was ready to unite on anybody: or. rather anybody nominated by the Democra. tic Convention. These views are endorsed by Mr. GARRETT DAVIS, who assumes the conservatorship of the late Conventions, and indeed of all dead and old-fogy issues. The question arises, what is the Democratic party, and what is General Mc-CLELLAN. As far as the public may judge, one is as little a party as the other a candidate-both are equally hints and suggestions. The star of General McClellan has for the moment disappeared like a suspicion, and as unregarded as a hint. Any other person may be nominated—any other will be quite as good. The case has one lonely merit—that it relieves General McCLELLAN of the disagreeable duty of writing a letter of accept. ance. He should not want such a nomination. We feel sure that the country will think no better of the party, which, accord-

WE TAKE pleasure in directing the attention of the public to Paul Weber's great picture of Monas-tery Madonna dell Sasso on Lago Maggiore. Messrs. James S. Earle & Son announce its immediate ex-hibition, for a short period, at the Academy of Fine

ing to the London Times, has already ac-

complished political suicide by moral cow-

AUCTION SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS .- The sale of Messis. Howell & Brothers' surplus stock of paper hangings, borders, decorations, etc., was commenced yesterday morning, by Gillitte & Seott, auctioneers, at No. 622 Chesinut street. There was a large attendance, and the trade and dealers largely represented, and nearly one-half the entire stock sold, although the prices realized were not such as were expected, and very poor considering the recent advance in prices in this kind of goods. The sale will be resumed this morning, when the balance, including the most desirable of the stock, will be disposed of, of Messis. Howell & Brothers' surplus stock of

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13 Unemployed General Officers, &c. The Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House, reports the number of general officers unemployed, length of time off duty, their staffs, and the pay of each, with the number off duty in consequence of wounds received in the service, as Mejor generals unemployed..... Brigadier generals.....

clonel, and 7 lieutenants. Total monthly pay of officers and staff, \$12,200. There are 8 general officers disabled by wounds or lisease, who are not on duty; 39 general officers on duty, but not actually serving with troops, of whom 13 are commanding districts and dépots, 4 are on reiring and examining boards, I on inspection of a nilitary division, 1 on court martial duty, 2 on the commission for the exchange of prisoners, 2 on duty in the War Department, 3 on provost marshal's duty and disbursing duty, 1 on recogniting service, 2 in the quartermaster's service, and 1 or duty with the Governor of each State. Expedition to the Pacific.

The report of Capt. CRAWFORD, of his operation n conducting an expedition for the protection of migrants overland to the Pacific States and territories, says that the settlements have extended so far up Snake river, on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, that the journey between the Esstern and Western settlements, is materially shortened, and the recent establishment of military posts and camps leaves but comparatively a short distance for emigrants to travel unprotected. There was only one instance of molestation by Indians last year. From the personal observation of the mines on the tributaries of the Boisie river, Captain Oraw-FORD is satisfied that they are fully equal in richness to any ever discovered in California, and he has no doubt that, by next June, there will be within

Prizes, &c. The delays incident to judicial proceedings, arising from the contesting claimants and the interosition of foreign officials in behalf of such of their countrymen as may be interested or implicated in appeals to the higher judicial tribunals for revision and final judgment, are matters which cause, in many cases, prolonged delay. The avails derived from the sales of condemned prize property, on final decrees, are deposited in the treasury, by the officers of the court, and are never received into the posses-sion of the Navy Department.

The Scoretary further says that, "in a few excep-tional cases, delays have resulted from the negli-gence of the captors in not forwarding their prize lists to the dépôt; but such officers have been adreceipt of the decrees of the courts for final distribution. The prize lists have been immediately forwarded to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, by whom the awards and payments have been made. It is suggested that, if the resolution is intended to reach the delays from contested questions and simi-

has no control." The Colossal War-Ships. The plans of the four monster casemated war-ships under advisement in the Construction Bureau have been changed; they will each be enlarged to 7,000 tcns. As first designed they were too small to carry their armament and machinery. The weight of the engine and boilers alone will be two thousand tons. The change of plan will delay the work

icial authorities, over whom the Navy Department

The Cost of the Iron-Clads. The total cost of the monitors built and being built, will be \$22,150,000. The Tecumseh, built by SECOE, at Jersey City, and the Canonicus, at Boston, by Loring, will be in commission by the ist of February. Nine other monitors of the Tecumseh class, now under construction, will speedily follows. intended for river and harbor defense, and to break up blockades. The Dictator and Puritan are intended for the sea. They will have the power to drive them seventeen miles an hour. The Tecumseh class will run twelve miles an hour. Twenty other monitors, light draft, are building at a cost each omplete, of \$465 000, all designed for inside work river and harbor defense.

Rebel Gunboats in the James River. The gunboats and iron-clads in Richmond are all, with one exception, completed, and ready for service; and although their number and dimensions are not sufficient to constitute a very formidable armada, they are capable of doing much mischief if not closely watched. On the 15th ultimo they were ordered to make a demonstration against the vessels in the lower part of the James river and Hampton order was countermanded. If the Union naval com-manders in those waters do not exercise much vigilance and caution, some fine night the new Merrimac and others will come upon them as suddenly as the nightmare. You may depend upon it, the robeis have not spent so much money and labor on those vessels without the expectation of effecting with them some valuable results.—Tribune,

General Hancock after Recruits. General Hancock, by many thought to be the best soldier in the Army of the Potomac, went North to night upon an errand that the country will rejoice to hear of—to arrange in the several States wherein his corps was recruited measures to increase its numbers by new enlistments to fifty thousand, the whole destined for special service. General Burn-SIDE has authority to do the same.

Colonel Underwood, of Massachusetts, severly, wounded in Hooken's brilliant charge on Lookout Mountain, who was promoted to be brigadier gene Temperance Movement. Speamer Colfax has issued an order forbidding

and his order is being strictly enfo Gen. Heintzelman's Command. General HEINTZELMAN, by order of the President is placed in command of the Northern Department, which will be composed of the States of Michigan, Chio, Indians, and Illinois; the headquarters to be at Columbus, Ohio.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, to be Judge Advocate, with the rank of major, for the Department of the Sus-quehanna; John Hay, of Illinois, to be assistant adjutant general of volunteers, with the rank of major; Heney L. Moss, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Minnesota; ABRAM HANSON, of Wisconsin, to be commissioner and consul general of the United States to the Republic

The marshal of the District has seized property belonging to United States Senator Polk, and SMITHSON, a Washington banker. "Monsieur Superville."

The State Department has received evidence satis. factorily refuting the abourd stories recently copied by our press, from European correspondents in Pari, of the appearance in that city of a Monsieur SUPERVILLE, on a political mission from the rebels, and of a treaty having been negotiated between the rebels and the French Government. The entire tone of the foreign news is improving, but new and grave the Western Powers.

The Agricultural Society.

The Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society was held to-day, at the Smith. sonian Institute. Mr. B. B. Fernen was elected president, with one vice president from each of the loyal States. Benj. Perley Poore, secretary: loyal States. Hend. Ferley Poore, secretary; Jos. F. Brown, treasurer. Executive Committee, IBAAC NEWTON. Commissioner of Agriculture, JOHN JONES, of Delaware; FREDERICK SMYTH, of New Hampshire; WARD H. LAMON, of Illinois: W. B. Todd, of District of Columbia; JAMES S A resolution was adopted favoring an exhibition

A resolution was adopted favoring an exhibition of stock, agricultural machines, products of textile fibres, wool, products of sorghum, native wines, etc. Also, a resolution commending the system for the collection of statistics adopted by the Department of Agriculture, and the publication of reports. The neeting then adjourned till the 24th of February. The National Academy. The National Academy of Science have concluded their labors of the present session, and adjourned till

August 1st, 1864. The Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy, in response to the The Secretary of an Navy, in response to the House resolution, asking the reasons for selays in the distribution of prize money, replies that the action of his department in matters of prizes is merely ministerial. When captures are made the officer in command sends his prize to the court for adjudication, and the vessel and cargo pass from the prize master and naval control into the custody of the

NEW YORK.

CONDITION OF SOLDIERS IN THE PARK BARRACKS. New York, Jan. 13.—An investigation into the condition of the Park Barracks showed that sixty men quartered there are all in the most wretched condition, and covered with filth and vermin. The Mayor will urge the action relative thereto on the Common Council.

On investigation, it is found that the responsibility for the condition of the Park Barracks does not rest with the general commanding the department, nor wholly with the United States authorities. The Barracks belong to the city, and are under the charge of a superintendent appointed by Governor Seymour. The prisoners confined there are under the exclusive control of the provost marshal's department, which is entirely independent of General Dix's orders.

ral Dix's orders.
THE ARCHÉISHOPRIC. The names of Bishops Bailey, Timon, and Mc-Closkey have been sent to Rome for the succession to the Archdishopric.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS AT BERMUDA. New York, Jan. 13.—Bermuda dates to the 29th ult, state that the steamers Flora, Coquette, Ranter, and another were waiting to run the blockade A schooner arrived at St. Georges on the 26th from Wilmington, with a cargo of turpentine and tobac The gold market closed after board at 153%.

The schooner Casis was totally wrecked at Rock-away on Saturday night. The crew were all saved. She was bound from Aguilla to New York with a cargo of salt. She was owned in Halifax. Accident on the Northern Central Railroad. BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—An accident occurred yearerday on the Northern Central Railroad, twenty miles from this city. Two passenger cars became datached from the mail train from Harrisburg, and were run into by a a road train. The cars were demolished. D. O'Callahan, of London, Canada, was killed, and six other passengers were badly bjured, including Ran. R. C.

Parsons, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Lieutenant Colonel

here last night.

Blackman, Ohio. The wounded were all-brought

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. The Motion to Expel Hon. Garrett Davis.

SPEECHES OF SENATORS DAVIS AND WILSON. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1361. SENATE. Mr. POMEROY presented a petition from the natitute of Rewards, of New York city. Institute of Rewards, of New York city.

An Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, reported back from the committee on Military Affairs the bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that five thousand copies of General McClellan's report be printed for the use of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, a resolution was adopted calling on the military com-

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, a resolution was adopted calling on the military committee of the Senate to inquire whether any obstacles have been thrown in the way of the egress of colored men not subject to military duty from the District of Columbia.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Kailroad Company, of the District of Columbia.

The Sale of Gold—A Bill Against Speculation.

the District of Columbia.

The Sale of Gold—A BHII Against Speculation

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of gold at a higher price than that paid in the regular market in the city of New York, for United States bonds paying six per cent. in gold, except for exportation, and to pay debts.

Bet tenacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Compress assembled. That gold shall not be sold at a price higher than that paid at the regular market in the city of New York for United States bonds paying six per cent. per annum interest in gold. except as hereinafter provide.

Skc. 2. The foregoing section of this act shall not apply to those cases wherein merchants in the regular transaction of business may find it necessary to purchase gold for exportation to foreign countries to pay for actions of morehandract, or to the purchase of gold for the purchase of spring the interest as it may fall due on the purchase of spring the interest as it may fall due on the sale shall, no conviction before the United States District Court, in the district wherein the offence was committed, be fined in any sum not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$10,000, with imprisonment for a period of not less than \$10,000, with imprisonment for a period of not less than six monthe; and any person who shall lodge information with the United States District Attorncy of the district in which the offence shall be committed, of the violation of any provision of the sun of the sun since imposed.

The resolution was read twice, and referred to the shall be entitled to receive one-nail of the case of the imposed.

The resolution was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

The Motion to Expel Mr. Davis.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, moved, at half past twelve o'diock, to take up Mr. Wilson's repudiation of expelling Mr. Davis, which was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetta, moved, at half past twelve o'diock, to take up Mr. Wilson's repudiation of expelling Mr. Davis, which was adopted.

The Charge of Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson said, on the 6th of January the Senator from Kentuoky laid upon your table a series of seventeen resolutions, and the Senate, in sompliance with his request, ordered them to be printed. These resolutions were placed upon our desks, and they have been received by the Senators, who have the courage to impose upon themselves a task so calculated to tax their powers of endurance. Having a reasonable degree of confidence in my own powers of endurance, I entered upon the task of reading these resolves to the President and his Cabinet, the majority in these Chambers, the laws of Congress, the proclamation and orders of the Commanderic Chief of our Army and Navy, and of all who were clothed with the authority to administer to the Government. I groped through this mass of vituperative accusations with mingled emotions of indignation and pity. In this farrage of spleen and malice, the Ohief Magistrate and his supporters have been arraigned and condemned.

The heroes of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, Chettancoga, and tields made immortal by their endurance, and the valor of the heroes who rescued Kentucky, who rescued even the hearthstones of that Senator from rebel desceration, are branded as subsidised armies, and the men who at Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend, and Fort Wagner fought with heroic valor are stigmatized as negro janizaries. After hurling his accusations at the President and his supporters in the Cabinet, and in the field, the Senator from rebel desceration, are branded as subsidised armies, and the men who at Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend, and Fort Wagner fought with heroic valor are stigmatized as negro janizaries. After hurling his accusations at the President and his constitution for the preservation of the United States and joint a national convention—a convention upon the house of the length of the resolutions, and

and take this great matter into their own hands he must be held to have intended that they should rise in incurrection against their "war leaders," and abjure their allegiance to the government of their country, for that is the precise import and meaning of this word "revolt" in the connection in which the Senator has used it.

That the Senator from Kentucky means by the term "war leaders" the President and others subordinate to him in authority, and that the people should revolt against them, is not, and cannot be, over to debate. To make good these charges of perversion of the Constitution and laws and the rights and liberties of the people, and to fire the Northern heart for the revolt proposed and advised to be a high duty, it is further declared in the resolutions that the President of the United States, and the civil and military officers thereof, may commit treason against any State whose government is in the performance of its duties under the Federal Constitution, by levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, or resisting with an armed force the execution of its laws, or adhering to such armed force, giving it aid and comfort.

That no man, of the millions of the North, thus in-

comfort.

That no man, of the millions of the North, thus invited by the Senator to revolt and take the powers of the Government into their own hands, may be mistaken as to the "war leaders," against whom they are told they ought to rise in insurrection; in the 17th section it is further declared that "the people of the loyal States are resolved into two great parties: the Destinctives and the Conservatives. The first, the Destructives, consists of Abraham Lincoln, his office-holders, contractors, and other followers. Their real objects are to perpetuate their party-power and to hold possession of the Government, to continue the aggrandizement of their leaders, great and small, by almost countiers offices and employments, by myriads of plundering contracts, and by putting up to sale their party-power and to hold possession of the Government, to continue the aggrandizement of their leaders, great and small, by almost countiers offices and employments, by myriads of plundering contracts, and by putting up to sale their party-power of the secondary of their leaders, great and small, by almost contracts, and the party of their power of plundering contracts, and the party of their power of putting up to sale the secondary of the secondary power of the state of the sale of th

resolution would be referred to a committee.

Speech of Mr. Davis.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, said he was ready on this or any other occasion, to submit to the judgment of the Senate. It was not for him to suggest what course should be taken. It was a grave question, but he was now prepared to reply to Senator Wilson. He asked for the reading of his resolutions upon which the Senator had arraigned him, and the readultions were then read. upon which the Senator had arraigned him, and the resolutions were then read.

Mr. DAYIS said he had not anticipated this movement. It was spring upon the Senate to his aupprise. He had considered his resolutions well, and they had his definite approval. The jaundiced, narrow mind of the Senator from Massachusetts

narrow mind of the Senator from Massachusetts was wholly unprepared to interpret them. His heart and his mind totally disqualified him for the task. He entered his solemn protest against the Senator's version, and asked all candid, sensible Senators to consider them for themselves. He denied that he had said that the samy had been subsidized by the President, and that the heroes of our battle-fields were maligned. President, and that the herosts of our battle-fields were maligned.

What he said was, that if the present Executive endorses the schemes alluded to in his resolution, these leaders, in the event of the failure to reach their conclusions, and to succeed in their nefarious and treasonable object, would throw themselves back upon the armed power of the Government against the "lords of the land." He stood up for his resolution, and intended to ablde by its fate. He would read the scotion upon which the learned, erudite, and patriotic Senator bases his indictment. His resolutions only proposed to institute a plain ard frank investigation of the measures of the Administration, and intended to continue such investigation until the Senate expelled him, and if the Senate should do that, he had a higher mission as an American Senator and freeman, born under the Constitution which he had imbued in his infancy and cherished in manhood. He would go home to the people of his loved, native Kentucky and raise the cry of opposition, tyranny, usurpation, and revolution against the faithless who have charge of the Government. We had fallen on evil times, indeed, We have a great rebellion, second only in importance to that when Lucifer was thrown from Heaven. We have a great rebellion, second only in importance to that when Lucifer was thrown from Heaven.
We have in this administration of the Government—in all the department—men who have sworn to support and defend the Constitution, not for the powers it confers upon them, but for the liberties it gives the people. Recreant to their high trust, and by the abuse of civil and military power, they are trying to subvert that Constitution and the proper liberty it secures to the sitizen; and yet any man having the audacity to question the wisdom and constitutionality of the policy of the Administration is branded as disloyal. We have had great men in the past. The founders of the Government were great. A wise man and patriot, when he desired to learn their principles of Government, went to the noble foundation of political knowledge. Such men as the Senator from Massachusetts only parform the base office of mind-dying the fountain; he is not fit for any other work. On this subject hit. Wester held that it was the undoubted right of legislators to sean the asts of public men; that this right was as undoubted as the last right than he would abandon. He would exercise it at all hazards. At an humble distance, and in his feeble way, he intended to follow the great expounder of the Constitution.

The Secastor from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson)

pounder of the Constitution.

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson)

seems to have installed himself as a cort of over-seer of this body, and he was setonished at the dis-tatorial manner in which he bustled about, ad-ministering rebukes in this and the other house. He has persuaded himself that he is "the Govern-ment," and is particularly sesured himself that he is the Senate—at least, the targest and most im-portant part of it. [Laughter, F But I don't think there is a persen, in or out of the Senate, who hugs such a delusion to his breast except himself. [Laughter.]

portant part of it. [Laughter.] But I don't think there is a person, in or out of the Senate, who hugs such a deluzion to his breast except himself. [Laughter.]

He would read the resolution of this learned Senator—this able man, who distinctly understands everything in the administration and conduct of war matters in the field—to expel him. If the Senator had power commensurate with his purpose, it would have been done; but he thanked his stars there were wiser, juster, abler, and more patriotic men in the Senate and the country than the Senator. If there were not, God save the mark, the country would soon go to ruin. How long did the Senator sit under the treasonable utterances of leaders in the rebellion three years ago? At that time, he (Lavis) was engaged at his avocation at home, and he occasionally referred to the debates in the Senator, and read the treasonable effusions of the band of traitors who have organized the rebellion. He read the avowal of Toombs, that he "was a rebel and the world never saw a better." This, as well as the audactous declaration of Mason, that he owed no allegiance to the Government, and others in their treasonable schemes, was uttered in the presence of the just, pure, courageous, and patriotic Senator from Massachusetts, who remained "as dumb as a fist? (laughter). There was a chance for the display of the moral and physical courage of the Senator. When he (Mr. Davis) read these declarations his blood boiled in his veins, and had he have been present, he dared to say, that he should not have kept silent, like the Senator from Massachusets.

Now, the Senator has a majority here backed by hundreds of thousands of soldiers and officers, who hold their places at the will of the power at the other end of the Avenue; who when they are ordered to do the bidding of that power do it, or suffer incarceration, court martial, or death. The Senator was so all sufficient and insufficient [laughter] the calls the proposition for a convention treason. He was tool that the Senator boasted tha

Davis did not want the war to be stopped till the rebels should have submitted to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. He would not prove recreant to the Government, but would suppore the same of the Senstor was to carry on the war for the destruction of slavery and to pervert the war power and all other powers of the Government to this end. He saked the Senstor was to carry on the war for the destruction of slavery and to pervert the war power and all other powers of the Government to this end. He saked the Senstor if the rebels in the Southern States were to offer to come back with their rights for their rebellious addions, would he serve that they should come back?

The Senstor is silent, but his heart answers the question. There is no Senator but what knows that he is more devoted to the destruction of slavery than to the vindication of the laws in the saceled States; he would sweep away the Constitution and State laws to abolish slavery, in violation of his cath as a Senater. And yet to hear him prate of "loyalty," one would think there was no loyalty in the United States besides himself.

He (Mr Davis) assumed that if a convention of all the States were called together, and should resolve to do away with the Government, that they had the power and right to do it. He was opposed, of course, to any such exercise of power as a practical hing. He considered this compact a political partnership. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, inquired if the Senator held that such a convention would have the right to abolish the present Government and establish another; and if so, from what source it derived that right. Does it arise from the Constitution?

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, inquired if the Senator held that such a convention would have the right to abolish the present Government and establish another; and if so, from what source it derived that right. Does it arise from the Constitution?

Mr. DAVIS said, that while he was opposed to such a course of all the States go into convention, and do away with the best

to any honorable peace, but would prefer that it should close by the peaceable submission of those in rebellion.

Mr. DAVIS continued at length to refer to the course of Massachusetts in Shays rebellion, in the war of 1812, in the Mexican war, and in her resistance of the fugitive slave act. He referred to a speech of the Senator from Massachusetts during the Kansas troubles, in which the North is called upon to come forth and overthrow the slave propagandists. His language was stronger than mine, and yet he has the audacity to introduce a resolution to expel me for using language less significant, less subversive, than his in 1868. The peakient State of Massachusetts had passed a law annulling the fugitive slave law; she was covered all over with treason in 1812. He had not been in this body but a few days before I received an anonymous letter in relation to the Senator accusing the Senator of selling a autlerable for one-half the profits. He did not believe it then, nor did he now; but the revelations made in regard to plunder are so stariling that he did not know what to believe.

Mr. WILSON replied to the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky. He would not, he said, attempt to follow the Senator in his ramblings, incoherent speech of three hours, so full of indecency, treason, and falsehood. He explained in full his connection with his rect.

said, attempt to follow the Senator in his rambling, incoherent speech of three hours, so full of indecency, treason, and falsehood. He explained in full his connection with his regiment, the 22d Massachusetts, and denied in too the charge contained in the anonymous letter mentioned by the Senator. The suttership was not given out until after he had left the regiment. He had spent \$800 in raising the resiment of which he had never asked a cent. He considered it a privilege to have made this small contribution to his country's cause, the believed that the Senator's cause would be condemned by his own people. Gallant and true, old Kentucky is rising with the rest of the country in sentiment.

The Senator talks of the action of the Massachusetts Legislature on the fugitive-slave act. He loves to linger around the system of tyranny. Massachusetts only desired to protect her own citizens, and if disputes or conflict of authority arose, to have it adjudicated in the proper tribunal. Massachusetts, during all the questions that have arisen within the last twenty years, has occupied a position that will command the respect of the Christian world.

The Senator asknowledged this convention tion that will command the respect of the Christian world.

The Senator asknowledged this convention scheme was revolutionary. He had heard Jefferson Davis, with that clear and concise language of his which extorted the admiration of his enemies, support the dotrines of Calhoun. He had heard the blustering Toombs, the malignant Clay, the plausible Benjamin; but we would search in vain in the journals of the Senate for words so treasonable as the resolutions of the Senator from Kentusky. He knows the meaning of the word "revolt," for he calls the rebellion of Jefferson Davis a revolt, when it is no more a revolt than that of Garrett Davis.

At 430 P M. the Senate adjourned without action on the resolution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution for admitting William Jane to a seat as the delegate from Dakotah. This is not to damage the right of the

contestant.
The resolution lies over. The resolution lies over.

The Forfeiture of Estate, &c., as a Punishment for Treason.

Mr. WILSON, of lows, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a joint resolution to amend the joint resolution explanatory of the act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, confiscate estates, and other purposes, which was approved July, 1862.

It says that no punishment or proceedings under any act shall be construed to work the forfeiture of any estate except during the lifetime of the offender, in accordance with section 3, article 3d, of the Constitution of the United States; provided, no other public warning or procisamation, under the act of July 1862, is, or shall be, required than the proclamation of the 25th of July, 1862, which proclamation so made shall be received and held sufficient in all cases now pending, or which may hereafter in all cases now pending, or which may hereafter arise.

EOn the question being taken, the proviso, or latter part of the above, was agreed to, yeas 77, nays 54 Mr. WILSON explained his object for the resolution reported by him, which was to make and conform to a provision of the Constitution. It was not proposed to determine by legislation whether the foreiture shall be in fee or simply during the lifetime of the offender. The whole question was left to the courts.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, asked—Does the gentleman propose to press this resolution to a vote without affording an opportunity for discussion?

Mr. WILSON replied—I desire to have an action or passage of it to day.

Mr. COX, of Chio, said—You can't have it.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—We shall see.

Mr. COX said this heaty action strikes at the organic law. organic law.

Mr KERNAN, of New York, argued to show that the President, in approving of the Confiscation Act, and the explanatory resolution heretofore passed, regarded them as in fact but one act, and therefore

regarded them as in fact but one act, and therefore signed both.

Countscation Constitutionally Defined. The President, in his message at that time, said that any attempt to make treason work a complete forfeiture of life and estate would be unconstitutional. It were better to leave untouched the law as it now stood. He was for suppressing rebellion by all the means in our power, and hoped to see our people living peaceably under a united Government; but it seemed to him that toward the mass of the people in the South we should hold out inducements to desert the secession leaders and to come back under the Constitution and law. One of these encouragements should be, not to take away the right of the children to inherit the estates forfeited during the lifetime of the offenders.

Mr. WILSON moved to recommit the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, when the House proceeded to other business.

Mr. ORTH, of Indians, made a speech on the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to declare the absolute forfeiture of the property of traitors. He took the position that Congress had such power, and fortified his arguments by a roview of the law of treason in England, down to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and the reason and true construction of the clause conferring this power on Congress.

The Pennsylvania Bill. The Pennsylvania Bill.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the second auditor to report the character of the expenses, and whether the milita were called out by the Governor for the defence of Pennsylvania, etc., this information being necassary as preliminary to the action on the pending bill, to reimburse that State for the expenses incurred.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Treaday. Tuesday.

Military Matters.

Mr. COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill compelling the provost marshals, in each Congressional District; to hold their examinations at the county seat of each of their respective districts. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Affairs.

On the motion of Mr. AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the enrolment act, so as to make the term of service one year, leaving the commutation law as it now

stands.
Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution in favor of printing 10,000 extra copies of Generals McClellan and Grant's official reports, which was Agricultural Grants.

A resolution was offered and referred, directing an inquiry as to the expediency of extending the time for the States and Territories to accept the grants of land, under the Agricultural College act, it was also ordered to be printed. Emancipation.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to enable the President to carry into immediate execution his proclamation of January 1st, and pro-Mr. SPAULDING, of New York, reported back from the Committee on Naval Affairs a resolution, which was passed, calling on the Scortary of the Navy for certain reports showing the savice and efficiency of iron-clads, as exhibited in former en-

meters of non-ciacs, as exhibited in former engagements.

A Bureau for the Freedmen.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported a bill to establish a bureau for the consideration of the affairs of freedmen. The bill was postponed till next. Wednesday.

Mr. STEELE, of New York, said a resolution was adopted several days ago instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire and report relative to the prevalence of small-pox. That committee had had several sittings, and investigated the subject to a considerable extent. As a member of the sub-committee, he held that there was no occasion for unusual alarm, and that the accommodations in the hospitals are ample.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether the small-pox is not prevailing largely in this city.

Mr. STEELE replied that there was no reason.

for unusual alarm. Extraordinary efforts have been made to take ease of the suffering from that disease. The State of the Union President's Message. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to consider the twhole on the state of the Union, to consider the sopies discussed in the President's annual message. Mr. YEAIBAN, of Kentruby, expressed his views on the message of the President. Although he differed from the President in some of the deadis of his pian for reconstructing the Union, he was gratified with the arggestion in the message that the plan of the President did not exclude the adoption of any other. The great fact was admitted at last, that it was a political question. The matters of emancipation and confissation must be left to the judicial tribunals. He denied that a State would be in rebellion, though persons in the State might be, and his effort was to endeavor to assist in restoring the Government, for we have not to reorganize it.

He, as he had declared in the resolutions recently offered, was for putting down the rebellion and insurrection by force of arms; and that insurrection and rebellion did not work a forfeiture of the rights of loyal persons. He was in favor of encouraging the loyal persons. He was in favor of encouraging the loyal persons. He was in favor of encouraging that they are to day the most unconditional Union men on the continent, and this he could prove. One party would have the Union and Government. And their party would have the Union without always, and another would have the Union without always, and sunder would have the Union without always, and another would have the Union without always, and anoth

The Duty on Paper, &c.
On the motion of Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on quire into the expected of Appendix of Appendix of Appendix of Chio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of mechanical engines.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a preamble to the resolution setting forth the frauds that have been charged against the army officers and others furnishing applies, and providing for the committee to examine that have been charged against the army onders and others furnishing supplies, and providing for the appointment of a select committee to examine into the contracts made during the present war, and the subject generally, including the question as to whether any of the offenders have been brought fo rial.
Objection was made to the introduction of th roposition.

The House then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Jan. 13, 1864.

SENATE. SENATE.

The Schate was called to order this morning at 11 o'clock, by Schator JOHNSTON, in the absence of Speaker Penney.

Attorney General's Report.

The Annual Report of the Attorney General was presented and read. It sets forth that the new claims preferred by the Commonwealth during the year amounts to \$439 963.08, of which \$355,036.44 have been collected. amounts to \$439.963.05, or which \$505,000.47 have been collected.

The roll of the Senate was called to order to ascertain whether any were absentes, (it having been agreed that if there were any such, no advantage should be taken by either party). It was ascertained that Mr. Olymer had paired off with Mr. Penney, and Mr. Ridgway with Mr. Wallace. Thus, four teen of each political party were present and entitled to vote.

teen of each positions pears when the two vote.

Mr. TURRELL offered a resolution to print 2 000 copies of the Attorney General's Report. Lost—yeas 14, noes 14.

A motion to proceed to another ballot for Speaker was lost—yeas 14, noes 14.

Proposed Payment of the State Debt in Notes. Proposed Payment of the State Debt in Notes.

Mr. LOWRY offered a resolution to pay the interest on the State debt, due February 1st, in notes. He said that the people, through the "dead-lock" in the Senate, were likely to lose a million of dollars, because, as the law now stands, the State Treasurer must sell the notes, and pay the interest in gold. He was opposed to this, and considered that it was no part of our duty to send gold to those who were building from dads to operate against us. Therewere members sitting in the Senate who were violating both law and their oaths.

Mr. CLYMER rose to a point of order, that the resolution was not properly before the Senate, and not subject to discussion. He should not have intered if the gentleman from Eric had not diverged from the subject to make an invidious remark affecting Senators.

The CHAIRMAN decided the point of order to be well taken.

be well taken.

Mr LOWRY inquired under what rules he decided, as the Senate had adopted no rules.
The CHAIRMAN replied, "Under the general palliamentary law."
Opinion of Attorney General Knox on Or-Mr. LOWRY finally continued, and offered a let-ter from Hon. John C. Knox, stating that, in his opinion, the organization of the Senate was com-plete, and that there was no constitutional or sta-tutary practice requiring the election of officers an-nually. nually.
Mr. CHAMPNEYS favored the resolution to pay

Mr. CHAMPNEYS favored the resolution to pay interest in notes, and endorsed the recommendation of Governor Curtin to that effect. He stated that many of the holders of the Pennsylvania loan had purchased it at rates varying from sixty to ninety cents on the dollar, and had been drawing seven and a half per cent. Onto and Illinois had refused to pay in coin; so had New York city. The Hudson, River, New York Central, and New York Erie railroads, and the foreign holders, who purchased the securities, subject to the laws of the country, made no complaint. the securities, subject to the laws of the country, made no complaint.

Mr. OHAMPNEYS entered into an argument to prove that the State Constitution was never intended to leave the Senate without a Speaker, and that its framers were men who never contemplated any such result.

Mr. CLYMER asked for the precedent of any Speaker who, until the present session, had ever held over and voted.

Nr. CHAMPNEYS replied that, even if there was no precedent, it did not argue that there was no right for the Speaker to take such action.

Debate on Organization.

Mr. TURRELL insisted that the whole responsibility of the present check to business, as well as the responsibility of increasing the taxes to buy gold, must rest with the Democratic party. He then proceeded to argue that the Senate was thoroughly organized. occaded to argue that the Senate was thoroughly organized.

Mr. STEIN referred to the article in the State Constitution, requiring the General Assembly to meet annually on the first Tuesday of January, and directing each House to choose its Speaker and its own officers.

Mr. TURRELL denied that the clause imposed the duty of electing any Scatter caches. The

meer annually on the next Tuesday of January, and directing each House to choose its Speaker and its own officers.

Mr. TURRELLL denied that the clause imposed the duty of electing a new Speaker each year. This Senate was the same which had existed ever since the Constitution was formed.

Mr. Turrell assailed the Democratic party as acting in sympathy, or at least to the advantage of the rebellion. He declared the proposition of the Democratic members to be a "horre jockey" proposition. [At this point there was a disturbance in the gallery, and the offender was immediately ajected.]

Mr. McCANDLESS denounced the Democratic party as having taken advantage of the particult above the party of the opposite party was sense of Senator White, and as having usurped power in the Senate against the wishes and instructions of the people, who would work a fearful retribution. If the theory of the opposite party was true, that there was no Speaker, and if the Governor should die there would be no Governor, an event never contemplated by the Constitution. In the case of Speaker Johnson, who at the beginning of a legislative term was called to the Governor's chair, the Senate only elected a Speaker pro tem, and thus jealously guarded the right of the body never to lose its organization. He again denounced the Democratic party as adding the South, in fact, if not in principle.

The Opposition thought to weary and tire out the Republicans would not be tired out, but would keep their places until Senator White or his successor was elected, and his successor would certainly be a Union member, for the district gave 2,000 majority in favor of the State and National Governments, Was it part of the programme of the Democraty to oppose the inauguration of the Governor and the election of the State Treasure? The only way in the programme of the Democratical property in the general property of the selected and the electrated verse:

She toesed and heaved, and heaved and tossed.

Ard everythinded heaved, and heaved and tossed.

Ard overy

In 1855.

Mir. CLYMER said that the Democrats now offered precisely the same compromise as was effected in 1855—viz: An equal distribution of the offices; not that the Democrats considered this the object of contention, but because they stood on principle—the high principle that they were entitled by right to-a proper organization of the Senate. All they wanted was fair handed dealing from their peers.

The Senate refused to proceed to a second reading of the revolution, authorizing payment of interest on the State debts.

the State debts.

A Personal Controversy.

A warm personal controversy sprung up between Mr. Donovan and Mr. Lowry. The Democrats were named as being in sympathy with the rebellion, and Mr. Kinsey retorted to that charge, and said it was a harsh one to come from Senators who have never done anything practical to support the Government, except to look out for "pap."

A Democratic Statement.

Finally Mr. HOPKINS offered a statement signed by all the Democratic Senators, declaring among other things, that there was no precedent for the last fifty years in a peaker having ever sworn Senators into officce until he had first been sworn in himself. Adjourned.

HOUSE. The House met at 11 o'clock A. M.
Standing Committees.
The SPEAKER announced the standing commit es for the session. The following are chairmen of standing com itees: Ways and Means—Mr. Bigham, of Allegheny. Ways and Means—Mr. Bigham, of Allegheny.
Judiciary—General Brown, of Warren.
Judiciary—General Brown, of Warren.
Judiciary—Mr. Cochran, of Philadelphis.
Estates—Mr. Guerasey, of Potter.
Corporations—Mr. Kerns, of Philadelphis.
Banks—Mr. Olmstead, of Potter.
City Railroads—Mr. Smith, of Philadelphis.
Railroads—Mr. Goleman, of Lebanen.
Divorces—Mr. Burgwin, of Lebanen.
Divorces—Mr. Burgwin, of Venango.
Education—Mr. McClellan, of Chester.
Mr. BIGHAM offered a resolution referring of tain portions of the Governor's message to their spropriate committees.

propriate committees.

Mr. SMITH, of Chester, moved to amend, by appointing a committee of three to consider what portions of the message should be referred to the several committees, which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOSEPHS asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on Mines and Minerals, which was granted. was granted.

Acts Proposed.

Mr. BIGHAM read in place an act to extend the power of the mechanics' loan law to engines and machinery capable of removal.

Mr. My ERS, of Bedford, an act for the payment of claims for the loss of horses and the distruction of property in certain counties by reason of the militia of 1863. Military Tax for Relief Fund. tay tax of the Commonwealth to the relief fund of the several counties.

Mr. ALEXANDER, of Centre, an act to au tho-rize the Commissioners of Centre county to col-lect a tax for relief purposes.

Also, an act to authorize the Commissioners of Centre county to borrow \$50,000 for the election of i jail.
Mr. ALLEMAN, act relative to costs in cases of sartition. actition.

Mr. COCHRAN, of Erie, an act to authorize the commissioners of Erie county to pay bounties to commissioners.

Mr. HAKES, an act relative to the exoneration of taxes; also, an act granting the Court of Common Pleas certain powers in equity proceedings in certain cases.
Mr. BEOK, an act to vacate a State road in Mr. BELDA, an sur of vavare a Sense attack in Union and Lycoming countries.

Legislation for Philadelphia.

Mr. KERNS, a further supplement to an act incorporating the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. SCHOFILD, an act to authorize the sale of certain real estate in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, an act to extend Fifteenth and Green streets in the city of Philadelphia.

appoint five additional notary publica county.

Mr. MILLER offered an act to change of York street, in the city of Philadelph Public Buildings.

Public Buildings.

Fir. SMITH, of Chester, offered a resistance of the Committee on Public Buildings be acting inquire into the expediency of enlarging in electing new public buildings, the probing too small for the use of the depth account of the increasing business of the wealth.
On metion of Mr. REX; the resolution to a special on metion of the matter to a special amended to refer the matter to a special of seven to report to the House by bill of Mr. ALEXANDRE, of Clarion, offers resolution asking Congress to increase private soldiers in the army.

Adjourned.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLAT Proposed Interview with the Pra Concerning Negro Enlistment Call for an Emancipation Con-

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—The Maryland S_{ij} erday passed the modified order presente Echeberger, of Frederick, as a substitute to relation to negro enlistments, proposing the relation to negro enlistments, proposing the ment of a joint committee to have an intermittee for each of a joint committee to have an intermittee President of the United States in recognition, and so deeply concern the interest people of Maryland. The vote on the original types 17, nays 2, three Senators being absent Venterday in the House of Delegators. Yesterday, in the House of Delegates, R. nitely established the position of member prestion of emancipation. question of emanorpation.

Mr. Hebbs, of Alleghany, introduced a pand recolutions declaring that the true into Maryland demand that the policy of emanders. should immediately be inaugurated within ders; that the Legislature declares its inte submit to the people, at as early a day as ble, a call for a Constitutional Convention. give them an opportunity to carry such pol-cfleet, and requesting the Senators and Rep-tives in Congress from Maryland to use all ble effort to seem the presence of ble efforts to secure the passage of a law grees whereby all loss of slaves shall be By a vote of 48 year to 22 nays the rules w.

ing.

A proposition to amend the last resolustilking out the words "loyal owners" and
ing "all who own slaves and have not enguactual hostilities against the Government
United States, or given aid or cemfort to the gaged in hostilities against the said Govern was rejected by a vote of 19 year to 51 mays. The preamble and resolutions were finally, by a vote of 51 year to 15 nays, seven member absent, or not voting.

CAIRO. Refugees, Deserters, and Straggitt Cairo, Jan. 13.—Over 3,500 refugees, from parts of the South, have passed through Cair July last, 3,000 of whom have received per July last, 3,000 of whom have received per-aid from the United States Sanitary agent \$6,000 has been thus applied from funds rps contributed by the people for the purposs, pr wishing to contribute to this noble charity, or dress N. O. Shipman, U. S. Sanitary Age Cairo, Illinois. Nearly 100 deserters and stragglers have he warded to their regiments to-day, by the

Painting of the Battle of Chattano Louisville, Jan. 13 .- James Walker, 0 York, the celebrated military painter, left to tanooga to day to make preliminary sketch painting of the battles at Chickamauga and

Kansas Politics. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 13.—The Lature of this State was organized yesterday election of a Speaker, Clerk of the House. Sceretary of the Senate, all opposed to the principles of Senator Lane, of Kansar, Departure of the Steamer Persia New York, Jan. 13.—The royal mail stea Persia sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool,

Importation of Cotton into French p. New York, Jan. 13.—The Courier des Etc. says: "By an imperial decree, of December 22. cotton is admitted free into French ports, if imdirect from the country where it was produc ships carrying the French flag. The duties he fore levied will be paid on cotton imported we

The New York Legislature, ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Assembly of this Sig day passed resolutions complimentary to Ge

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The steamer 0: sailed to-day for Panama, carrying seventy no gers and \$750,000 in treasure for England, and Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.— Wheat is unchanged is unsettled and the prices are irregular. We sell at 88% of Hops—Sales at \$6@3.25. Prop. are firm. Mess Pork sells at \$20.25. Land Bulk Meats are quoted at 7@9c.

Gold is quoted to-day in the market in the at 152%. Marine Intelligence.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, Jan. 13.—Arrived ships Case.
New Orleans, Humboldt from Hamburg, E.;
Star from New Orleans, Parans from Montebark Gluckauf from Rio Janeiro; bries 5Dodge from Pernambuco, Maine from Have
J. King from St. Thomas, San Juan from The
Tiger from St. Martins, and Henrietta from
muda. Large Fire in Schuylkill County

Correspondence of The Press. J

L. P. Garner, Esq., of this place, met with serious loss on last Saturday evening, by the ing of his large and extensive machine shop, ted at the lower extremity of Ashland. There of the fire is unknown. Loss variously estimated the control of the state of the fire is unknown. Loss variously estimated the control of the state of the st THE UNIVERSE is the new title of the Co of Mr. J. M. Spellissy, whose ability and enter have already greatly improved its character at pearance. The Universe is the official organo diocese. We are glad that it takes strong grou favor of the justice of the war, and consider abolition of slavery in Maryland proof of loyalty of that State. Conducted on loyal; ciples, it will be doubly worthy of the support the intelligent Catholics of Philadelphia, and wish Mr. Spelissy all success. We quote to lowing concise and impartial argument in tration of its principles:

tration of its principles:

In this just view of the case, what remains to people of the North to do? Are they to give u. Union because the South is covered with desoit. It is a tender argument that the South is now fiffer its life, and therefore, that the North is grevily wrong in pursuing the war. But is not the life, of the life, and the rebels invided it than once with extermination for their motio? If they not invade again if they were able with the motio? And is not the North fighting for the life, of the tressen disrupted nation? These quest have affirmative answers. It is a blind, distinct the season disrupted nation? These quest have affirmative answers. It is a blind, distinct its life, and condemns the North for fighting but its life and for the integrity of the Republic. The must go on. The South will not desist. The must go on. The South will not desist. The must go on. The South will not desist. The the life of the Republic cannot be composed the life of the Republic cannot be composed the life of the Republic cannot be composed the life of the South, which, will reason, commenced the bloodshed, and which, sanguinary hatred to the loyal States, keeps Public Entertainments.

INTELLECTUAL ENTERTAINMENT.—On Security Madame Lizzie Bell, assisted by Missiste S. Beers, will give at Musical Fund Hall, a tertainment, consisting of recitations and resistent popular authors. Apart from the merit of entertainment, it should commend itself to unsal favor, because of the worthy object of the ceeds. Madame Bell is engaged in raising fund the gatablishment of a borne for an analysis of the the establishment of a home for orphans of va-teers, and to that end she is displaying comme seeing and to that end she is displaying commobile zeal and perseverance. Her efforts show seconded by the patriotic people of Philidel. The home is to be established in the State of York. Her dramatic and poetic readings have becaused with great favor in other city. eceived with great favor in other cities. NEW CHESTNUT-STERET THEATRE.—This ining Madame Vestvali will appear for the first as Allesandro Massaroni, in "The Brigand"—i mantic drama, in two acts, by J. R. Planché, has been extremely successful in both "Games" "The Duke's Motto," and however much this probabilities of these dramatizations may be it must be admitted that Vestvali is very effect in both. Allesandro Massaroni used to be a far with the elder Wallack thirty-five years ago. With the elder walls as he walks through them, is indeed singulauccessful. She transforms herself into a ravish looping youth as Orsini in "Lucreis Borgis," NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. - This adocessud. She transforms dersell into a rayle-looping youth as Orsini in "Luorezia Borgia," there is no reason to doubt that, she will make into a brigand equally fascinating in a dilet way. Some of the scenes in "The Brigand" very effective, and, if they are produced with " and care, cannot fall to be as beautiful as the and care, cannot fail to be as beautiful as the aensational. The songs and choruses which is aperse the drama give a liveliness and a chair portions which would otherwise seem dragging stupid. The management of the Chestnut is resource at command to produce this drama in the command to produce this drama in the command to produce the drama in the cannot exceed blame! best manner, so that they cannot escape blame! loss not in this respect answer the expectation!

Mr. Dempster.—On Friday evening, Mr. Desater, the popular and sweet-voiced singer, now the eve of his return to Scotland, will give a constant. at Musical Fund Mall. His programme incl. American, English, Scotch, and Isiah Songs, u some of Tennyson's lyrics, which Mr. D. has se music. He may safely calculate on a full house A CONTRADAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMES that is, the entertainment is net contraband the entertainers are—will be given on Friday noon and evening, and on Saturday. We heard Sawnee, a little black fellow, who but 3 markable talent, imitate an organ with sire success, giving bass and tenor to nessimultaneous producing a queer kind of harmony. There are a success and the success and the success are successed in the success and the success and the success are successed in the success are successed in the success are successed in the success and the success are successed in the success and the success are successed in the success are success story that Sawnee is a wonder in his way, and be assisted by other contrabands—Georgia and dancers and singers witto have escaped from WALNUT-STREET THE SATES. - But three

nights of Mr. Clarke Namain, and they will de-less be well used by the public. Robert Briefly be given every night, with one of the fact which Mr. Clarke, is unrivalled. Mr. SCHOFILD, an act to authorize the sale of Mr. SCHOFILD, an act to authorize the sale of Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, an act to extend delphia, an act to extend delphia, Mr. BROWN, an act to incorporate the Oil Creek and Warren Transportation Company.

Mr. GLASS, an act authorizing the Governor to