FORTRESS MONROE.

ry, is announced as aid-de-camp to Gen. Butler, and

provost marshal at department headquarters.

Col. John A. Nelson, of 10th United States colored troops, is dismissed the service, for impressing negro

The engagement of Mr. Hacket, at the Glenn

Opera House, in Norfolk, is attended with great

George F. Carney, of Lowell, Mass., Colonel H.

the condition of savings funds and banking house of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Schooner Eva Bell sailed for Point Lookout.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Gunboat Iron Age Aground off Wil mington-Under Fire of Rebel Batteries,

steamer Newbern has arrived from off Wilmington She left that place on Monday last, at which time

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 14.—The navyldespatch

the gunboat Iron Age was aground, under the fire

of rebel land batteries, on the eastern shore of the

entrance to Wilmington harbor. The Minnesots

MEMPHIS.

Order by General Hurlbut. CAIRO, Jan. 14.—The steamer Belle, of Memphis,

The Memphis papers of the 12th state that the gun-

at Juliet caught fire on the morning of the 10th,

General Hurlbut has issued a general order

wherein detailed men, belonging to other corps, not made by General Grant or General Sherman, are

orthwith ordered to their regiments. Commanding

officers are charged to replace all able bodied men

on detached service with men unfit for field service.

and relieve all men now on detachment service

where there does not exist an absolute necessity for

Ten paymasters are here, en route for the South,

with funds sufficient to pay the troops in the Dapart-

Jas. A. Leemony has received the appointment of

The Fourteenth Wisconsin Regiment has re-en-

listed, and was at Memphis, on the 11th inst., home-

ward bound. General McPherson recently ordered

five rebel ladies outside of our lines, which act caused considerable fluttering amongst the rebels in

Vicksburg. Over two hundred recruits, from Iowa,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE COMMERCE OF CALIFORNIA.

the finances and commerce of California have been published, and will be sent east by to-day's steamer. They, represent the past year as one of great pros-perity with the mercantile classes, there having been

comparativaly but few leases from bad debts or other

lisasters. The mines have moderately increased in

their productiveness.

It is estimated that \$52,500,000 in treasure have

arrived in San Francisco. Of this amount \$12,000,000 came from Washoe, \$5,000,000 from Oregon, Idaho,

Washington, and British Columbia, \$2,000,000 from

Our exports of treasure, as shown by the manifests

of steamers and sailing vessels, were \$96,000,000, of which \$28,500,000 went direct to England, \$4,000,000

A Suspicious Vessel in the North Atlantic.

arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 30th of Novembe

New York, Jan. 14.—The Bremen brig Hydra

deg. south she was boarded by an armed boat's crow

from a gunboat which they said was the Ohio. She

had two brass pieces on her deck, but no name or

The Brig Minnehaha Abandoned at Sea.

New York, Jan. 14.—The schooner Lucy Ann, from Prince Edwards Island for Baltimore, arrived here, to land the crew of the brig Minnehaha of Yar-

abandoned at sea with 8 feet of water in her hold.

Renomination of President Lincoln by the

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

To His Excellency Abrahem Lincoln, President of the United States:

DEAR SIN: The undersigned, members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, thus early in the season of that body, hasten to congratulateyou on the success of the policy of the National Administration, and the auspicious circumstances under which the second Congress of your term has been organized. When it is latily considered that the policy of your Administration was made the issue in the late elections—when it is known that in the contest for the most important State, as well as the most insignificant municipal office, the issue involved all the essential principles of the policy of your Administration, the result must be the more nightly appreciated by the friends of freedom abroad, and cheering to the defenders of freedom, the Union, and the Constitution at home. We would be unmindful of the duty we owe our country, if we he have been considered by the friends of freedom abroad, and the elections which placed us in our present legislative positions. When fearlessly advocated ast before the people; it won us victory in the face of the most persistent and bitter opposition from the foce of free powernment. You need one to be reasylvania had on the face of the most persistent and bitter opposition from the foce of free powernment. You need to breath fresh visior into the hearts of the most persistent and bitter opposition from the foce of free powernment of victory on the hattle field draft fresh visior into the hearts of the same thus potential in endorsing the policy of your Administration, we consider that, as the representatives of those who have so completely endorsed your official course, we are only responding to their demands when we thus publicly announce our mahaken preference for your re-election to the Presidency in the same than that of redressing even a real wrong. It is waged for the establishment of a dogma and the recognition of a barbarism. It is carried on against the Government to crush rebellion,

the violory to the Government in November, and thus forever put an end to all hope of the success of treason.

We do not make this communication at this time to elicit from you any expressions of opinion on this subject. Having confidence in your patriotism, we believe that you will abide the decision of the friends of the Union, and yield a consent to any honorable use which they may deem proper to make of your name, in order to secure the greatest good to the country, and the specilest success to our arms. Fennsylvania always has wielded a potent influence in the politics of the country. Her preferences have heen tantamount to the success of the statesmen to whom she attaches herself, and her voice has never failed to give the victory to the right. And while we, the representatives of the great majority of the masses of the Commonwealth, thus avow our confidence and reliance in your official action and capacity, we may feel that we are responding to the clearly-expressed preferences of those masses, and that Pennsylvania would hail your re-election as the omen of complete victory to the Government. Expressing what we feel to be the language not only of our own constituents, but also of the people of all the loyal States, we claim to indulge the expectation that you will yield to the preference which has already made you the people's candidate for President in 1864.

Hoplog, sir, that you may live to see the full triumph of your efforts to rescue your country from rebellion, and enjoy many years thereafter, of its tranquil peace and prosperity, we remain your friends and tellow-citizens.

EXEMPLES OF THE STATES

BEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

BEMBERS OF THE SENATE.
Jeremiah Nichols,
Henry Johnson,
Thomas Hoge,
M. B. Lowry,
William J. Turrell,
Stephen F. Wilson,
James L. Graham,
Jacob E. Ridgway,
I do certify that the above letter is signed by every
Union member of the Senate of Fennsylvania, every
cept Senator Harry White, of Ludiana, now in Lib
by Prison, Richmond, and I oheerfully concur with
them and wish to unite with them in the same.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY,
Cleik of the Senate.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Henry C. Johnson,
Speaker.
John D. Wataon,
William Foster,
W. W. Watt,
James N. Kerns.

HOUSS.
Wm. Bouwan,
Nathaniel Maeyer,
H. B. Bowman,
Wm. Windle,
Edward A. Price,
C. C. Staplegren.

John D. Watson, William Foster, W. W. Watt, James N. Kerns,

mouth, N. S., from Providence for Philade

ted that four days before, in latitude 17

dexico, and the balance from this State.

SAN FRANCII CO, Jan. 13,—The annual reviews of

ere to-day, en route for the South. It is

special agent of the Treasury Department from the distrot, vice Thos. P. Yeaton, relieved at his own

and had a large part of her superstructure con

as arrived with 260 bales of cotton.

such detached duty.

ment of Tennessee.

aining to-day.

The Press.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 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, Market street.

THE PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S renomination by the people is not merely that of a man, but of a principle. It is the vindication of the Administration—the death-warrant of disloyalty. Never, perhaps, lived a man more popular than he is to-day, and, though nopularity in America is not always proof of desert, in his case it is the strongest proof. For it is enduring popularity, achieved in spite of unpopularity, solely by fidelity to a trust, and the irresistible power of virtue. The enthusiasm awakened by military heroes has, more than once, transcended the enthusiasm for the Presidentmore than once have we seen the successful general hailed as the savior of the country, only to lose that title with defeat. But ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S popularity has not its root in the glory of a sudden victory, and was never won by the drawing of a sword. It was achieved in spite of unpopularity, we have said, for who shall forget those gloomy days of 1862, when the people seemed to be falling away from the Government as if they distrusted its ability? Yet the original faith reposed in man by the people was never lost, and but for a time obscured. Mr. LINCOLN first made all the world respect his integrity, and then slowly but surely he extorted, even from the sullen lips of his enemies, acknowledgment of his wisdom. It is no wonder that what was once approval is now enthusiasm. Friends persuaded and foes threatened Mr. Lincoln in vain; he, and he alone, is responsible to the people, and in doing what his judgment declared to be right, he has conquered all. He has trodden the path of duty so firmly that it has become the path of glory. We affirm that the popularity which has steadily grown up amidst misfortunes and misrepresentations, envy and indignation, which the whole history of the war has strengthened, which victory has sealed, is not the popularity of a year, but of a lifetime. It cannot be destroyed by the defeat, it can hardly be increased by the triumph of our arms. It is absolute now, and independent of the fortunes of war, resting upon the virtue of a great man, and the permanence of a noble principle. This is the popularity of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and by

whom has worthier fame been won?

This is our tribute to the man who will. in all probability, remain President of the United States. It is not a eulogy but a statement; and, to stamp it as impartial. we do not hesitate to declare that it is not to Mr. Lancoun that we owe the triumph of the Republic, though we know that through his fidelity it has been won. We have triumphed by a Principle, felt by the people, defined by their representatives, and enforced by the Government. Mr. Lincoln's personal virtues are many and great, but bis highest merit is that he is true to this principle. By this he holds the hearts of his countrymen; by this he has won his supremacy. His strongest appeal to the people in the Presidential canvass will be as the defender of principle, and to such an appeal only will they answer. Woe to the man who should dare to insult the nation by asking its trust upon the lower grounds of personal merit, or plead even his past services as the chief reason for his future employment. Our best President is he who best represents our principles, and were Mr. Lincoln to forget these, even he would find his immense popularity too weak to save him. He would be thrown off by the people as an impediment to national success. No one man is greater than the cause; none of us are too valuable to sacrifice; we are all nothings compared with the freedom we are fighting for. Mr. Lincoln has labored night and day for his country; he has suffered as no other man has suffered, vet there have been greater sacrifices than his. Men have given up happiness, love, and life for the country, and many a nameless soldier now lies in an unknown grave who gave more to Liberty than any of those who live. Let us not forget this, nor degrade the dignity of our cause, by resting it on the false hasis of the value of a man. Ground it upon principle; give it to the people as something holy in itself, which owes no lustre to the reflected glory of a leader, and could lose nothing by the shame of an apostate. We dare not insult Mr. Lincoln, by presenting him for re-election, with the inferior appeal to the splendor of his popularity or the nobility of his services. We would not lower him by presuming that he would dare to come before the people with such claims as Hence, I think we are all for Mr. Lincoln. these, while greater claims exist. We honor unless he chooses to oppose and destroy him him as he is a patriot, we trust him as he is a statesman, but we shall sustain him as the | the great truths on which he was elected. man who upholds a principle. No matter what else he were, were he less than this, he should not have our support, but our opposition. We have our likings and aversions, it is true, but our principles are dearest, and in this time of all times, we should give our hand even to our private foe, were we sure he were the public friend. We have said thus much to emphasize the plain declaration that ABRAHAM LIN-COLN is, judged by the light of day, the man of men for Americans. We deny him the sole credit of the national triumph, because we honor him too truly to flatter him. Higher praise we could not give than to say that his merits are so great that, even for party purposes, they do not need exacgeration. Nor does he need praise for he has no friend more quick to criticise his acts, to measure his abilities, to glory in his success, than the people. From them has come the most eloquent approval of his Administration, and, that being so, it is superfluous for even Mr. SEWARD to say 'he is right," impertinent for Mr. SEY-MOUR to say "he is wrong." Administration, Union, Freedom, Slavery, all are in the hands of the people to be saved or destroyed as they will, and their President cannot be made for them. No one man or set of men have nominated Mr. LINCOLN, and though the powerful influence of strong leaders may again greatly help to raise him to the Presidency, with the approval of the people, there is no authority that can elect him against their will. This was not always so, but the President-maker

no longer exists, for he died in the death of Spirit of the Southern Press. The spirit of the Southern press alone is enough to convince the most unbelieving that the rebels are heartily tired and sick of the war, tired and sick of their chiefs, tired and sick of rebellion. If resistance down South is continued, the people—what is left of them-will become, day after day, more tired and sick. If there were nothing in the character of the rebellion itself to promote demoralization and disaffection, there is more than enough in the deserved miseries which afflict them now. They are without food, without clothing, without money, without men, without hope, without a name among the nations of the earth. The rebel officers excepted from the President's amnes-the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, and continues, "we were in a better condition to negotiate three months ago than we are now; and it is not certain that we shall achieve great victories, and thus improve achieve great victories, and thus improve our condition in this respect the next three months." This is indeed a somewhat trite truth. It is as though the vanquished prizefighter should exclaim as the spoore fighter should exclaim, as the sponge is SMITH. being thrown up, that it is not an ab. solute certainty he will win. The logic of events, which has been so warre for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Caler B. Smith, on the United States beach felicitously described as inexorable, certainly of Indiana.

substantiates this conclusion in both cases. although we cannot avoid feeling that it might have been presented with greater force. This will come with time, however. The frequent desertions from rebel commands; the generally spreading conviction that a return to Unionism is infinitely preferable to the Southern Confederacy, even were its promises not delusive; the number of Southern citizens who have hastened to avail themselves of the amnesty proclamation; the utter demoralization and disaffection of the rebel armies in various quarters; the gradually growing sentiment of loyalty to the Union, all favor the hope and confident expectation even of a settlement of ou national difficulties at a short date.

The Return of Senator White. We have good authority for stating that Senator White will, in all probability, soon resume his seat in the State Senate. The terms of his exchange have been determined, and it is not unlikely that he will be in Harrisburg in the course of a week. His return will end the power of the Opposition to suspend legislation, and defeat measures necessary to the people of Pennsylvania. The satisfactory termination of the dispute by the release of a brave soldier from a rebel prison, is doubly gratifying. His freedom will be due to the energy of the Government, and Pennsylvania will not forget this great service to her interests. But what shall we think of a party which owes its defeat to the liberation of a Union soldier, and would profit by the continuance of his captivity?

Predictions of "The Times." A London paper, noticing the numerous gloomy anticipations of the leading English ournal, and the remarkable manner in which they have not been realized, inasmuch as the rebel South has neither taken possession of Washington nor burnt Philadelphia and New York, says: "One of the most funny books that could be published would be 'The Predictions of the London Times.'" It would be amusing to see these predictions printed on one page, and the facts of their non-fulfilment stated on the opposite page. Latterly, The Times, instructed by experience, says as little as possible on American subjects.

LETTER FROM "OCCAIONAL,"

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1864. I cannot forget the clamor against me, when, nearly a year ago, I took the liberty to say that it behooved all of us who cared for our country to prepare for the next Presidential campaign—that in fact this war would end sadly and badly, if we did not take care that the men who were elected in 1860, or those who agreed with them, should be elected in 1864. It was a key-note, sounded cautiously, and yet without fear. It was rudely assailed as an attempt to turn the current of war into the current of party. Some papers, name'ess now, because utterly shameless, charged me with making a plan to elect somebody President. I did not stop to deny or to explain. My whole object was to awaken the people to a sense as well of danger as of responsibility. To tell them, in a word, that in their utter and ultra patriotism, they might allow some foe of freedom to get into the citadel, and, in their name, to steal the diadem only to be worn by a loyal man. As for myself, I can support any true man for the Presidency, whether Bold Ben Butler, United States Grant, Nathaniel P. Banks, S. P. Chase, or "A. Lincoln." With me, at least, the day has gone by for helping aspirants to the highest offices in the Republic. Once, in my life, I gave my heart's love to one such, and found him, at the end, a failure and a falsehood. But it is a vast matter whether we shall have a friend or a foe "to run this machine" of ours for the next four years. The tide now sets towards Mr. Lincoln. And here you will note that I was not too fast in directing attention to the Presidency a year ago, for that was the time to sound. and search the depths and shallows of public opinion on this great question; and, also, because that was the time to discover a candidate for the next Presidency. Mr. Lincoln's present apparent inevitable renomination and reelection do not result from organization or intrigue. They are the fruits of the awakening of the people to the necessity of re-electing the men who have had the war in charge for nearly three years, and who ought to finish the work. I have never known so little management to produce a result. It has been as readily and as easily done as putting on an old shoe. Nobody can make anything out of it, for everybody was in favor of it. It has not come from jobbers, or contractors, or politicians. The people thought there was gold in Lincoln at first, and now, finding it out, they have patiently dug down, and waited, and reaching their expectations. they propose to keep him where he is, for he enriches and protects the loyal, and pardons and indulges the heretofore disloyal

because they believed themselves greater than the Deity. OCCASIONAL. Thackeray. The following exquisite poem, from the New York Round Table, is a noble tribute to the memory of the great departed. If the conjecture were proper, we might easily supply the name of the author, which s one of the most illustrious in our poetical litera "ADSTIME

These are so terrible in their force that who

DECEMBER 23-4, 1863.

The Angel came by night. Passed over London town : Along its lonesome streets, Where Want had ceased to weep, Until it reached a house Where a great man lay asleep; The man of all his time Who knew the most of men; The soundest head and heart. The sharpest, kindest pen. t paused beside his bed, It paused beside his bed, And whispered in his ear: He never turned his head, But answered, "I am here."

Into the night they went.
At morning, side by side, They gained the sacred Place Where the greatest Dead abide; Where grand old Homer sits, In godlike state benign; Where broods in endless thought The awful Florentine; Where sweet Cervantes walks, A smile on his grave face; Where gossips quaint Montaigne The wisest of his race; Where Goethe looks through all With that calm eye of his; Where-little seen but Light-The only Shakspeare is! When the new Spirit came,

They asked him, drawing near, Art thou become like us?"
He answered, "I am here." WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14 Assistant Adjusant General Townsend has made a report containing a list of all the known desertions of non-commissioned officers and privates of the re-gular army to the rebels. The number is only 28, of whom 20 are from the 8th U.S. Infantry. He also furnishes a list of the officers who have left the service by resignation or desertion to engage in the ren. The total number is 277, of whom 183 enty are anxious to get from our Government greenbacks, to enable them to bid an eternal farewell to the Southern Confederacy. The Southern press hint that the time for the forty-two of them resigned, twenty-six were dismiss-

landed at Batavia. Nomination for United States Judge.

A Colonel Summarily Treated. Gen. BUTLER has atripped the eagles off Col. John M. NELSON, of the 10th Colored Infantry, for injuring recruiting among negroes by permitting the imhis own regiment. The Case of Generals McCook and Critteuden. A commission to investigate the charges against at Louisville. Gen. Hunter is president, and Gens CADWALADER and WADSWORTH the other me

Gens, McCook and Chittenden is ordered to meet eis. Col. SCHRIVER is recorder of the commission Remorse and Restitution. Four conscience stricken persons have severally made restitution to the Government. The sams in the aggregate amount to only twenty dollars, which have been deposited in the United States Treasury. O. Lee, 27th Massachusetts, and Porter Sherman, of Norfolk, form a commission appointed to investigate Court of Inquiry.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the manner in which the publication of Commodore Wilkies' letter to Secretary Wellies was brought about. The letter was first published in the New York Times. Several newspaper men have been summoned to appear before the court.
The Bounty Bill Signed. The President has approved and signed the act for extending the bounties to volunteers to the first of March.

A Hop at Willard's. The first hop of the season, given under the auspices of the ladies, came off brilliantly last evening. Among the guests present were Mr. Faxon, of the Navy Department; Admirsl Isherwood, Solician of the Mr. Ponentier, Wr. Coffee. tor Whiting, of the War Department, Mr. Coffey, Assistant Attorney General, and Mr. Nicolay, the President's private secretary; Senators Sherman, Harris, Cox, Foster, Dixon, and the Secretary of the Senate; Representative Steele, of New York; Major Generals Heintzelman, Frank Blair, Auger and staff, Schofield, Stoneman, Doubleday, Ord, and Colonel Green, assistant quartermaster; Judges Fisher and Olin, and Justice Clifford.

The Tobacco Tax. A large number of tobacco men are on here, urgin that the tax on tobacco be not over five per cent, on the raw leaf. Official.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 9, 1864. Information having been received that CALER B. entrance to Wilmington having, late Secretary of the Interior, has departed nad gone to her assistance. this life, at his residence in Indiana, it is ordered that the Executive Buildings at the seat of Gyvern-ment be draped in mourning for the period of fourteen days, in honor of his memory as a prudent and loyal counsellor, and a faithful and effective coadjutor of the Administration in a time of public difficult ty and peril. The Secretary of State will commucate a copy of this order to the family of the ceased, together with proper expressions of the pro-found sympathy of the President and heads of departments in their great and irreparable ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Rebel Prisoners not Entitled to the Benefits of the Amnesty. The following letter from Judge Holt to Judge

Advocate Dunn, of the Department of the Ohio, do oldes an interesting and important question: oides an interesting and important question:

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1863.

Maj. W. M. Dunn, Judge Advocate:

On the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst. I conferred with the Secretary of War in regard to the grave and important question the presents. From him I learned that this question had already been decided by the President himself, who holds that the amnesty offered by his proclamation does not extend to prisoners of war, nor to persons suffering punishment under the sentence of military courts, or on trial, or under charges for military offences.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. HOLT, Judge Advocate General.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A PRESENT TO THE SOLDIERS. Hon. John Minor Botts Declines a Senatorship in Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan 14.—Last night Mr. George Bullock, of the firm of Bullock & Sons, woolen manufacturers, Philadel-phia, presented to the soldiers of General Birney's division, 3d Army Corps, seven thousand pairs of woclen gloves. The firm of the Messrs. Bullook has fore made munificent donations for the con fort of the troops in the field and in transitu. It appears that the Hon. John Minor Rotts had the appears that the Hon. John Minor Botts had been urged to accept the appointment of Senator from Virginia in the Congress at Washington. Also, that he has written a letter in response, stating, in effect, that he is unwilling to accept the honor intended to be conferred, hoping that the time is not far distant when he can stand as the connecting link between the North and the South. The letter was brief, but elequent.

moted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the Sec SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

A FEDERAL GUNBOAT BLOWN UP.

Capture of Two Hundred Union Soldiers, Etc.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE REBEL CONGRESS WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- The Petersburg (Va. Daily Register of the 9th inst. contains the following:
CHARLESTON, January 8.—There was no firing
to-day. The Yankees are busy repairing the damages to their batteries, caused by the late storm.

ORANGE C. H. (Va.), Jan. 8.—Snow fell last night to the depth of four inches. A telegram from Gen. Lee announces the capture, in Hardy county, of one hundred and twenty-three head of cattle, one hundred and twenty-five mules, and two hundred Yankees. Gen. Morgan and his staff had a public reception in Richmond on the 8th instant. Senator Oldham, of Texas, introduced a bill into the Rebel Congress proposing a tax of fifty per cent. on all outstanding treasury notes after the 1st of January, 1865, better known as general currency. The House occupied the greater part of yesterday in discussing a bill for the repeal of the exemption

The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th has a despatch from Wilmington, to General Cooper, stating that a steamer ran ashore near Georgetown; after land-ing, 24 navy officers were captured. Another Yankee steamer was blown up. The report was heard in town, but there are no details. This despatch is signed by Gen. Whiting.

THE REINAUGURATION OF GOV. CURTIN. Preparations for the Ceremony.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.—Extensive arrangements are being made for the inauguration of Governor Curtin. The following is a copy of the general invitation issued by the Legislative committee: self by opposing what he cannot destroy, vitation issued by the Legislative committee:

STATE CAPITOL, HARRISDERG, Jan. 14, 1864.
Officers of the regular army, volunteer officers, soldiers on furlough, together with the various military organizations in the State of Pennsylvania, are respectfully invited to participate in the inaugural scremonies of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 19th instant. The various organizations will be good enough to signify their acceptance to the chairman of the committee as early as possible, so that the necessary and satisfactory arrangements can be made accordingly. They will report to Major General Couch, who will be chief in command.
Excursion tickets will be issued on all the leading rallroads in the State. ever deserts them now would fall as the angels fell, who contended against Heaven

is in the State.

H. C. ALLMAN,
WM. F. SMITH,
GEORGE D. JACKSON,
Legislative Committee of Arrangement

THE CHESAPEAKE PIRACY.

The Case Judicially Termed a Gross Planey, and to be Treated Accordingly.

HALIFAX, Jan. 14.—In the Admirality Court, yesterdsy, Judge Stevens, to prevent misapprehension and misrepresentation through the press, read a written statement of his views as enunciated upon a previous sitting. After detailing the circumstances connected with the capture of the Chesapeake, and the subsequent proceedings, his lord-ship, in referring to the possibility of a plea being submitted in behalf of the Confederates, said: submitted in behalf of the Confederates, said:

"But I am sitting as Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and representing her Majesty in it; not to sustain the plea of men who have violated her proclamation of neutrality, and offered an affront to her dignity; of men who have grossly, wifully, and stealthly violated her territory and sold goods therein; who have, with revolvers and lawless force, violently resisted the officers seeking to execute the process of her magistrates, and who are at this moment fugitives from justice."

After some conversation with the counsel his After some conversation with the counsel, his fore him, unless altered by further evidence, he would treat the case as pirsoy throughout. The further hearing of the case was then postponed until

Bank Meeting at Trenton. TRENTON, Jan. 14.—A meeting of the bank officers of this State was held here to-day, to take measures to induce the Government to reduce th revenue tax on their circulation. Another meeting will be held, to get others to co-operate. It was stated by some of the speakers that on a profit of \$37 on the circulation of the speakers that on a profit of \$37 on the circulation of the speakers that on a profit of \$37 on the circulation of the speakers that on a profit of \$37 on the circulation of the speakers that the speakers tion the Government proposed to take \$24. This, it was contended, was higher than the tax on any other interest.

Railroad Accident. PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—As the one-o'clock morning train from Cleveland was passing Four-mile Run, near Pittsburg, two passenger cars were precipated down an embankment of forty feet and destroyed by fire from the stoves. Several passengers were injured, but none seriously. Among them was Mrs. Sprague (lately Miss Kate Chase), who was bruised severely. The accident was account by the bracking severely. The accident was caused by the breakin Reinforcement of Johnson's Island.

New York, Jan. 14.—A special despatch from Sandusky, of the 13th inst., reports the arrival of General Terry and staff, with the 1st brigade, 3d division, 6th Army Corps. A portion of the troops have crossed on the ice to Johnson's Island. Some of the rebel prisoners confined there have lately manifested considerable bedress seming the day manifested considerable boldness, naming the day on which they intended to reach Canada. There were vague rumors afloat regarding future move-A Suspicious Vessel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 .- The Commercial Advertiser intimates that a powerful steamer is building at this port, ostensibly for a "tug," but if she is allowed to get away she will be found to be engaged in a very ferent business.

The Pirate Alabama. New York, Jan. 14.—Advices from Batavia state that the pirate Alabams was cruising between Nicholas Point and North Salem about November The crews of the Amanda and Winged Racer, before reported as having been destroyed, have been

W. W. Watt,
James N. Kerns,
Luke V. Sutphiu,
Edward G. Lee,
T. J. Bigham,
B. A. McMurtrie,
James Miller,
Issac H. O'Harra,
G. Dawson Colemans,
William F. Smith,
John H. Negley,
Wm. B. Brown,
Geo. H. Wells,
Daniel Etnier,
Aifred Slack,
W. H. Denniston,
Esrias Billingfelt,
Charles Koonce,
O. Musselman,
J. R. Cochran,
Bryan S. Hill,
James B. Kelley,
Habes R. Herron,
John P. Glass,
Isaish White,
Fdward A. Price,
C. C. Stanberger,
Wm. Herry,
R. R. Reed,
J. W. Denowa,
Geo. H. Wells,
Oaniel Etnier,
Alfred Slack,
W. H. Denniston,
Esrias Billingfelt,
Charles Koonce,
O. O. Musselman,
John Balsbach,
Saml. H. Orwig,
Chas. A. Barnett,
Joseph H. Marsh,
Johert L. McCiellan,
Daniel Keizer,
I do bert by certify that the above letter is signed
by every Union member of the House of Representatives,
Chief Clerk House Representatives, Return of Mr. Scovel. New York, Jan. 14.—The Hon. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, is among the passengers by the City of London, which steamer arrived to day from Li-Acthory

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. Appointments and Dismissals—Ship News FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 13.—Major J. M. Bell, of Gen. Butler's staff, having been selzed with sud-Reinforcement and Concentration of the den and severe illness, rendering him unable to sit as a member of the military commission, to which he was detailed, has been relieved from duty. Captain John Cassels, 11th Pennsylvania Cavai-Rebel Armies.

NABROWING OF THE SPHERE OF WAR. THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN GEOR-GIA AND MISSISSIPPI.

RUMORED ADVANCE OF THE RE-BELS ON PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cincinnati, Jan. 14.—Private advices from Chattanooga indicate the concentration of large forces in front of Foster, in East Tennessee, and Grant, at Chattanooga. It is believed that the campaign will open with an attempt to recover Knoxville, and that the bulk of Lee's army will be transferred to that army, Lee himself taking the general command of the Western armies. of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

United States army transport steamer General McClellan, arrived with H. E. Rodgers in tow, from New York. The steamer sailed to day for New Orleans. that army, Lee himself taking the general command of the Western armies.

This being a correct supposition, it is not improbable that the rebel capital will be removed further couth, and its defence entrusted to a strong gartson, while concentration for offensive operations takes place in the West. All the signs indicate this as the probable movement for the spring.

General Grant left for Nashville, with a view, it is said, to prepare for the great conflict in East Tennessee.—Bulletin. Steamer Convoy, from Baltimore, arrived. Steamer William Fisher, from Point Lookout, ar-Steamer Admiras Dupont, from Atexandria, and is waiting orders.

Passed in by guard ship Young Rover, last night: Steamer Caroline Buck, Captain Lawson, Salisbury, to New York.

Steamer Rhode Island, Captain Scorlet, Roanoke, to New York.

Steamer A. Chapman, Captain Shanora, Newbern, to New York. ennessee — Eulleim. Cairo, Jan. 12.—President Lincoln's last procla-Cairo, Jan. 12.—President Lincoln's last proclamation was better received than those preceding it, and has been extensively published. Our informant thinks that a majority of the people of Northern Misstssippi and Georgia would side with the Union but for the presence of armed rebels. General Polk is at Brandon, Miss., in the absence of Joe Johnston. Forrest istely moved west of Holly Springs, with 3.040 or 4,000 men. He has sent as many men South to be armed. Ferguson is in command at Luxahoms, and Sardis, with 2.200 followers.

The Jews are leaving the Confederacy as fast as they can be famished papers by the quasi Government, taking all the gold they can procure. One of them lately paid 43,000 in Confederate money for \$100 in gold.

The report comes to Memphis, though it is not generally credited, that the rebels have lately moved upon and captured Pine Bluff, Ark. There are no particulars pretended to be furnished. Steamer A. Chapman, Captain Shanora, Newbern, to New York.
Schooner Lewis Sparks, from Salisbury, bound to New York, sprung a leak, and was towed into Hampton Roads by steamer S. O. Pierce. The schooner has sunk to her guards in water.
The steamer New York left this morning for City Point, under a flag of truce, in charge of Major Mulford.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVALS OF STEAMSHIPS. THE GERMAN TROOPS ADVANCING ON Napoleon's New-Year Speech to Minister Dayton.

His Prediction of Peace in America CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE POPE AND JEF-FERSON DAVIS.

England's Protest against the German Oc-cupation of Schleswig-Holstein—Fu-neral of Mr. Thackerny—Norway Allied with Denmark, &c. PORTLAND, Jan. 14.—The steamship Hibernian PORTLAND. Jan. 14.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool, Dec. 31st, via Londonderry, 1st inst., has arrived. Her advices are five days later.

The steamship Bremen arrived at Southampton, on the 1st, from New York,

The steamer Kedar, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th; the Columbia, from New York, reached Galway on the 28th, and the Etna, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 30th. The Hibernian passed the Damascus Jan. 1st, bound to Liverpool; also the Sidon, for New York, Jan. 11th, in lat. 43.31, long. 57.4.

The news is confirmed that England has protested against the Federal occupation of Sohleswig.

The Danish Ministerial crisis had terminated.

LATER.

The Danish Ministerial crisis had terminated.

LATER.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The London money market yesterday was unchanged, and the applications for discount at bank were very heavy.

A telegram from Point de Galle says the United States steamer Wyoming has gone to Christmas Island, in pursuit of the pirate Alabama, whose capture of two American ships in the atrais of Sunda was reported by the last Indian mail.

The funeral of Mr. Thackeray took place at Kendal Green Cemetery on the 30th. It was attended by all the leading authors and artists of the day, including Mr. Dickens. The scene was very affecting, The Gazet'e de France asserts that General Forey will shortly proceed to Miramar, on a mission to Mexico.

Mexico.

It is reported that the bullion in the Bank of France was 196,000,069 of france. The Paris Bourse was quiet at 66f, 35c. for rentes.

The German troops and the commander-in-chief arrived at Wenstedt on the 30th uit., and expected to reach Rendsburg the following day, whence desachments would be forwarded to Fredericksstadt. The Danish troops had evacuated the tête du pont, near Fredericksstadt, and were also quitting Rendaburg. hear recoverage states and dismissed more of the local authorities in Holstein.

Advices from Norway say that the people had resolved to send addresses to the Government, resolving it to support Denmark.

A new and well-executed counterfeit five on the State Bank of Indiana has appeared. The police have made numerous arrests. The organization to circulate it extends all over the West.

The 44th Ohio, numbering 664 men, has re-enlisted

solved to send addresses to the Government, requiring it to support Denmark.
The following Austro-Prussian motion was pending in the Federal Diet: That the Confederation should require Denmark definitely to suspend the November Constitution with regard to Schleswig, and should at the same time notify Denmark that in case of refusal, the Confederation will be compelled to obtain a pledge for its just demands by the military occupation of Schleswig. That the Federal Diet shall also request the military committee to submit propositions for raising the forces possibly required for the occupation of Schleswig.

It was rumored that England had proposed to Denmark a Conference of the seven Powers, who signed the treaty of London.
The London Herald ridicules Earl Russell's proposal for a Conference on the Holstein question, and says he should support the arrangements of the treaty of London.
General Berg has issued an order at Warsaw, that, until the complete rectoration of tranquility, all the police authorities, including the head of police, be subordinate to the military authorities.
Advices from Japan say that the parties of the Tycoon and Prince Satsuma have agreed upon the expulsion of foreigners. The yielding of the Tycoon is attributed to the Pressure of Prince Satsuma. COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INFELLIT

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLI-GENCE. The first was a bolizy, and the cot on and other mar-lets were closed. Cotton, on the 31st, was very buoyant, and %d@ld dearer. The sales for the four previous days of the week were \$8.000 bales. The actual stock in port was 281,000, being 26,500 more than was estimate. Breadstuffs. on Tuesday, had an upward tendency. Wheat was 246% of higher. Flour firmer, and Cura still advancing. Winter red Wheat is quoted at \$8@3s6d; mixed Corn. \$9.6% of the control of the control of the DANDON, Jan. 1.—Consols closed on Thursday at 91@ 91% for money.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA. SANDY HOOK, Jan. 14—The royal mail steamer Scotta, from Liverpool January 2, via Queenstown January 3, passed here about 10 o'clock this morn-ing. Her political news is unimportant. The Scotta passed the Australasian on the 6th inst. bound east. Inst., bound east.
The steamer Damascus, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the lat.
The Paris Bourse was dull at 661 36c for Rentes.
Livenpool, Jan. 2—Evening.—The cotton and produce markets continue closed. Small sales of cotton have been made, nevertheless, at very full prices. prices.

Breadstuffs have an upward tendency. Corn is higher; mixed 39s 66@31s.

Provisions.—Beef heavy and tending downwards. Lard firmer, but quotations are unchanged.

Petroleum is inactive at 1s 9d@1s 10d for refined. London, Jan. 2—Evening.—Consels for money so 2, @91; Illinois Central shares 25@23 discount; Eric Railroad 65@67; United States 6s 65@63, do 5s

THE LATEST NEWS. LONDON, Jan. 3.—A Cabinet council was held yesterday atternoon. It was originally summoned for Thursday next. Lord Palmerston did not come to town to preside, and the Duke of Newcastle remained

present year would bring peace and reconcuration to America.

The Observer believes that Parliament will meet on the 4th of February.

Gre n, the murderer of Elizabeth Whittlesey, was executed at Cambridge yesterday morning.

ADDITIONAL BY THE SCOTIA.

NEW YORE, Jan. 14.—The Scotia has arrived at her wharf.

Napoleon received the Diplomatic corps on the 1st inst. The Papal Nuncio presented the good wishes of the dorps.

Napoleon thanked the corps for their good wishes, and said they were a happy omen for the new year. He concluded by saying, "The difficulties brought about by certain events in different parts of Eulope, I am convinced, will be removed by the conabout by certain events in dintent parts of Eulope, I am convinced, will be removed by the conciliatory spirit by which the sovereigns are animated, and that we shall be able to maintain peace."

The Paris Temps says the Emperor addressed himself to Mr. Dayton, expressing the hope that the
year 1854 would be one of peace and reconciliation in
America.

La France publishes the recent correspondence between Jeff Dayis and the Pone. The latter ad-La France publishes the recent correspondence between Jeff Davis and the Pope. The latter addresses him as "Illustrious President," and expresses much friendliness.

The London Times protests against the Federal enlistments in England as shown in the case of the Kearange at Cork.

The English revenue returns for the year 1963 show a decrease of ovor half a million sterling.

The U.S. corvette St. Louis sailed from Cadiz on Dec. 16.
A searching inquiry, which has been made into the equipment and departure of the steamer Rappahannock from Chatham, exonerates all the officials. The mechanics and laborers engaged on her have been dismissed, and procautions are being taken to prevent a similar occurrence. prevent a similar occurrence.

The London Times says that the Schleswig-Holstein question has reached a orisis, and the only hope of pease lies in the moderation of the great German Powers and their checking of the Holstein German Powers and their checking of the Holstein agitators.

The Daily News shows Germany that, if she encourages war, she does so at a greater risk than any other country in Europe.

The London Post warns the German powers of the responsibility which they are incurring, and says that Denmark can retreat no further, and if the German troops attempt to cross the Eider it will be an act of war, and the Danish Government must resist. The Post says that the British Cabinet warned the Diet against a department from the treaty of 1852.

The Dagbladet denounces the attitude of England and Russis, and says that Denmark appears to have no choice but war. no choice but war.

Report says that England had urged Denmark to sacrifice Schleswig and receive a compensation in Report says that England had urged Lenmark to sacrifice Schleawig and receive a compensation in Holstein.

The Paris Pays denies that Maximilian hesitates about accepting the Mexican crown.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that the Arabduke persists in declining, and that the French troops will be replaced by a foreign legion, and a republican form of government be retained.

Prince Augensienting has issued a proclamation at Kiel calling on the Holstein people, as his faithful audjects to respect the Federal Administration and avoid conflict.

On the 30th of December the remains of Mr. At a quarter to five o'clock the Senate adjourned until to morrow.

On the 30th of December the remains of Mr. Thackeray were interred in the Kensal-Green Cemetery. The funeral procession left the private residence of the deceased, at Kensington, shortly be fore eleven o'clock, and arrived at the cometery about poon. There was but one mourning goach, and in this and the succeeding carriage, which was the private one of the deceased, were easted the Rev. F. St. John Thackeray and Mr. James Rodd, oouriss of the deceased; Oaptain Shaw, his brother-in-isw, and the Hon. R. Curzon. The remaining carriages were those of Mr. Martin Tháckeray, General Low, Lord Gardiner, Sir W. Frazer, Hon. R. Curzon, Earl Granville, Mr. Massulay, Q. O.; Sir James Colville, and Messis. Readbury and Evans. The funeral service was read by the chaplain of the or metery, the Rev. Charles Stewart.

When the orifin was placed in the little chapel of

the burial ground, a strong desire was manifested by nearly every one to enter the building; but the space inside was soon occupied as far as it could be conveniently, and the pervading reverence for the departed was quite sufficient to prevent any unseemly pressure. After the conclusion of the first portion of the service, the mass of those present proceeded to the grave, which is in a quiet spot on the left side of the cemetery, and not far from the entrance gate. In looking around men were to be seen on every side whose writings constitute the mental food of our people—the muscle and fiesh of our literature. Mr. Dickens was naturally present at the solemnity. Some who were aware of the long-established friendahip between the deceased and the author of "Sartor Resartus" looked for him, too, in the group, but Mr. Carlyle dislikes crowds, and is all but a septuagenarian, and he was not recognized among the spectators.

Among other mourners were Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. John Leech, Mr. Tenniel, Mr. Horace Mayhew—in short, the whole staff of contributors to Punch; Mr. Robert Browning, the poet; Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. Theodore Martin, Mr. John Hollingshead, Mr. G. H. Lewes, Mr. Dallas, Dr. W. Russell, Sir James Carmichael, Mr. H. Cole, Mr. Robert Bell, Mr. Orewick, R. A.; Mr. George Cruikshauk, Archdeacon Hale, Mr. E. Piggot, M. Louis Blanc, &c. The numbers present amounted to nearly a thousand. The scene at the grave, both during and after the cremony of interment, was extremely affecting. The stience was profound, and every countenance bespoke a deep sense of the loss which the nation as well as individuals have sustained. When the service had terminated the Misses Thackeray, the two daughters of the deceased, who had formed no part in the procession, but who were in the chapel, approached the open grave, and looked into it with a grief which was touching to behold. After they had withdrawn, other relatives advanced for the same purpose, and these again were followed by the imme the burial ground, a strong desire was manifested by

GARIBALDI'S RETIRACY FROM THE ITALIAN PARLIA-MENT.

The Italia of Turin publishes Garibaldi's resignation of his sest in the Italian Parliament. He has addressed the following letter to the electors of Naples: Sudiressed the following letter to the electors of Naples:

"To my Constituents at Naples:

"When I saw two hundred and twenty-nine deputies of the Italian Parliament confirm by their voie the sale of Italian soil, I had the presentiment that I should not long remain in the assembly of those men who blindly tore asunder the limbs of the country which they were called to reconstitute. However, the counsels of friends, the hope of reparatory events, and an unshaken sentiment of devotion towards my constituents, kept me at the post. But now, when I see succeeding to the sale of Nice the shame of Sicily, which I should be proud to call my second country by adoption, I feel myself, electors, compelled to restore to you a commission which enchains my conscience and makes me indirectly the accomplice of the faults of others. It is not only the effection which I owe to Sicily, the courageous initiator of so many revolutions, but the thought that they have wounded in her the right and the honor, in compromising the safety of all Italy, which has led me to take this resolution. There is, however, nothing in this which will prevent me from finding myself with the people in arms on the road to Rome and Venice. Adieu.

"Yours, G. GARIBALDI."

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpoor, In 2 — The Cotton Brokers Circular reports the sales of 43, 60 beles to the sales of circular reports the sales of 43, 60 beles to the sales of the week, including

LIVERPOOF. Jan 2—The Cotton Brokers' Circular reports the sales of 43,000 beles for the week, including 8,000 to speculaters. The market is firmer, and prices 2 to 3,00 a penny higher on the week. The authorized quotations are: For Middling Orleans. 274; Mobifes, 278. Uplands, 27. Sales on Dec. 31st, 27,000 beles, the market closing huoyant, at an advance of ½ penny to I penny on the above quotations.

Breadstuffs have an upward tendency.

Facultions quiet Paovisions quiet
The bullion in the Bank of England has increase

EM6.(CO The Manchester market is still advancing. There has been no regular corn market since the 29th ast. Lingsed oil firmer. Rosin dull and unchanged. Po-coleum is 10d P gallon for refined, and £17 10s P bbl

Linesed oil firmer. Rosin dull and unchanged. Patroleum is 10d & gallon for refined, and £17 10s & bbl for crude. Manchester market firmer.

Rovisions.—Beef dull, with a downward tendency. Lard that tive. Bacon firmer. Butter steady. Lard that the steady and tendency. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet, as the steady and tendency. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet, as the steady and tendency. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet, as the steady and tendency. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet, as the steady and tendency. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet, as the steady in the solar dull. Spirits Tarpentities—Sales mail steady. Bosin dull. Spirits Tarpentities. The iransactions are comparatively unimportant, and quodations almost without alteration. The London Times etaitstically shows that during the year 1863, three new joint stock projects were started in England, requiring a capital amounting to over \$100.00,000, and that the capital offered for these projects was eight times that tum. The British trade return for November shows 30 % cent inclease out he previous November.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring scircular reports Wheat stypence to a shilling higher: Iron advancing, Ralls and Bars \$7 18@8, Pig 69 shillings; Sugar firm; Coffee steady; Tea quiet and steady; Tallow quiet; Spirits Turpentine still advancing; Fetroleum quiet at £16 10 for crade; Linesed Cili tending thoward.

American securities inactive.

HAVNES MARKETS, Dec. 31, 1863.—Cotton—Sale: of the week, 7.000 bales; it a market is dull, but firm at prices a triffe higher for New Orleanes; tres ordranter. Stol.; do. 500, 805f. Stock in port, \$7,000 bales, of which 3,500 are American.

THE WEST. Kentucky Prohibiting Slave Importation. CINCINNATI, Jan. 14 .- The Legislature of Ken tucky yesterday passed a bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State. The influx of slaves has had the effect of cheapening the price of the stock on hand, and overflowing the market.

A new and well-executed counterfeit five on the

Detention of the Fort Monroe Boat. BALTIMORE, Jan. 14 -The boat from Fortress TODIOS, due here at six o'clock this morning, has There will be no news from that source to-day. Caucus of Republican Members. HARRISBURG, Jan. 14 .- A caucus of Republica: members of the Legislature met this afternoon, Speaker Johnson presiding, and Representative Wat-son, Secretary. Henry D. Moore was nominated for

State Treasurer on the first ballot, the vote being, Moore fifty-two, David K. Ralston five, and William P. Harrison nine. Brush Bradford was nominated XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. SENATE.

SENATE.

State Boundary Lines.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minesota, presented the patition of citizens of Wisconsin and Minesota, saking for an extension of their boundary line. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. WILSON moved to take up his bill to appoint a Second Assistant Secretary of War in. JOHNSON, of Maryland, moved to limit the office to one year from the passage of the act Adopted.

Mr. Wilson's bill was then passed.

Mr. Wilson's bill was then passed.

The bill faces the salary of the Second Assistant Secretary of War at \$5.00 per anum. ary of war at #3,140 per annum.

A communication was received from the Secretary of war, giving the grade and rank of the officers of our service who had entered the service of the rebellion. Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, offered a bill to amend the loint rules in reference to disagreements of the two two starts.

Ioness.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, offered the joint reso-nilons of the Legislature of California, in relation to be tax on native wines.

Referred to the Committee on Finance. The Enrolment Bill. The Senate took up the enrolment Mill.

Mr. Wilson's, of Massachusetts, amendment, proving that any person drafted may pay to the Secretary of War \$300, for the procurance of a substitute, and such persons so paying shall be exempt until such time as he shall again be liable to draft by reason of the exhaustion of the enrolment under which the draft was made, was taken up.

of the enrolment under which the draft was made, was taken in WR, of Wisconsin, opposed the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Ar. BROWN thought the whole tenor of the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

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Ar. BROWN thought the whole tenor of the amendment of a Constitutions way of raising moneys It provides also for raising men by chance rather than by the means authorized by the Constitution. Out of the number en rolled in the first draft only II, 600 men have gone into the scrivice. The bill, which had failed to obtain its objects, was defective. It was a bill which had caused men to stand back and give their money instead of their services, It was a blow at the very principle which recruits our armies. Let us say to the people that the crisis is such as demands the personal services of every man, and we appeal to the noblest sentiments of the human heart, and the sappeal will not be in vain. Instead of that you come forward in this amendment to the committee's and giving its Government their money? We would withdraw his amendment, services of the clitzeds.

Mr. GOMMESS, our face, and the sand.

Mr. GOMMESS, our face, and the sand.

Mr. GOMMESS, and the sand mendment, and the sand.

Mr. HOWE and other Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherma. At the suggestion of the Senator he would withdraw his amendment, and the committee's amendment, to the committee's amendment, and let the vote be taken on the committee's amendment, and let the committee on the committee's amendment, and let the co

A Quaker War.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, asked if he understood the Benator to say that this is a war for the aboli-

the negro.

Mr. fRIGE offered the following amendment: Resolved, That this House cordially endorse the present efforts of the general Government; now being made, for the exchange of the Federal prisoners in rebel prisons, and that it be requested to continue the same

The years and nays were called on the amendment, and ware as follows: and that it be requested to continue the same
The yeas and nays were called on the amendment, and
were as follows:
Yeas, 50: rays, 36. The amendment was therefore
adopted. The question recurring on the resolution as
amended.
Mr. QUIGLEY, of Philadelphia, offered the following
amendmant: 'And if the Confederate authorities refuse,
as heretofore, to treat for the exchange of colored soldiers it is the imperative duty of our Gyvernment to endeavor to procure the release of our white soldiers now
in rebel prisons. 'Upon this amendment the yeas and
nays were taken, and resulted:
Yeas, M; nays, 50. Notagreed to. lause. The amendment was rejected—ayes 28, nays 11. Mr. SBERMAN said he could not give money a greater

Counting of the Vote for Governer. clamor on this subject, out consider it caimly, and act without fear or favor.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, thought that the exceptions under the amendment should not exceed the term for which persons have been drafted Mr. HARLIS, of Rew York, moved to strike out \$500 and insert \$400. Ayes 31, nays 7.

Mr. HOW E proposed an amendment instituting a general fund from the money procured to be paid to drafted men annually. vernor.

The Senate then retired, and the question recurred on the assolution with reference to the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. McGLELLAN moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Federal Relations, but subsequently withdrew his motion, the question was postponed for the premen annually.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, the amendment of Mr. Sherman, as amended by Mr. Howard, was not agreed to as far as it relates to the commutation clause—ayes 23, nays 14. This leaves the \$300 clause, as n the present law.

Various amendments and modifications were made to he amendment of Mr. Wilson exempting clerky men and sent.
Mr. SMITH. of Philadelphia, offered a resolution, that the use of the hall of the House be given this evening to Brigadler General Gantt, of Arkunsas, to give a Agreed to. arms, and allowing them when drafted to serve in hospitals or have commutation.

A long debate ensued on this clause.

Mr. CONNESS was opposed to this amendment, though he had many constituents of this class. The exemptions nuder this clause would be more numerous than Senators took eccasion to think. The Unitarians might claim exemption because the immortal Channing had written the profoundest essay ever written illustrating the horrors of war. His regard of the Guakers was equal to that of any other Senator, but in this war he would take issue with Senators upon the question of exempting them if they refused to pay commutation money. It is a Quakers was They have claimed that alayery was the curse of the earth, a barbarous institution in the world, and this aggression aga nat the institution has been the object of their fostering care for two hundred years. Nominations for State Treasurer. motion of Mr. KERNS. of Philade:phia, the proceeded to make nominations for State Trea Mr. KERNS nominated W. P. Hamm.
Mr. GOCHRAM nominated H. D. Moore.
Mr. GOCHRAM nominated H. D. Moore.
Mr. GENERY nominated B. Rush Bradford.
Mr. OLMSTEAD nominated Issac Benson.
Mr. PRICE nominated D. K. Ross.
Mr. SLACK nominated A. R. Gross.
On motion, nominated a. H. Gross.
On motion, nominated a. H. Gross.
The committee on referring portions of the Governor message to their appropriate committees, made a report

Standing Committees of the House. Standing Committees of the House.

Ways and Means—Messra. Bigham, Henry, Brown.
teed, Midurtie, Smith (Cheater), Cochran (Philadelhits), Watson, Coleman, Orwig. Pershing, Barger,
lakes, Ecoheld. and Jackson
Judiciary System (General)—Messra Brown, Olmtead, Smith (Chester), Hemurtrie, Cochran (Philadelhits), Guernaey, Negley, Price, Orwig, Barnett, Perhing, Barger, Sharpe, Hakes, and Searight.

Locales and Escheuts—Mesers. Guerneey, Negley,
Wells, Herron, Bigham, Brown, Smith (Chester), Sharpe,
Mess, Ecaright, Barnett, Price, and Cochran (Philadelphila). Mr. SAULISURY, of Delaware, asked if he understood the Senator to say that this is a war for the abolition of slavery.

Mr. COMNESS new the Senator from Delaware wend be brought into this debate. He would find out what his opinions were at another and more appropriate time, on the subject But, as the Senator was pro-slavery be desired. In bounderstand that he was at is lavery to define the bounderstand that he was at is lavered forces against the russ a Guaser war. A war of south undertook this war to rear up a negro empire, upon the proposition that slaver upon the proposition that slaver upon the proposition that slaver upon the proposition was to tear down our dovernment, and rear up their slave breeding aristocraft and the subject of the proposition was to tear down our dovernment, and rear up their doctrine, and say they shall neither build up their edicise or tear down this Government of freedom, established by our forefathers. A citizen, whether Jew or Gentile, Quaker or Catholic, be he what he may, cannot perform a higher duty than to go to the field and fight his country's battles for the preservation of human liberty. There is a means prepared for exemption, and he was opposed to this exemption for conscience sake. He believed the safest and purset way to heaven was to strike a rebel wherever you could meet him. [Applause.] is opinions were at another and more appropriate ime, on the subject But, as the Senator was pro-slared he should be a subject But, as the Senator was pro-slared he should be subject by the desired him to understand that he was an islavely on the subject but this was a Guaker war. A war of society in the special but this war to rear up a negro empire, and the proposition was to rear up a negro empire, and the proposition was to rear up a negro empire, and the proposition was to ear down our Government of the wastlence of society. A part of this was comptioned the receipt their doctrine, and say they shall neither build up their edified and subject of freedom, established by our forestathers. A ct. can, the may, cannot perform a higher duty than to go to the field and fight his comption, and he was no stating of the safest and purset way to heaven was to atthick as meaning the safest and purset way to heaven was to atthick as a means prepared for exception, and he was a considered and passed several minor an emprison and the wastle as a means prepared for exception, and he was a considered and passed several minor an emprison and the wastle as a means prepared for exception, and he wastle as a means prepared for exception, and he wastle as means prepared for exception, and he wastle as a means prepared for exception, and he wastle as a means prepared for exception, and he wastle as a means prepared for exception, and he wastle as a means prepared for exception, and he wastle as a means prepared for exception, and he wastle as a means prepared for exception, and he wastle as a means prepared for exception. The means of the mean and the wastle and present wastle and the mean and the wastle a

ton, Bolicau. Coleman, Berren, Kerns (Schrylelit, Alexander (Centre). Chambers, Kelly. Boyer, Laber, Slack, Smith (Lanc-ster), and Guernsey. Clatman, Messres McMurtic, Cochran (Srie), Birnatt, Clatman, Messres McMurtic, Cochran (Srie), Birnatt, Billingfelt, Cechran (Philadelphia). Kelser, Krity, Billingfelt, Cechran (Philadelphia). Kelser, Krity, Myers, Alexander (Centre). Nelson, Boyer, McManus, O'Barra, McClellan, and Purdy. City Pas-enger Rathroads—Messres. Smith (Philadelphia). Depiston, Loe, Foster, Miller, Watt, Stack, Quigley, Rex. Tackson, Hopkins, Gilbs, McMenus, Kern, Chiladelphia, and Pancosat.

Mines and Microtis—Messre, Koones, Pancosat.

Mines and Microtis—Messres, Koones, Pancosat.

Mines and Microtis—Messres, Koones, Pancosat.

Training—Messres. Haslitt, Henry, Burgwin, Orwig, Despite, Bullaings—Messres, Balsbach, Watsom, and Noyes.

Noyes, Countes and County Seate—Messis, Alleran. Public Buildings-Mesers. Balebash, Watsom, and Noyes.

Noyes.

Noyes.

Nowes.

Nowes.

Nomes. Starberger, White. Maeyer, Quigley, Robin esp. Purdy. Kerns (Schuylkill) Huston, and Koyes.

Divorces-Mesers. Burgwin, Deniston, Quigley, Seck.

Ellis, Graber, Long, Wells, Snithlin, Bowmaa (Lancater), M'Glellan, O Hara, and Windle.

Library-Mesers. Negley, Herron, Miller, Lee, Horton, and Alexander (Clarion.).

Railroads-Mesers. Coleman, Smith (Philadelphila), Regley, Kerns, Burgwin, Shiphin. Glass, Brown.

Balebach, Stanberger, Pershing, Wimley, Hopkins, Adjourned,

what little Union feeling there is left in the South. Confiscation could not be made effective under the Constitution, for all that could be obtained under the Constitution, for all that could be obtained under the Constitution would be included the constitution with the constitution was sought to be made het ween the sections of the original country, or there was some beat reason contervise there would not be so much be of the measure of revenes. The guilty had afready been reached, and now the innocent, even children unborn, were to be affected by the legislation proposed. He argued the Constitutional question, contending that the Constitution and all the commensators were agreed that the forfeiture of an extate could be limited only to the lifetime of the off-uder.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penneylvynia, inquired whether, if sentence of death could be pronounced on traitors, Congress could not prescribe another punishment, namely, the total forfeiture of estates.

Mr. QOX replied that he referred the gentleman to President Lincoln's views, which regarded forfeiture entire as unconstitutional.

Lianguter by several gentlemen, on the Republican

nettre as unconstitutional.

Interest a unconstitutional gentlemen on the Republican lede, and exclamations of "oh. ho!"]

Mr. COX remarked—I regard the man as a traitor and Secessionist who, does not stand by the Administration

The Housestook up the Senate's joint resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the conduct of the war. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Disposition of Commutation Money.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution, providing that all money paid by drafted percons shall be paid into the Treasury and drawn ont on requisition, as are other public moneye, for the payment of the expenses of drafting and the procuration of substitutes, for which purposes the money, when so paid in, is hereby appropriated.

Increase of Internal Revenue.

the tribute research to the total of the terminate trained and be manufactured article. They desired to deliberate also on rick oil. In reply to a question asked by Mr. Brooks, he said be said the amount of revenue expected to be derived from the whisky tax was twenty five millions of dollars next year, and some said even thirty-five millions of dollars next year, and some said even thirty-five millions. Mr. BROOKS suggested that the bill was retroactive, and therefore, should not be acted upon instity, it being of much interest. By increasing the tax on whisky was it not probable that imageling would be stimulated over the Canada and provincial frontiers?

Mr. STEVENS replied that men would drink whisky whatever it cost.

Mr. BEOOKS, of New York, said that whisky was not used for drinking alone, but entered largely into manufactures. Alcohol under this bill would be taxed at least one dollar and twenty cents. The manufacturers, therefore, ought to see this bill in full, and have time to communicate with Congress before final action was taked upon it. There was an article in England called "methgladed spirits," which, evering largely only into manufactures, was purposely made duty free in order to enable England to compete with other countries; but by this bill no such article could be manufactured. Mr. Extensi sum enable see the effect of the fax on poirts, and among them Fernando Wood, who said that be intended to offer an amendment, so that the saides shall fall unon all, including those who had gained an advaninge by ascertaining in advance what was the recommendation of the Treasury Department. No further action was taken on the bill.

ommendation of the Treasury Department No further action was taken on the bill. The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by Speaker P. Penny. Mr. NICHOLS presented a petition praying that some provision be made for old and faithful public school teachers.

The Inauguration of the Governor Opposed

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1864.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

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The condition of the money market is not much changed, the supply continuing amply sufficient to meat all demands. Good paper is readily done at 6 per cent; call loans at 6, and collateral loans at 7, are the ruling rates. Gold was very animated to day, and sold up to 163%@155, closing strong Government securities are stready, and in fair dema d.

The stock market continues in a state of excitement, and the state of t The stock market continues in a state of excitement, and prices, notwithstanding an extensive disposition to realize, are still tending upward. Cutawissa again took the lead, the preferred selling up to 40, closing at 33%, and the common up to 18%, an advance of 21. North Penalylvapia closed at 23; Elmira preferred at 50; Norristown at 65%; Reading advanced from 65%, at the close of yeaterday, to 58%, closing at 63%; Camden and Amboy sold at 185; Philade; phia and Erie at 34; Pennsylvania at 70%; 49 bid for Little Schuylkill; Archesteet closed at 32. The lower-priced funcies are coming into more favor. New Greek sold largely at 1%, an advance; Fulion at 4%; Big Mountaia at 6; New York and Middle Coal at 4%; Big Mountaia at 6; New York and Middle Coal at 4%; Union Canal advanced %; Succanhanna fell off %; 4%; Big Mountain at 6; New York and Middle Coal at 6½; Union Canal advanced %; Suequehanna fell off ½; Duion sixes sold at 27; Suequehanna sixes at 63½; Union preferred at 6½; Lehigh Zinceold at 50.

Sixes, 1881, sold at 105: 106 bid for seven thirties; the five-twenties sold at 101½; old city sixes sold at 100%; the new at 104; Philadelphia and Sunbury sevens sold at 166½; Cincinnais isixes at par: Long leland sevens at 101; North Penn's sixes at 94; Beading and Penn's mort-

stand exclamations of "oh. ho!")

Mr. (OX cemarkod—I regard the man as a traitor and Secessionist who does not stand by the Administration on that point. [Lingsher.]

Mr. tTEVENS—I don't understand the gentleman as giving his own opinion, but that of President Lincoln.

Mr. COX replied that he had been giving Judge Story's as well as President Lincoln's views, but the gentleman on the other side would overrule the latter. He was for adhering to the Censtitution, and youtshing treason under it. His opposition to the Administration was based only on its disregard or infraction of the Constitution.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, asked whether the gentleman would purish traitors?

Mr. COX replied he would punish them according to the Constitution, and in all modes therein pointed out.

Mr. ORTH asked whother the gentleman would inflet the death hensity?

Mir. COX replied he would punish the innocent for the cultivation of the constitution, and in all modes therein pointed out.

Mr. ORTH asked whother the gentleman would inflet the death hensity?

Mir. COX replied he would punish the innocent for the cultivation of their parcuts?

Mr. COX the full of their parcuts?

Mr. COX the full of their parcuts?

Mr. COX the constitution are assained the bill.

Mr. COX the would not sugained the bill.

Mr. GARFIELD was sorry this debate had taken a partisan turn. Persons were punished, in the civil sand cilminal courts, by taking away their property irrespective of the children of the guilty, and did the gentleman propose to make an exception for the crime of treason, so that the children of the guilty, and did the gentleman propose to make an exception for the crime of treason, so that the children of the guilty, and did the gentleman propose to make an exception for the crime of treason, so that the children of the spirit of the continuing of the spirit of the point of the crime of the case, and spirit of the formal states had placed the administration for proposition the Continuing proposition of the formal crime and some of the fri gsges are steady. The market closed firm. Diexel & Co. quote: Drexel & Co. quote:
U. S. bonds 1861.
Certificates of Indebtedness, new ...
Certificates of Indebtedness, old.
U. S. 73-10 Notes,
Quartermasters Vouchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness... Starling Exchange Increase of Internal Revenue.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, to increase the internal revenue and for other purposes.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment, so that the provise shall read that "all spirits eistilled since the Elet of August, 1862, on hand for sale, or removed" for consumption or sale, upon which the duties have been paid or collected, and upon which no returns have been made, (whether distilled prior to the date of this act or not.) shall be subject to the rates of January, 1864.

Mr. BROUKS, of New York, desired to know whather the gentl-man intended to report a general taz bill, and why be had in the pending bill-proposed to increase the tax only on-pirits and cutton?

Mr. STEVENS replied, that these two articles are being largely manufactured, and the legislation now proposed would enable the manufacturers to govern themselves accordingly. The Committee of Ways and Means found greater difficulties as to tobacco it being undetermined whether to levy the tax on the leaf or to modify the tax on he manufactured article. They desired to deliberate also on rock oil.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. Brooks, he said

34 South Third street, second story : P. M... P. M... P. M... The following shows the amount of coal transport over the Lebigh Valley Bailroad for the week endi-January 9, 1864, and previous since December 1, 199 compared with same time last year: mines. Coleraine
Coleraine
Beaver Meadow
New York and Lehigh
N. Spring Mountain Buck Mountain...... M. Coal..... Lebigh Coal and Nav. Other Shippers..... 3,592 03

Decrease11,486 09 40,705 15 52,2 5 64 The Merchants' Insurance Co., New York, have da. The Merchants' Insurance Co., New York, have delicited a dividend of 10 per cent

Peterson's Detector for January 15th is out with a list in New of 43 new counterfeits, and a long line of valuable finantial matter. At this rate, Peterson's Detector exposes about 460 counterfeit and spurious notes per year. The monthly statement of the banks of Massachusetis, not including those in the city of Boston, exhibited that The above statements compare with those of the corresponding period in 1862 and 1863, as follows:

Jan. 9, 1963. \$54,984,404 1,721,102 12,813,429 21,316,865 Jan. 4, 1862. 45,506,096 1,815,363 8,446,260 12,788,603 The Eric Reliway Company have declared a half yearly dividend on the common stock of four per cent. free of Government tax, and a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the preferred stock, both payable on the let of February. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday next, and be reopened on the 2d of February. The earnings for the month of December, 1883, ort the gross earnings of the year as follows:

The linearguration of the Governor Opposed.
The Clerk of the House being introduced, presented two extracts from the journal, one requesting the return of a bill in the hands of the Governor, the other making provision for the inauguration of Governor Curtin.
The first extract was voted down.
Mr. STEIN moved to postpone the second for the present, which was not agreed to -yeas 16, nays 16.
The question recurring on the Senate's concurrence, it was not agreed to -yeas 16, nays 16.
Mr. KISSEV offered a resolution that J. L. Braham be declared Speaker, pro tem., until Wednesday next, in order to carry out the provisions of the Constitution in regard to the election of a State Treasurer and the insurvation of the Governor. Not agreed to -yeas 16, 1838 315.

1. LOWRY moved that the Senate proceed to the half as House at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of opening counting the votes cast for Governor 22 the last electronic of Mr CONNELL, the Senate took a recess 12 flower burden by the senate took a recess 12 flower burden by the senate took a recess 12 flower burden by the senate took a recess 12 flower burden burden by the senate took a recess 12 flower burden On motion of Mr CONNELL, the Senate took a recess until five minutes before 12 o'clock.

On reassembling Mr. NICHOLS offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the House to make arrangements for the Iganguration of the Governor. Not agreed to.

agreed to.

The Vote for Governor Counted.

On the return of the Senators, Mr. Johnston, Teller on behalf of the Senate, reported that Andrew G. Curtin had two hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred and six votes, and George W. Woodward two hundred and fifty-four thousand one hundred and seventy one votes.
Mr. BEARISLEY moved that the fenate proceed to a further ballot for Speaker. Not agreed to—yeas 12, nays The Tonnage Tax.

Mr. GRAHAM offered a resolution that the Speaker be authorized to appoint a committee to prepare a bill for the repeal of the commutation of the tonnage tax. Not agreed—yeas 10, nays 14.

Mr. LAMBERTON moved the Senate proceed to another ballot for Speaker. Not agreed to—yeas 12, nays 12.

Mr. CONNELL moved that the Senate adjurn to meet at 10 o'clock on Monday. Not agreed to—yeas 8, nays 18. iarlem Preferred..... eading 1162 tichigan Central 130% lehigan Southern 58 lehigan Southern 125 linois Cen. Serip. 122/4 tisbung 110 On motion ot Mr. KINSEY, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. HOUSE.

The Hones met at 11 o'clock A. M.

Peth lons.

Mr. MISSIMED presented a petition of the Grand Inquest of Berks county, praying for an alteration in the law regarding the sale of liquor on Sunday and to mi-Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 14 Reported by S. K. SLAYMAKER, Philad FIRST BOARDS. more
Mr. MISNER. One of the citizens of Lehigh county,
asking for an increase of the capital stock and extension
of the charter of the Allentown Bank.
Mr. BARGER. One of the citizens of Philadelphia, of
similar import. Also, a petition of the citizens of the
same city, praying for the relief of old and infirm school
teacher. eacher.
Mr. O'HARRA One of similar import.
Mr. MoMURTRIE offered a resolution that a committee
five be appointed to request the Senate to meet the
flouse in the Hall of the House, at 120 clock this day, to
pen and count the returns of the late election for Goverlor, which was agreed to, and Messrs, McMurtrie and
kobinson appointed the committee. ichinson appointed the committee.

Military Tactics in Public Schools.

Mr. GLASS offered a resolution that the Committee on Education be authorized to inquire into the expediency of introducing the study of military tactics into the higher departments of the public schools. Agreed to.

h paid to N h returned n 1860 Mr. V FR COMPAR a nl 1006 BETWEEN BOARDS ed only \$2,5 tit, but appr E SECURITY nphiet. Thi entionally) b will be glad

CLOSING PRICES-FIRM. VIBIT THE IESTNUT 6 IVERSABLE-I GREAT RED Ladies' | Morris Circonsol. | 60 | Do bonds. | 70 | Do bonds. | 7 in anticipati STEWART'S I

7-a fresh sup TROSE WISH ill find it to t

noster). Sumberger, Balsbach, Bowman (Lancaster).

But the Poster, Hakes, Guigley, Rex. Wimley, Walsh,
Apriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Read, Keiser, Koonee, Wimdie, Marsh. Ellite, Walsh, Hoover,
recholed, Long, Weaver, Spangler, Shimer, Roolnson,
and Riddle.

Return Kilne, Marsh, Horton, Burgwin, Hill, Pershing,
Bowman (Lancaster), Jackson, Pation, Stanberger, and
Herron
Accounts—Messrs. Cochran (Erie). Einier, Hargnatt,
d. Kiler, Marsh, Musselman White, Husbon, and Riddle,
i. Spanjer.

Judiciary System (Local)—Messrs. Cochran (Philai. Spanjer.

Judiciary System (Local)—Messrs. Cochran (PhilaRarnett, Clumstead, M. Murtile, Fershing, Barger, Sharpe,

Judiciary System (Local)—Messrs. Cochran (PhilaRarnett, Clumstead, M. Murtile, Fershing, Barger, Sharpe,

Pensions and Graduities—Messrs Posier, Haalitt, Ben
Top Pensions and Graduities—Messrs Posier, Haalitt, Ben
Top Pensions and Graduities—Messrs Posier, Haalitt, Ben
Halls, Missimer, Pancosat, Reif, Shimer, and shimer, Pancosat, Reif, Shimer, An