documents, a copy of which was enclosed to Minister Dayton: documents, a copy of which was enclosed to Minister Dayton:

Executive Mansion, November 10, 1933.

In sessideration of peculiar circumstances, and pursuant to the comity presumed to be due to friendly Powers, any tobacto in the United States belouging to the Governments either of France, Austria, or any other State with which this country is at peace, and which tobacco was purchased and paid for by such Government prior to the fourth day of March. 181, may be exported from any port of the United States, under the supervision and upon the responsibility of the nary officers of such Governments, and is carformity to each nagotiations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State of the United States, and not otherwise.

BEGRETARY SEWARD TO MAJOR GENERAL BANKS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BANKS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1863.

GENERAL: I have recipied and submitted to the Fresion jour three despetches, of the 6th. 7th, and 9th respectively. I have great pleasure in congrammating you upon your successful landing and compation upon the 8to Grande, which is all the more gratifying because it was effected at a moment of sparantly critical line rest in the natified cause. You have already found that the confusion resulting firm civil strice and foreign war in Mexico, offers seductions for military exterprise. I have, therefore, to inform you of the exact condition of our relations towards that republic.

At the present time we are on terms of amity and friendship, and maintaining diplomator relations with the republic of Mexico. We regard that country as the theatre of a foreign war, minused with civil strife, in this con flict we take no part; and, out the contrary, we practise absolute non-intervention and non-interference. Jeros Name of the redulations, and the contractions of the contractions of the contraction of t

Major General N. P. BANKS. MR. SEWARD TO MR. CORWIN. [No. 88.]

MR. SEWARD TO MR. CORWIN. [No. 88.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON Dec. 23, 1883.
SIR: Your deepatch of October 25.h. No. 47, has been received and rubmitted to the President, and you will accept his grateful schowledgments for the very interesting information and indicious observations which it contains concerning the present condition of Mexico. In reply to an inquiry contained in your despatch. I have to inform you that, in the abrece of forther instrictions from this department, you will be appeared to remain in the same relations as now towards the Government of the United States of Mexico. If for any cause your residence, in the city of Mexico shall become intolerable or seriously inconvenienced, you will be at liberty to resort to any their part of the country, or to return to the United States. No contingency is row articipated in which you will be expected to address yourself to any other Government than the one to which you are accredited.

I give you for your information a copy of an instruction that has been, given to Major General Banks since his occupation of Brownsville in Texas.

GENERAL REMARKS.

GENERAL REMARKS. The entire correspondence covers 1,300 pages, a com-paratively few points having been condensed from the generally interesting pages and embodied in the above.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864.

We can take no notice of snonymous commu-43-Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it wil

THE GOVERNOR. When Mr. WM. B. REED and his friends were kind enough to assure us that the interests of Pennsylvania were identical with those of the South, there was one man of many who did not believe them. When Mr. REED and his friends advised Pennsylvania to unite with the Southern Confederacy, there was one man who was very sure she should not. When Mr. REED and his friends, in their admiration for that "stern statesman," JEFFERSON DAVIS, did all they could to carry out his aims, there was one man who baffled them. Wherever they stood, he was in their way. He answered all their disloyal arguments with loyal actions; he never condescended to reply with mere words. He became very obnoxious to persussion, or threats, or pretences, could they move him an inch. They found that they could do nothing with Pennsylvania while Andrew G. Curtin was her Governor, and, as a last resort, they resolved to remove him. The October elections came. and they put their shoulders to the mountain and tugged hard to overthrow it. But, greatly to the mortification of these gentlemen, they discovered that Andrew G. Curtin was so thoroughly identified with the loyalty of the State, that to destroy one they must destroy the other. Never was there a canvass in which greater efforts were made to defeat a man, than in that of last fall. The attack upon loyal principles was almost secondary to the fierce onslaught upon the candidate who embodied them. The enmity to Governor Curtin seemed to eclipse the enmity to the Government and the war. The opposition made the issue a personal one; its cry was louder against our leader than our cause, and as the campaign grew warmer. it was almost resolved into the simple question-shall ANDREW G. CURTIN be reelected? A higher compliment was never paid to any public man. It proved him to faith in the continuance of peace. At be a man whose own character was feared by the disloyal leaders, who was personally regarded as their most dangerous foe. They

The personal opposition to Governor CURTIN increased his personal popularity. For every new foe he gained two new friends. The enthusiasm awakened by the attack upon a man endeared to honest men of all parties by his unselfish and noble course, swept through the State, and paralyzed slander and sophistry. The history of the campaign in Pennsylvania is one earnest eulogy of the Union candidate, as well as a perfect yindication of the Union principles. The mere name of ANDREW G. CURTIN made friends for the cause, because it was a name honored in the army, and beloved in every Pennsylvania household whence a soldier had gone forth. Union speakers found that his popularity was stronger than his best friends had thought. The Governor stood face to facewith the people of his State, told them what he believed and what he wanted to do, and never once evaded the plain question. His progress through the State was a succession of triumphs. His opponents discovered too late that they had made a fatal mistake in attacking him, and that they would have done better to have praised him. The unscrupulous, unjust denunciation of a man who had done so much for his State and country excited the indignation of the people, and Governor Curren only wanted the soldiers' vote to have been elected by fifty

knew that while he remained the leader of

the State, it would be utterly impossible to

influence the people. Their argument was

simple: "We must first destroy the con-

fidence of the people in their Governor; we

shall then be able to destroy their faith in

his principles." How did the plan succeed?

Yesterday Andrew G. Currin was reinaugurated the Governor of Pennsylvania, and when he took the oath of office every man knew that he would keep, not merely its letter, but its spirit. The trust in his coming administration securely rests upon This old King Cole and his fiddlers three the knowledge of his past fidelity and wisare in the same box. 'And all who side with them will share their fate in the opinion of dom. He has earned the confidence of the people by what he has done in their behalf. His administration has fully expressed the unalterable loyalty of the State, and kept Penusylvania foremost in devotion to the the achievement of two young gentlemen Union. He has cared for all her interests, has economized her revenue, and developed her resources, and, in his last message, has marked out a course of legislation which, if justly carried out, will not fail to increase her prosperity. Governor at the beginning of the rebellion, he will be Governor when it is ended; and the near national triumph will be greatly due, not only to his past labors, but to his upright and intelligent devotion to the great work which lies before him. We urged these truths in the excitement of the most important campaign Pennsylvania has ever known; we repeat them after the sober reflection, and with the bene-

fit of the experience of months. THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE, pub. is not confined to Richmond, although it lished on another page, will show the country in what a noble spirit of firmness and the Southern Confederacy, Unionism and conciliation Mr. Seward has conducted its rumors of Unionism are extending. Brage foreign affairs. Without ever yielding a is being deserted by great numbers, and the principle, he has omitted no opportunity of entire army is disaffected. Refugees state averting difficulties by fair concessions or that the people in hundreds of places are honest appeals to justice. His instructions | ready to accept Lincoln and avail themto our ministers are based upon a sound in. | selves of the Amnesty Proclamation. This ternational policy, and expressed in lan- proclamation would be to all who choose guage remarkable for clearness and vigor. to accept it what the Emancipation The publication of this correspondence not Proclamation will be to those for only shows the dangers which have menaced whose benefit it is intended. Both offer us, but the ability which has removed a freedom, which, whether they are recogthera.

The ability which has removed a freedom, which, which, which, which there is recogthera.

Thera.

The ability which has removed a freedom, which, which,

over the people, to whose consideration they The unsettled state of affairs in Europe are respectively addressed. There are some continues to justify the doubt as to the minds so constituted that they are naturally continuance, for any lengthened period, of despondent, and view everything through that general peace which, upon a secure a rainy day atmosphere. They fret about basis, would relieve the nations by allowing the war, and bewail its protraction. Such their war-establishments, as well as their taxconstitutions are happily like angels' visits. ation, to be greatly reduced. The necessity There is a sort of despondency too, which is entirely make believe, and meretricious, of maintaining a large force, to be employed for defence or offence, as circumstances may and which has its offspring in malignity. require, greatly augments the burthens of This we can afford to say nothing more all European nations. There is England, about, for those poisoned arrows never hit for example. Take her annual revenue at now. Of all nations in the world, we have seventy two millions sterling, (\$360,000,least cause to be despondent. Our history 000), and examine how it is disposed of. is a circular rainbow, in which the glaring Over twenty-six millions sterling went to colors of desire are forever becoming harmonized and blended with the softer tones pay the interest on the National Debt, which is over eight hundred millions sterling, of expectation. (\$4,000,000,000.) contracted almost entirely

The European Crisis.

for wars undertaken to suppress liberty abroad or stave off reform at home, and,

deducting this item, which COBBETT

shrewdly called the Dead Weight, there re-

mains, for the general expenditure of England, some forty-six millions sterling. Out of

this, the Military and Naval Expenditure,

not including about one million sterling

for the cost of fortifications, amounts to twenty-eight and a half millions sterling

per annum, leaving only seventeen and a

half millions sterling for every other na-

tional outlay. To sum up:-Annual re-

venue, £72,000,000, interest of national debt

deducted, leaves £46,000,000 for all other

purposes. But of this, £28,500,000 for army

and navy, which leaves £17,500,000 for

every other outlay. This, be it noted, at a time when the policy of England is so em-

phatically pacific that her neighbors and

rivals have got the idea that, if she was

smitten on one cheek, she would turn the

other to the striker, rather than be at the

to 757,725 infantry and 143,238 cavalry-

making a pretty total of 900,968 armed men.

Much the same proportion exists among

Austria, Prussia, and other leading powers.

And were there any assurance that peace

would continue, a large amount of the

present cost might be reduced. Mr. COBDEN

and Mr. BRIGHT have been arguing, for the

last ten years, that the military expenses of

England are excessive, during the time of

peace. They contrast the outlay of £28,-

500,000 for the army and navy, under PAL-

MERSTON'S rule, in 1863, with £14,000,000

disbursed under the same head, in 1830,

when Wellington was Prime Minister,

and they naturally declare that they do not see any just reason why the amount should

The doubt whether peace can be main-

tained in Europe induces precautionary ex-

penses among the nations, for, if the blow

should be struck, it will not answer to be

unprepared. Therefore, France, Austria,

and Prussia are in the money market, each

asking for a loan, and Russia not seeking

for it, out of pride, and Italy holding back

because it doubts whether the needful would

be forthcoming upon any but the most usu-

rious terms, the fact unfortunately being

that Italian finance is in a very uncertain

Rome in 1864. There is a chance of the

establishment of a new ruler in Prussia, if

the present king does not mend his ways.

The contest still wages between Russia and

Poland, not one among all the European

sovereigns daring to venture on more than a

remonstrance, to which the Czar pays no

attention. France is discontented with the

Mexican campaign. United Germany de-

mands that the new King of Denmark shall

surrender Schleswig-Holstein, constituting

one third of his whole territory to Prince

AUGUSTINBERG, who claims, by virtue of

the Saligne law, and the European Powers,

including France, England, Austria, and

Prussia,) who signed the treaty of 1852, by

which the whole of Denmark, as it then

stood, was ultimately placed under the new

monarch, now refuse to maintain him in the

possession which said treaty assured to him.

Such is the condition of Europe. The cloud

lowers over it. The fact that at our latest

dates the quotation of Consols, in the London

money market, was only 91 per centum.

for cash, whereas it was 93 a few weeks

ago, has a terrible significance. It means

that public opininion in England has little

one period, in the present century, when

gloomy apprehensions filled the minds of

the British, Consols were as low as $47\frac{1}{2}$,

for every £100 in the three per cents,

at another time, when peace was unthreat-

ened, and trade and commerce were un-

usually prosperous, the price was 101, or

one above par. The present decline is omi-

nous. The immediate distrust is as to the

attitude of Germany in the Holstein diffi-

culty. The Danish King's resistance will

precipitate war, and, on the other hand, it

seems hard that he should have a large por-

It is again asserted that MAXIMILIAN of

Austria will certainly accept the crown of

Mexico, and hopes to arrive in his new Em-

pire early in March. Also, that capitalists

the simple guarantee of his accession to the

throne." What force is to maintain him on

the throne? Not Austrian, it is certain. If

French, whence the payment to be made to

Mr. Davis and Posterity.

While facts and figures continue to bear

us out, we shall never grow tired of repeat-

ing that the Confederacy is tottering into

nothingness. It is like a piece of burnt pa-

per, which will soon crumble away into im-

palpability. Its reputation is being scorch-

ed up in the indignation of the very people who were deluded into helping to rear it.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is the first and last Presi-

dent of the Southern Confederacy. He is a

member of church, and the Pope has prayed

for him. He is particularly pious and invo-

catory on such occasions as the Fourth of

July and Washington's Birthday. He is

especially fond of fasting and prayer, though

it is possible he monopolizes the latter, the

people compulsorily practicing the former,

But all his piety and all his convictions of

being in the right have not yet set him in

the right place. JEFF DAVIS and his

comates are on the high road to destruction.

posterity, to whatever different levels the

tenor of the present time may seem to con-

sign them. Like the verse which celebrates

who went to church "because they had a

"Josiah sat in the gallery,

Tobias sat—there, too"-

the metre in which posterity will celebrate

There is no doubt that Richmond is one

of the hotbeds of demoralization. It is the

great Morgue into which the dead body

of Rebellion will some day be carried, and

recognize the suicide, take him away, and

bury him decently. But the demoralization

whether they like it or not.

overwhelm him with offers of money on

tion of his Kingdom wrested from him.

GARIBALDI talks of annexing

now be double what it was in 1830.

trouble and cost of retaliation.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19. Confirmations by the Senate. The Senate to-day confirmed the following non nations of President Lincoln:
Lewis C. Gunn, of California, to be collector o

customs of the district of Puget's Sound in Wash ington Territory.
CHARLES JAMES collector of customs for the district of San Francisco.
SEBASTIAN S. MARBLE collector of customs for SERASTIAN S. MARBLE concept of customs for the district of Waldoboro, Maine. Wm. G. Woodhouse surveyor of customs for the port of Havre de Grace, Maryland. H. M. MULLER appraiser of merchandise for the port of San Francisco.
Charles G. Parsons, of Maine, consul for the

Island of Trinidad. ISBABL WASHBURNE, Jr., collector of customs for the districts of Portland and Falmouth, Maine.

HENRY M. HORNESSY and JAMES W. DENNIS
third lieutenants in the revenue-outter service.

Munificent Gift. Two members of the firm of JAY COOKE & Co., in

his city, have given twenty-five hundred dollars to he Newsboys' Home,

Proposals invited by the Postmaster

The Postmaster General has invited proposals to If the pacific policy of England be thus reduce the running time four days from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for the conveysme of the letter mail costly, (only \$142,500,000 for not being left only, as well as for the carrying of the entire mail, wholly defenceless,) one can readily ima-Secretary Seward and the British Governgine what must be the outlay, on the same ment-Responsibility of England. Secretary SEWARD, in a letter to Minister ADAMS, grounds, of other countries, her neighbors. Her whole army—employed at home, in the 6th of October last, as appears from the colonies, and in India-is only 220,000, of published diplomatic correspondence, says the Uni-ted States do insist and must continue to insist that all arms of the service; while the peace the British Government is justly responsible for the damage which the peaceful, law-abiding citizens of the United States have sustained by the depredations of the Alabama, that vessel having been built establishment of France, infantry and cavalry, consists of 490,550 men, which may be legally raised, in the event of war, and fitted out in British waters. The Secretary of State cannot therefore instruct Mr. Adams to re-

frain from pressing the claims which he now has in Senator Morgan's Bill. The bill of Senator Morgan, of New York, pre-ented to day, to facilitate proceedings in admiralty and other judicial proceedings in the port of New ork, contemplates the separation of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond counties, to constitute a separate district, to be called the Eastern district of New York. The effect of the bill is not to impair the local, territorial, or other jurisdiction of the Circuit Court for the Northern district of New York, and appeals and writs of error may be taken from the Eastern to the court for the Southern district of New York. The Eastern district is to have concurrent jurisdiction with the Southern District Court over the waters within the counties above specified, and

The Naval Bill. The naval bill, as reported to-day from the Committee on Ways and Means, appropriates for the ordinary operations of the navy proper about \$97,000,000, in addition to the usual appropriations for the several bureaus of the Department, and for navy yards, docks, and miscellaneous expenditures. The pay of officers, seamen, and engineers requires \$19,423,000, and for construction and repairs \$20, 800,000; for armor-plated vessels, \$3,600,000; hemp 800,000; for armor-plated vessels, \$3,600,000; hemp and other materials, \$700,000; fuel, \$3,840,000; equipment, \$416,000; construction and repairs of machine-ry, \$28,312,000; surgeons' appliances and necessaries, \$8,800,000; navigation apparatus and supplies,

Mr. Wood's Bill. The bill introduced to day by Mr. F. Wood directs position.

What makes the cloud over Europe?

Kossuth is threatening in Hungary, and GARBALDI tables of announced by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money in the freasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Comptroller of the city of New York, or to his duly authorized agents, the cost, charges, and expenses properly incured by the cost, charges, and the cost, charges, and equipping troops employed in aiding to sup-press the present insurrection against the United States. The amount to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury. Tobacco.

> mittee on Ways and Means on tobacco, leaf and manufactured, are incorrect, as the Committee has Personal. a despatch this morning from Martinsburg, Va., asking a pass to some to Washington. She came through the lines from North Carolins yesterday. She has been ordered back to the place from which

The statement published of the action of the Com-

Arkansas. An Arkansas delegation is here urging the reco nition of that State as in the Union, with the right

of immediate representation in Congress.

THE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA BLACK TROOPS ENLISTED BY THE REBELS THREE COMPANIES OF NEGROES

UNDER GEN. FITZ LEE! HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION OF THE DE PARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, AT NEW CREEK, VIRGINIA, Jan. 13, 1864.—Captain: A soldier of ours (James A. Walker, Co. H, 2d Maryland Regiment), (James A. walker, Oo. II, 20 maryland negiment, who was captured in the attack upon the train at Moorfield and Allegheny Junction, on the 3d inst., by the enemy under Gen. Fitz Lee, escaped when near Brock's Gap, on the 5th inst., and reported to me this morning. He informs me that thirteen of the enemy were killed, and twenty wounded in the skirmish. He also states that there were present, under the command of General Fitz Lee, three companies of negro troops—cavalry, armed with carbines. They were not engaged in the attack, but stationed with

The guards, he reports, openly admitted to the prisoners that they were accompanied by negro sol-diers, stating, however, that the North had shown Respectfully,
JAS, A. MULLIGAN, Colonel. Captain S. Melvin, Assistant Adt. General, Department of West Virginia, Cumberland, Md. DOINGS OF FEDERAL SCOUTS IN NORTH-ERN VIRGINIA-EARLY'S HEADQUAR-TERS AT HARRISONBURG. New York, Jan. 19.—A special despatch to the Herald from Cumberland, Md., to-day, states that scouting parties sent out by General Kelley have returned, and that no advance of the rebels in that direction is indicated. Scouting parties sent out from General Averill's command encountered a

small force of the enemy out on a foraging expedition on the other side of Winchester. We took a few of the plunderers prisoners. This rebel band was sent out for the particula purpose of collecting cattle, and they had succeeded n securing a tolerably large number of these. We took the cattle away from them.

Major Cole, commander of the Maryland battalion county, not long since, was in Leesburg on Saturda Major Cole reports that he found no enemy ther nor any in the neighborhood.

Major Cole, in moving behind Leesburg, took a
few prisoners belonging to Moseby's and White's

Another scouting party, sent out from the neighborhood of Cumberland, and which passed throug Romney, and on the Grassy Lick road to Warder ville, discovered nothing more formidable or unwel General Early is represented to have his head Impoden's, white's, and trimines eaverly one mands are in that neighborhood.

They are constantly sending out foraging, horsestealing, bedelothes collecting, and cattlegathering parties. Whenever one of the petty-consideration parties happen to be discovered hovering on the out skirts of our lines stories come in of a rebel ad vance, and this is why so many unfounded report are not unfrequently put in circulation.

A Serious Advance in North Carolina Ap prehended by the Hebels-Loss of Rebel Steamer, &c. FORTRESS MONROR, Jan, 17.—Died, at the Naval Hospital, in Portsmouth, Ya., on the 15th instant, Lieutenant Dodsworth, of the British frigate Gray-

FORTRESS MONROE.

The following vessels have passed the guardsh The following vessels have passed the guardship Young Rover, inward bound:

Steamers Virginia, Capt. Snyder, Washington to Fortress Monroe; Essort, Washington to Fortress Monroe; schooners Kate Merrill, Capt. Wake, Baltimore to New York; Edward C. Matt, Capt. Decker, Tangler Sound to New York; A. B. Augur, Capt. Knight, St. Marie's to New Haven; Lucy Drew, Capt. Wakefield, Pawtucket to Portland; Geo. S. Adams, Capt. Fish, Baltimore to New York; Rio Grande, Capt. Cooper, New York to Fortress Monroe; Horizon, Capt. Shelmore, Chincoteague to Fortress Monroe.

SAILED Jau. 16.—Schooner Bell Peck. Cantain the sayings and doings of JEFF DAVIS and his merry men, North and South, will assign them one common place, however the construction would seem to argue a distinc-

Fortress Monroe.

SAILED Jan. 16.—Schooner Bell Peck, Captain Gardner, Fortress Monroe to New York; schooner James House, Captain Baker. Fortress Monroe to Philadelphia; schooner Armstrong, Captain Driscoll, Fortress Monroe to New York; steamer Hudson, for New York; steamer Shetucket, for Washington. The ladies of Mobile are making socks from carwhere none but enemies will gather to pet ray A new paper has been started in Lynchburg, to be alled the "Weekly Register." The Richmond Sentinel, of the 8th instant, says:
"Yankee troops are being landed at Moorhead city,
N. C. We expect stirring times on the coast this

The Sentinel, of the 15th instant, says: "The Wilmington Journal says that the recent presence of General Butler in Newbern, and the concentration General Butler in Newbern, and the concentration of troops at that point, as well as at Washington and Beaufortharbor, leave little room to doubt that an advance of the most serious character is contemplated, and on the eve of execution by the enemy in North Carolina. The enemy may advance in the direction of Kinston and Goldsboro. No doubt the enemy are increasing their forces at Washington and Ply. mouth, and we may expect an attack on the railroad near Rocky Mount and Weldon.

The same paper says: "On Sunday plate the The same paper says: "On Sunday night the steamer Ranger, from Bermuda, with valuable Go-

was set on fire by her crew. The firing heard yesterday was probably over the Ranger. The above took place near Lockwood's, Folly Inlet. "The Adair met with an accident to her machinery while being chased by the blockaders, and after landing her passengers on the coast, her officers were ompelled to beach her."

The Montgomery Advertiser says: "Gen. Martin's

entire cavalry force attacked a superior force of the enemy at Tailoot's Station, and drove them back four miles, when they were reinforced, and drove Martin back with considerable loss. The enemy remain at Mossy creek, strongly entrenched. Our loss was dred and twenty."

TENNESSEE.

A RAID BY THE REBEL GEN. VANGE. His Pursuit and Capture by Colonel Palmer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The following despatches have been received at the Headquarters of the Arm In this city:

NASHVILLE, Jan. 17, 1864.

Major General Halleck, Commander-in-chief:

On the 14th inst., General Vance made a raid towards Tenisville, and captured a train of twenty-three wagons. He was promptly pursued by Col-Paimer, who recaptured the wagons, and took one ambulance loaded with medicines, 150 saddle horses, and 100 stand of arms. in this city : ambulance loaded with medicales, and 100 stand of arms.

General Vance, his assistant adjutant general, and his inspector general, are among the prisoners captured.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RALLERAD,
The Richmond papers of the 15th say: "The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad will be in running
order to Bristol, Va., in a few days." LONGSTREET'S WINTER QUARTERS. LONGSTREET'S WARTER QUARTERS,
The Richmond Enquirer says: "General Longstreet has gone into winter quarters at Morristown,
General Ransom is at Morrisburg."

MEXICO.

Advices Through Mexican Sources—Orizaba Captured by the Mexicans—French Abuse of Minister Corwin.

San Francisco, Jan. 19—The Mexicans of this city have advices from the city of Mexico up to December 24, Orizaba to December 22, and Guada to December 22, One also to Control to Island to January 6th.
Their accounts say that, on the 18th ult., General Dios attacked Orizaba, which was occupied by the French, and traitor Mexicans, and captured the city. and garrison by assault.

The traitors were taken prisoners, and all of them

as Orizaba commands the French communication with Vera Cruz.

The Franco-Mexican papers, published in the city of Mexico, abuse Minister Corwin on account of his supposed sympathy with the Juarez Govern-ment, and some of the Frenchmen and Mexicans had "charivaried" him. Guadalajara was occupied by the French on the 5th of January.

The Mexicans were making all possible efforts to resist the French in Cotima, Gen. Uragua having 12,000 men assembled on the road through which the

shot. This is considered an important achievement,

CALIFORNIA.

French army must pass.

The French Advancing in Force-Murder of an American Sailor by a United States Consul. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The steamer Golden City arrived at this port to-day, from Panama. Also, the ship Flying Eagle, from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Trade is generally quiet. Butter is firm, notwithstanding the large reccipts per yesterday's steamer.

A private letter from Maryville, Mexico, dated on the 11th inst., based on French authority, gives the following items from the interior:

The French army, fourteen thousand strong, was in Guadalajara, under General Bazaine, and another column, four thousand strong, under Drouey, was approaching the Mexican army near Zapotian, only twenty leagues from Colima.

The Mexicans intend to oppose them with only 7,000 men, under Genesrals Uraga and Jopia.

The letter also states that the United States Consul, Mr. Baker, at Marysville, kliled an American sailor, who had deserted from the United States steamer Saginaw, because the latter had refused to obey the Consul's order to take his place in the stocks prepared for his confinement. As the sailor was unafmed, the act is regarded as having been wholly unwarrantable. Mr. Baker has been arrested, oharged with murder in the first degree, and will probably be sent to San Francisco for trial by the American courts. His exequatur will be withdrawn. He claims, however, to have acted in self-defence.

[Mr. W. L. Baker, of Maryland, is United States the 11th inst., based on French authority, gives the

defence. [Mr. W. L. Baker, of Maryland, is United States Consul at Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, and the affair noted in this despatch probably occurred at that place.]

The Spaniards again Defeated by the In New York, Jan. 19.—The Turk's Island Standard of the 2d instant contains advices from the city of Domingo to Dec. 14th, and Puerto Plato to Dec.

The capture of Asua by the Spaniards, under Gandora, is confirmed, but the Standard states that although it has cost two months fighting and many ives, its possession is of no great importance to the or Santana's army, was captured on Dec. 9th by the Dominicans. Dominicans.

Twelve hundred Spaniards left St. Domingo Olty
on the 9th of December, to capture St. Christoble,
but they were harrassed terribly by Dominican guerillas, and on reaching a defile at the river Jain's were driven back "helter skelter" to the city, losing

ome 200 killed and wounded. preventing all land communication with the places Some 200 Spaniards, 300 rifles, 6,000 rounds of cartridges, and a field piece, had been captured by the Dominicans at Yabacca, which was Santana's supply depot. The Spaniards are strengthening the fortifications of St. Domingo by two redoubts. Santana is near Sanguind, and has been lately reinforced by 1,500 men; but as there are more than 700 men; but as the following the followi men in his camp he is unable to move his army forward. His position is critical, and it is feared that the Dominicians might inflict fatal injuries on him. Two more regiments have been ordered to be forwarded to St. Domingo.

A severe battle took place on the 20th, at Puerto Plata, in which the Spaniards were defeated with a loss of one hundred and fifty out of six hundred.

The Dominicians are represented as fighting with great gallantry in this encounter, in which they captured a cannon.

A rumor prevailed that Dominician privateers were cruising near the Island, but is contradicted by

the Standard.

The Standard, in a resume of the situation of affairs, says:

"The sooner Spain withdraws from this dishonorable and unprofitable contest the better. The Spaniards are masters only of the ground they stand upon, and the district through which they fight their way one day is occupied by the Dominicans the next. The Spaniards will find that instead of vanquishing the Dominicans they will require only a cemetery." RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Railroad—A Bridge Given Way and Ten Persons Killed—Serious Collision on the Cleveland and Eric Railroad. Easton, Jan. 19.—The reported smash-up on the Catawissa Railroad is true. All hands on the train were killed. A bridge at White Haven was washed away to-day.

Mauch Chunk, Jan. 19.—The accident on the Catawissa Railroad is confirmed by passengers who arrived from there this afternoon. Bridge No. 5 gave way, under a freight train, and ten persons were killed. A bridge at White Haven was washed FIVE PERSONS KILLED. CLEVELAND, Jan. 19 .- The night express train from Buffalo stuck in the snow when three miles east of Painesville, and was run into by the accommodation train. Four cars were burned and five persons killed, and a number injured.

The cause of the disaster was as follows: Two
men were detailed to watch alternately for the approaching train; the collision occurred while one

was relieving the other, who had nearly perished Among the killed is Henry Coffin, of New York. Among the killed is Henry Coffin, of New York. The names of the others have not been ascertained. The wounded are Dr. McCobe, of Canton, Ohio; J. B. Stearns, of Ohio; James Gill, of Syracuse; W. F. Enders, of St. Louis; McDes Folsom, John Gladding, of Oregon, Wis.; Oathstine P. Post, of McConnelsville, Ohio; John Gurley, of Claysville, Pa.; B. Curran, of Dunkirk, and a number of others whose names have not been reported.

The auperintendant, with a relief train from are being cared for at the hotels and private house ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT. CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—A collision has occurred on the Cleveland and Eric Railroad, near Painesville, between the night express, and an accommodat train. Several lives were lost, and a large number

of persons wounded. The Late Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad. An exchange gives us the following list of the wounded by the accident near Tyrone: wounded by the secident near Tyrone:

A. Steinmeyer, leather merchant, of Pittsburgh, injured in back and internally; Frederick Mose, of Biair county, member of iat Pennsylvania Artillery, shoulder dislocated; Samuel Hilans, lat Pennsylvania Artillery, right arm broken; James F. Kennedy, Blair county, slightly; William Coulter, do. do., do.; W. H. Wise, express messenger, injured in the head; Robert D. Brown, of Pottsville, 48th Pennsylvania Regiment, hip sprained; John A. Denning, Yellow Springs, Pa., head out; William Hall, Fayette county, Pa., face cut; Samuel Begler, Blair county, Pa., shoulder and leg injured; Levi F. Bowers, Blair county, cut in the head and shoulder bruised; John Moffit, Allegheny city, let Pennsylvania Artillery, leg injured; A. D. Harrison, lat Pennsylvania Artillery, of Butler county, Penna, arm broken and leg bruised: Bensjamin Crosby, of Westmoreland county, Pa., arm and leg bruised; John Showley, Westmoreland county, Pa., bruised in head; Michael Bohemah, 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, leg bröken; Phillip Matthew, 1011 north Third street, Philadelphia, right leg broken; Andrew Pratt, soldier, bruised in beak; a soldier named Heisler, belonging to the 45th

right leg broken; Andrew Pratt, soldier, bruised in back; a soldier named Heisler, belonging to the 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was bruised in back; Thomas Light, soldier, leg injured; T. J. Howard, of Lawrenceville, was alightly wounded in back; but was able to take the train home. All of the above persons are now at the Logan House, Altoona, where they are receiving the proper medical attention. Mr. Steinmeyer has since died. CHINESE PIRATES.—Recent accounts from Ohioa represent that piracy is still largely prevalent in the China waters. One letter says that no small vessel is safe even within twenty miles of Hong Kong. Ships wrecked on the Paracets or Pratas are stripped. by things juvis and the Ships wreeked on the Paracels of Pratas are stripped by Chinese junks, and the passengers and crews are simply brought in because they are paid for it. On the 1st of August the British bark Parans left Macao, bound to Europe, with a cargo of cassis. She was auddenly attacked by Chinese pirates, the whole of the crew, sixteen in number, were killed, and the ship was bursed. The pirates now seem to control all trade in native vessels, and it is said that all market produce coming to Hong Kong pays tribute to them. Semmes and Maffit should at omes seek employment with these Chinese marauders.

HARRISBURG.

The Inauguration-Failure to Elect a State Treasurer-The Opposition Injuring the Public Business-Rev. Henry Johnson-The Boards of Enrolment. Correspondence of The Press. 1

(Correspondence of The Press.)

HARRIBBURG, Jan. 18, 1864.
Everybody is calculating upon a happy time to morrow, and strangers already are filling up our ho tels. A large number of veteran troops have promised to be in attendance, and one company of artillery is already on hand, with horses, cannon, and althe necessary fixings. It has been raining here this morning quite heavily, but the weather is now look. ing more promising; clouds look less threatening, and the people generally breathe more easily. The dancing fraternity are expecting a grand time at Brant's Hall, where a military and citizens' dress ball will be given in honor of the inauguration; and if the committee of arrangements do their duty, it will be a success. The committee comprises most of the members of the Legislature, any quantity of military officers and civil officials. Should the committee generally be present, it will not be a failure in point of numbers,

We have not elected a State Treasurer for the rea

We have not elected a State Treasurer for the reason that the Democratic members of the Senate refused to appoint tellers, and go into joint convention. The Union members were powerless, and the Copperheads were able again to block the wheels of legislation. The act of Assembly authorizing the election of State Treasurer provides that such officer be elected by a joint convention of both Houses, over which the Speaker of the Senate shall be the presiding officer. If the Republican members of the Senate only had come into the Senate, there would have been less than a quorum of the Senate; consequently, there would have been no joint convention. quently, there would have been no joint convention, and the present State Treasurer would not have given up the office, upon the ground that a successor had not been legally elected. A writ of quo warranto would have been resorted to, and a greater portion of the year would have been exhausted before a decision could have been obtained by the courts, and during all this time Mr. McGrath would have performed the duties of State Treasurer. formed the duties of State Treasurer.

This day having gone by without an election, none can be held under this act of Assembly. But when Harry White returns, or his seat is filled by a new Senator, an act of Assembly can be passed authorizing a new election, which can take place any time before the expiration of McGrath's year. There is no doubt about this. The State Treasurer is but no doubt shout this. The State Treasurer is but the creature of an act of Assembly. He can find no fault if he is permitted to hold the office peaceably during the time for which he was elected. If he is, not re-elected, he cannot reasonably expect to con-tinue in office a longer time than the term for which

There is no constitutional provision preventing this Legislature from passing an act of Assembly upon this point whenever they please. Democracy is again right upon the record. She is consistent in her voting, acting, and speaking against the country's interest. They say we have no Speaker. Who

the table on which the Desigration of Independence is said to have been signed. Upon the table was an open bible for the use of the Speaker of the Senate in administering the oath.

The procession formed about 11 collock A. M., on Market street, and proceeded over a designated route to the Governor's realdence, where his Excellency entered the line, being drawn in a carriage to which four white horses were attached. The procession conglated or military, headed by Major General Couch and staff, Heade of Departments, officers of the [Commonwealth, vetaran soldiers of isi2, necompanies of Harristory, Philadelpinis City Couledias, neeps, and mambers of the legal fasternity, boards of enrolment, Rajor and officers of Harristory, Philadelpinis City Couledias, neeps, and mambers of the legal fasternity, boards of enrolment, Rajor and officers of Harristory, Philadelpinis City Couledias, neeps and mambers of the legal fasternity, boards of enrolment, Rajor and officers of Harristory, Philadelpinis City Couledias, neeps and mambers of the legal fasternity, boards of enrolment, Rajor and officers of Harristory, Philadelpinis City Couledias, neeps and mambers of the legal fasternity, boards of enrolment, Rajor and officers of Harristory, Philadelpinis City Couledias, neeps and mambers of the legal fasternity, boards of enrolment, Rajor and officers of Harristory, Philadelpinis City Couledias, neeps and mambers of the legal fasternity, boards of enrolment, Rajor and an advantage of the platform, and a procession reached the Capitol gate, a salute of fifteen guns was fired.

The procession having passed in front of the platform, the couledias of the platform, the couledias of the couledias lowing

FRAYER.

Almighty God! thou high and mighty ruler of the Universe, we approach Thy throne with all due humility we beseech thee let Thine eyes be upon us and thr ears attend our prayers. Hear Thou the voice of our emplication, and pour upon us the spirit of grace, mercy, and love. We thank Thee, oh Heavenly father, for all the goodness towards us: Thou hast given us rain and sunshine, the blessings of the seasons, fruitful fields, and harvests. Thou hast given unto us the blessings of civil and religious liberty; Thou hast given unto us the blessings of religious liberty; Thou hast given unto us the blessing of a good devernment. Although this nation is now in the midst of a great and terrible civil strife, yet Thou hast remembered us in mercy. Our enemies trod upon our soil, but Thou did give unto our arms the victory. We sive glory to Thy name for this signal favor, and for the many other victories so signal and so effective that have caused so much rejoicing to the friends of liberty the world over, and that were the assurance that our Union and Constitution will be preserved. We bless Thee, that we are brought to see our country so near the complete triumph over its enemies. We bless Thee, that by the will of God expressed through the suffrages of our people, we witness to day the inaugural extermonies for the record time of this Governor of our Commonwealth. We thank Thee for the measure of health Thou has given not o him in the past: for the success Thou has given not only and peace. We thank Thee for our Union, and the oppersend of the string of our Federal and State Covernments; we thank Thee for the policy that has marked the administration of our Federal and House of Representatives of the Saverno weeks. Mean the peace of the command to "break the soles and let the oppersed so free." Thou has the work and low the oppersed so free." Thou has the work and ever.

The oath of office was then administered to the Governor elect by Speaker Penney in the usual

Three cheers were then given for Governor Curtin THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. ellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Called by the partiality of my fellow-citizens to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania for another term, I appear before you to solemnly renew the prescribed obligation to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and to discharge the responsible trust confided to me with fidelity.

When first summoned before you, three years ago, to assume the sacred duties of the Executive office, the long-gathering clouds of sivil war were shoult.

When first summoned before you, three years ago, to assume the sacred duties of the Executive office, the long-gathering clouds of civil war were about to break upon our devoted country. For years treason had been gathering in might—had been appropriating to its fiendish lust more and more bountifully of the nation's honors—had grown steadily bolder in its assumption of power until it had won the tolerance, if not the sanction of a formidable element of popular strength even in the confessedly loyal States. The election of a President in 1860, in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws, though not the cause, was deemed the fit occasion for an organized attempt to overthrow the whole fabric of our free institutions, and plungs a nation of thirty millions of people into hopeless anarchy. The grave offence charged against the President elect seemed alone to consist in his avowed fidelity to the Government, and his determined purpose to failfil his solemn covenant to maintain involate the Union of the States. When inaugurated, he found States in open rebellion, disclaiming allegiance to the Government, fraudulently appropriating its property and insolently contemning its authority.

Treason was struggling for supremacy in every department of administrative power. In the Oabinet it feloniously disarmed us; our assensis were robbed to enable the armies of crime to dreach a continent in fraternal blood; our coasts were left comparatively defenceless to fall an easy victim to traitors; our navy was soattered upon distant seas to render the Republic helpless for its own protection; officers, educated, commissioned, and sworn to continent in fraternal blood; our coasts were left comparatively defenceless to fall an easy victim to traitors; our pavy was scattered upon distant seas to render the Republic helpless for its own protection; officers, educated, commissioned, and sworn to celeral the Government against any foe, became deserters, defied Heaven in shameless perjury, and with fratrioidal hands drew their swords against the country of their allegiance, and when treason had thus completed its preparations, wanton, wicked war was forced upon our loyal people.

Never was war so causeless. The North had sought no sectional triumph, invaded no rights, indicted no wrongs upon the South. It aimed to preserve the Republic, not to destroy it; and even when the retellion presented the sword as the arbiter, we exhausted every effort consistent with the existence of our Government to avert the bloody drama of the last three years. The insolent alternative presented by treason, of fatal dismemberment cr internecine war, was met by generous efforts to avert the storm of death which threatened to fall; but the leaders of the rebellion spurned peace, unless they could glut their infernal ambition over the ruins of the nobleat and freest Government ever devised by man.

Thee years of bloody, wasting war, and the hor-

ruins of the noblest and freest Government ever devised by man.

Thiec years of bloody, wasting war, and the horsible sacrifice of a quarter of a million lives attent the desperation of their purpose to overthrow our liberties. Mourning and sorrow spread over the entire nation, and defeat and desolation are the terrible trophies won by the traitor's hand. Our people have been sorely tried by disasters, but in the midst of the deepest gloom they have stood with unfaitering de-

the Union will stand recorded in the unsurpassed slory of that bloody field.

In need hardly renow my pledge, that during the Indeed hardly renow my hold more and an about to enter, I will give my whole moral and official power to the preservation of contractives and need to be the preservation of contractives. The preservation of contractives in the preservation of contractives, I preservation of this war, and in asiding the National Green and the preservation of the first high each of the strength of the s

On the completion of the ceremonies the Governor entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and seated himself on the right of Speaker Johnson Attorney General Meredith, of New Jersey, then stroduced Hon. James B. Dayton, of the same Hon. James B. Dayton then presented a valuable copy of Audubon's works to the Governor in the following speech:

ber voting, acting, and speaking against the country will use a summer this question.

Last evening the venerable Henry Johnson, of New York, preached to the colored people of this city. He is 75 years old. He spent the best 50 years of his life in slavery. His mission here is to encourage cultaments on the part of colored people, and better or more effective war speeches are few and far between. He exhorted them to rally around their country's flag, and, by bravery and patriotian, show the world that they were entitled to the God given lights of life and literty. He said that heroism on their part would break down all distinction of color or condition; that the colored spoile and song, and that the lie would be given to the old party principle that they were only flat to be slaves.

A joint resolution this day passed the House in structing our Senators and requesting our Members of Congress to urge the passage of a law, compelling the Boards of Enrolment to hold their examinations for exemption in the several counties of their district. This is right. Every man who has had anything to do with the drafthas felt the inconvenience of travelling from flifty to one hundred and fifty miles for the purpose of getting a hearing before the Board. Besides, the present mose of operations is attended with a great expense, which falls upon class least able to bear? Heads of Departments, in administering the oath.

Inauguration of Governor Curtin.

Harrsupura, Jan. 19.—The inauguration of Governor contribution of the Ospition, and this was decorated with the battle-flags of various Pennsylvania regiments, and with several coparison for the section of the Goperitor, in delivering his law of the contribution of the object of the send of the control of the contr

Mr. Bigham called upon Major General Hancock for a speech.

Major General Hancock was introduced by Spasher Johnson, and delivered a short address, in which, after acknowledging the honor done him in being called upon to address the Legislature of Pennaylvania, he stated particularly the object of his presence in Harrisburg. He had been sent to this State to sustain the soldiers in the field by recruiting the national armies to their full standard. He was a Pennaylvanian, and proud of the honor which his native State had won for herself during the war. Pennaylvania was now the most important State in the Union, and this was owing to no cause more than the energy and patriotism of its excellent Governor. His energy and patriotism for its excellent Governor. His energy and patriotism should be heartly pushed forward to the final consummation. It only needs the strengthening of our armies to end this cruei war, and bring us back again the softer reign of peace.

The procession then resumed, and the processions.

ession then resumed, and the proceeding

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. SENATE.

SENATE.

Proposed Railroad between Arizona and Mr. CONNESS, of California.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, presented the petition of citizens of Arizona, praying for a railread between that country and California. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented a bill for the payment of the claims of Pennsylvania citizens. Government of United States Armies.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, presented a bill establishing rules and regulations for the government of the against of the United States. Referred. Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, introduced a dil providing for the payment of the bounty of \$100 o men mustered into the service prior to May 3d, 361. Referred.

S61. Referred.
Thanks to Gen, Thomas.
Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, from the Committee in Military Affairs, reported favorably the loint resolution expressing the thanks of Congress to Gen. Seorge H. Thomas, and the officers and men of his immand, for their services at the battle of Chickananga. sommand, for their services at the battle of Chickamauga.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, reported a bill from the Committee on Finance, empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the compensation of auch inspectors of customs as are entitled to increased pay, not exceeding a dollar per day.

The Peru Claim.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a bill in satisfaction of the Peruvian claimants, appropriating about \$40,000 in silver.

Mr. HICKS, of Maryland, reported back from the Committee on Naval Affairs the resolutions of thanks to Commodores Cadwallader, Ringgold, and the officers and men of the steamer Sabine.

Thanks to Dupont.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, offered a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Dupont.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, mtroduced a bill to facilitate the proceedings in the Courts of Admiralty and other judicial proceedings in the courts of New York, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Additional Senatorial Oath.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of

This years of bloody, wasting war, and the horrible saurifier of a quarter of a million lives attest the tesperation of their purpose to overthrow our liberties. Mounting and sorrow spread over the entire mation, and defeat and desolation are the terrible trophies won by the traitor's hand. Our people have been sorely tried by disasters, but in the midst of the cepest gloom they have stood with unfaltering devotion to they have stood with unfaltering devotion to the great cause of our common country. Relying upon the ultimate triumph of the right, they have proved themselves equal to the stern duty, and worthy of their rich inheritance of freedom. Their fidelity has been well rewarded. In God's own good time He has asserted His averaging power; and if this war is persisted in by the leaders of the realest on as has become evident, then slavery and treason, the fountain and stream of discord and death, must be contained and made upon her, weether to repel invasion or to fight the battless and the hesitation of the tried, she has promptly and generously met every demand made upon her, weether to repel invasion or to fight the battless and the hesitation of the tried, she has promptly and generously met every demand made upon her, weether to repel invasion or to fight the battless of the union whenever and whenever her people were demanded. Upon every field made histoic and sacred by the valor of our tops, some of the martial youth of Pennsylvania, have failen. There is scarce a hospital that has not been visited by our kind offices to the sick and woulded; there is not a decayationat in which brave in a decay to the proposition of the continuitors. He thought the second on answer with pride to the sick and woulded; there is not a decayationat in which brave in the found to the proposition of the continuitors. He continuitors are proposed to the continuitors and the scale of the continuitor of the continuitors and the scale of the continuitors are continuitors. He has promptly and generously met every demand made

method of doing a forbidden thing did not help the dilemma Mr. STEVENS. from the Committee of Ways and
Mr. STEVENS. from the Committee of Ways and
Means. reported a till making appropriations for the
na val service, for the year ending with the month of
June, 1865. This bill was made the order of the day for
Thureday.

Mr. 30UTWELL, in his argument, said the majority
here and in the country will execute justice while they
distribute mercy. He understood the resolution before
the Hense to make it the duty of the courts to administer
the renal tiles described by the act of 1862, within the ilmits of the Constitution, the framers of which gave Congrees the power to declare the punishment of treason
full, complete, and unlimited; but with the absolute
prohibition that no attainder of treason shall work coruption (1) load. He was fix entaining any measure
which shall provide for the foreiture of estates of persons convicted of treason, whether the estates are of
goods or lander of the Excise Law Debate.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole

which shall provide for the torreture of estates of persons convicted of treason, whether the estates are of goods or lands.

The Excise Law Debate.

The House then weat into Committee of the Whole on the bill amendatory of the Excise Law.

The Tax on Ardent Spirits.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of lillings, offered an amendment changing the tax now proposed on spirits from sixty cents to one dollar. He argued that the tax should be permanent, in order to prevent speculation.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, realised assuming that when beace and harm my shall be restored the excise tax will cease. The amendment of the gentleman was based on the argument that the war will be of long duration. If the policy of the Administration was to be carried cut, the gentleman might well commence legislation for a long war; fo: if the rebei Government had had control of the action of the Administration it could not better have aided the rebel cause than the gentleman here were now doing. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. GRINNELL of lowa, moved to place the tax at \$1.25. He said that whisky, for drinking purposes, was vicious and unnecessary. He could concaive why the gentleman from New York (lift, Wood) should oppose the amences of the admences of the pose of the pose of the amences of the admences of the pose of the pose of the amences of the admences of the gentleman from New York (lift, Wood) should oppose the amences of the admences of the pose of t

ward groceries. In the course of his remarks, he had said, in layins atvastion, he would, while raising the sax said, in layins atvastion, he would, while raising the sax said, in layins atvastion, he would, while raising the sax said.

Mr. STEVENS opposed the pending amendments; instead of increasing they would decrease the revenue, and to that extent deprive the dovernment of the means of supporting the public burden. In his younger days, as a member of the Legislature, he had falled of their purpose, and the most effective means of reform was moral snaston.

An amendment was offered making the tax on spirits fifty cents a gallon, which was rejected.

Mr. MORRILL said the sixty cents per gallon proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means would yield more revenue than an enlargement of the tax—sixty cents was measure.

Without coming to any conclusion on the subject the committee rose.

Mr. F. WOOD, of Wew York, introduced a bill to re-

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Harrisburg, January 19, 1864

HARRISEGE, January 19, 1864
SENATE.
The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by Speaker
PENNEY.
Mr. JOHNSON moved to take a recess until five minutes
before twelve, and to convene at that time and attend
the inauguration of the Governor. Agreed to.
At five minutes before twelve the Senate met, and the
cembers proceeded to witness the inauguration ceremonles, after which adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at II o'clock, A. M.

Mr. KERNS moved to take a recess until five minut before twelve. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. WATSON, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Senate and invite them to particleate in the inaugural ceremonies. After ceremonies, adonned.

THE DUTIES OF U. S. OFFICERS.

General Order of General Butler.

Headquarters 18th Army Corps, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Forthess Monree, Va., Jan. 16, 1884.—General Orders, No. 8.—I. Complaint was made by Colonel Draper, commanding 2d North Carolina colored troops, that Lieutenant Colonel Wead, of the 18th New York volunteers, while in command at Pungo Landing, did, by force, attempt to reacue a prisoner held by Col. Draper, under the order of Brigadier General Wild, and proceeded so far to resist by force Col. Draper from taking his prisoner, as to bring on a personal collision between Col. Draper and himself, and some of the officers and soldiers under their orders, and a further their respective commands.

It appearing that this unfortunate and unjustifiable state of facts arose from a misunderstanding of rights and duties on the part of one or the other provisions of the articles of war relating to the powers of the ranking officer, when troops happen to meet on marches or in garrison, as by paragraph 7, revised army regulations, the commanding general caused the whole matter to be investigated before himself.

general caused the whole matter to be investigated before himself.

Upon the examination it was claimed by Lieut. Col. Wead, that, being in command of a post, he had a right to take charge of, and hold, even by force, a prisoner arrested by an officer superior in rank to himself, within the limits covered by his mounted patrol, because such superior officer was not acting under the order of his (Lieut. Colonel Wead's) division commander.

This claim of right on the part of Lieut. Col. Wead is wholly unjustifiable and inexcusable; so much so, indeed, that it is difficult to see how he could have been led into so grievous an error, unless his feelings of gallantry were enlisted, as the prisoner attempted to be rescued was a young woman.

Lieut. Col. Wead, by his action on that occasion.

prisoner attempted to be rescued was a young woman.

Lieut. Col. Wead, by his action on that occasion, has rendered himself Hable to be dismissed from the service, upon trial by court martial, and that order would have been made by the commanding general, as the result of the investigation, but for the former character of Lieut. Col. Wead as an officer, and his active and zealous former services to his country.

Col. Draper having been found entirely justified by military law in the whole transaction, Lieut. Col. Wead has been ordered to make ample apology to Colonel Draper, for the personal indignity suffered by him, because of Lieut. Col. Wead's fault. Lieut. Col. Wead is publicly reprimanded in general orders, for this grave breach of military dissipations and subordination. Col. Draper having declared himself satisfied with the apology made him, Lieut. Col. Wead is ordered to report to his regiment for duty.

II. The commanding general cannot let the occ

clared himself satisfied with the applogy made him, Lieut. Col. Wead is ordered to report to his regiment for duty.

II. The commanding general cannot let this occurrence pass by without calling the attention of the contract in command within this department to the true construction of the exd article of war relating to the powers of officers when they join each other on marches or in garrison. There seems to have been an entire misunderstanding of the rights and powers of officers when they join each other on marches or in garrison. There seems to have been an entire misunderstanding of the rights and powers of officers commanding posts, or having a military district assigned to their command.

Unless a geographical district is assigned to an officer by direct order from the President of the United States, he obtains by such assignment no powers as against his superior in rank, and all officers within the samemilitary geographical department take command in virture of their rank, when meeting or serving together, unless specially otherwise authorized or directed from these headquarters. Again, it has been thought that there is some duty incumbent upon an officer having the command of subdivision of this military department assigned to him, to interfere with and hinder the act of his superior officer happening to come into that district. No idea can be so untenable, or so subversive of military discipline, as this. An inferior can never be responsible, either in morals or military law, for the acts of his superior officer, sending what he supposes to be a wrong done by his superior, should content himself with respectfully protesting against the act, and reporting it to his immediate superior, and when that is done his whole duty is done, in that behalf, and such course will always preyent unseemly collisions between officers and troops, like the one just examined.

It has also been though that when an officer was

lisions between omeers and stoops, hat who one dust examined.

It has also been thought that when an officer was charged with the duty of seeing that the property of the inhabitants of a given portion of territory was protected from violence, it was also his duty to protect that property and those inhabitants against the acts of other officers of the United States not under his command; no mistake can be more permicious.

under his command; no mistake can be more pernicious.

In the case stated, the officer is only to protect
the property against unauthorized capture, and the
person against unauthorized force, Authorized
capture is not pillage, so far as he is concerned,
and authorized force to the person is not personal
violence.

Therefore, after the promulgation of this order, any
cificer who shall attempt to interfere with the acts
of another officer not under his command, by force,
thereby endangering a sollision between boddes of
the cops, will be held to the atrictest responsibility.

By command of Major General E. F. Butten.

Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: A. P. Pupper,
Captain and Aid-de-camp.

Gen. Buenside in Consultation with Gov.
Seymour.—A letter, dated Albany, N. Y., 16th inst.,
rays: "Gen. Burnside, with a portion of his staff,
has been here to day in consultation with the Goveinor in regard to recruiting his corps to fifty thousand men. His interview with Governor Seymour
was quite lengthy and periceity satisfactory. It
veing on business, several of the Governor's staff
were present, and the details were all arranged in
regard to, recruiting for General Burnside's cosps.
Its entire management was placed in the hands of
he Governor, distinct and separate from the provoat marshals. The General lift this evening, fully
satisfied, as far as this Stake is conserved."

Movements of General Burnside, Boston, Jan. 19.—N. sjor General Burnside v the Legislature this a Ternoon, accompanied President Field and Spe ker Bullock, when Chamber took a recess, and the General receive the congratulations of the men bers.

The trial of George Jones, al. as Count Johana, indited as a common barrator for attring up quanties between honest and peaceable citizens, which menced to-day in the Superior Count. The case of tracts much attention, and will probably last so ral days. The Storm in New York. Oswego, (N. Y.,) Jan. 19 .- There is a vic Yant hi storm prevailing here, accompanied with sore lightning. A snow storm appears to be comi. Us 20 En

BUFFALO, Jan. 19.—The snow storm con in With a high wind. No trains have left this oit, Ou the East or West to day, and they will all be 1 tained till to morrow.

Telegraph communication is interrupted by the TORONTO, (C. W.,) Jan. 13.—A flerce anow story be is prevailing all over the Western province, an shows no signs of abating. The railroad trains have cen stopped.

Engineers' Strike. CHIGAGO, Jan. 19.—The engineers on the Pite of burg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroodhave street in burg, Fort Wayne, and Omeration for higher wages.

At a meeting held at Fort Wayne, a committed was appointed to wait on the officers of the Com. I pany, and demand four dollars per day, which their officers refused to pay. No trains have been rue of the condense of the

the road to day.

The Late Archbishop Hughes - Letter from the President. The following letter, on behalf of the President was received by the very reverend administrator of the

was received by the very reverend administrato; of the the diocese:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1864.

To the Very Reverend Wm. Starts, Administrator of to.

Diocese of New York:

VERY REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: The Presiden 80 of the United States has put into my hands the in Es vitation to the obsequies of the late Archbishop Hughes, with which he was favored by you.

While it was impossible for him to accept the to. he vitation, he has, nevertheless, earneasty desired to find some prasticable mode of manifesting the so. Revisition, he has, nevertheless, earneasty desired to it in thinguished prelate's demise, and his sympathy with his countrymen, and with the religious communion. Be over which the deceased presided, in their great be reavement. I have, therefore, on his behalf, to request that you will make known in such manner at H will seem to you most appropriate, that having formed the Archbishop's acquaintance in the earlied days of our country's present troubles, his counsel Tl and advice were gladly sought and continually realisted.

At a conjuncture of deep interest to the country. Ti his mosition enabled him better than others to con. The sider.

At a conjuncture of deep interest to the country. The hearthbishop, associated with others, went shoos! The sol did the nation a service there, with all the loy. The latty, idelity, and practical wisdom which, on so The many other occasions, illustrated his great ability. The for administration.

Humbly hoping that the loss which the church and State have sustained in the removal of the heart of your archdiocese may, through the blessing of God, be repaired, so that what has been an unspeaks. I be gain to him may not be a permanent cause of sorrow to them.

zerrow to them.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obsdient gervant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

HISTORIC PARALLEL.—Somebody has discovered HISTORIC PARALLEL.—Somebody has discovered that the following "character of Charles the First, of England," by Lord Macaulay, perfectly fits Governor Seymour, of New York—and it does:

"He wrote and spoke, not like his father, with But the exactness of a professor, but after the fashion of His the exactness of a professor, but after the fashion of His the exactness of a professor, but after the fashion of His the exactness of a professor, but after the fashion of His the exactness of a professor, but after the fashion of His discount blemish. Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disasters, and is the chief stain on his memory. A sity, to dark and wicked ways. It may seem strange, Eathat his conscience, which on occasions of little much that his conscience, which on occasions of little much hence was sufficiently sensitive, should never have reproseded him with this great vice. But there is His reason to believe that he was perfidious, not only His from constitution and from habit, but also on principle. He seems to have learned from the potitician: D whom he moat exteemed, that between him and L loyally there could be nothing of the nature of mutual Wolffield.

—Another good story is told of Greneral Grant His

-Another good story is told of General Grant Ti A friend having called his attention to the use made of his name in connection with the Presidency, the General declared that he had no aspirations in that deneral declared that he had no approximate that a A deficient on but there was one office he would like to \$\frac{1}{8}\$. I hold when the war ends: "I would like," said he, \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the \$\frac{1}{8}\$ of the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the elected Mayor of Galena, so as to have the elected Mayo

Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTRUT-STREET THEATRE.-Last eve. ning the opera of "Les Noces de Jeannette," and the one-act vaudeville, "Le Tigre du Bengale," be were presented. We have merely sufficient space be to refer to the aweet and pleasant voice of Mile B Louise Maillet, as Jeannette, and the unctuous per los formance of M. Roche in "Le Tigre du Bengale," P. perhaps too quiet and undemonstrative in action, DE and has a very nice little voice, which she manager very nicely. M. Roche was excessively droll, and in appearance is a sort of vaudeville Amodio. He seemed thoroughly to enjoy his own performance

ZOGRAPHICON.—The entertainment of the Zo graphicon is so well worth being noticed that it is pleasure to revert to it again. No more appropriate 6 fleplace of entertainment for Sunday-schools can be in found, and the proprietor, Mr. Verey, is ready to Bar make the most liberal arrangements with teachers and superintendents. As it is uncertain how long the Zographicon will remain, it will be well to make the property and beauty, at the lecture room of the concert Hall.

Natronal Circus.—The nineteenth matines will take place this afternoon at National Hall, on Market atreet, above Twelfth. Mr. T. King, the great American leaper, will take a benefit to morrow everage.

LA COTERIE BLANC.—As our readers may be astruck with the heading of this paragraph, we shall be endeavor, in as few words as possible, to enlighten them by stating that it is the title adopted by a number of young gentlemen of this city who delicate in N them by stating that it is the title adopted by a number of young gentlemen of this city who delights in the pleasures of "the mazy dance," and who intended to give a soirée at the Academy of Music on the evening of February 4th. The ladies and gentlemen who will assist at this affair will be attired in fancy for costume. From our knowledge of the gentlemen NTH comprising L& Coterie, we anticipate one of the Hult most brilliant affairs ever given in this city for a W RI long time.

long time. SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.— Messis. M. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate

yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate, viz:

10 shares Western Bank, \$71.25—\$712.50. 30 share!

Southwark Bank, \$10.1.12—\$3,033.75. 320 share!

Kimberton Coal Company, \$4—\$880. 402 shares of the sh

Mariets by Telegraph.

New York. Jan. 19.—The market for Petrolennirm, with sales of crude at 31% and 47@486 for refine irm, with sales of crude at Silve and 400 retroiems.

BAUFINORE, Jan. 19.—Flour is quiet at \$707, 12½ for refined.

Howard superfine. Wheat farm, advancing, and scarce form dull and drooping at \$11701 13 for white Obio.

Mcay York Cattle Market.

Mray York, Jan. 19.—Beef has declined % to Ic; als at 84 to 12½ a. Receipts 6,000 head. Sheep lower at \$5 7 to \$8. Receipts 6,000 head. Sheep lower at \$7.12.

(6), 12%. Receipts 6,000 head.

CITY ITEMS.

PURPLE GLOVES.—There is nothing more fashion PURPLE GLOVES.—There is nothing more fashionable just now than Purple Gloves. Purple Yar. for this reason, has been greatly in demand, in consequence of which it has been almost entirely swept out of the market. Our readers will be glad to learl, however, that Mr. John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch streets, has just received a fresh supply of this Yarn, of a very beautiful shade of purple; also, if full line of stocking Yarns of all the most desirable colors, besides a Yarn adapted for military purposes, to which we would invite the special attention of Societics, as Mr. Finn makes a considerable reduction in prices in their favor.

The Late Ruy Hawn Sand and settles above the second settles and the second settles and their favor. THE LATE REV. HENRY STEELS CLARKS, D. D.

-Mr. F. Gutekunst, Nos. 704 and 705 Arch street, has now ready at his counters fine photographic picture! of this late and highly esteemed divine, for many year pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, both in the card and large size pictures. His friends will be glad of this Opportunity for the contract of the components of the components. of this opportunity to secure the best pictures ever taken from life of this popular elergyman. THE WEATHER, &c. -The sudden metamorphoses THE WEATHER, &c.—The sudden metamorphoses of the weather lately has brought to town a number of military chieftains, prominent among whom pedestrians may possibly have noticed for themselves General Snow, General Slush, General Thaw, General Rain, General Slip, and General Mud. In view of these distinguished arrivals, our citizens are largely ordering Coal from the great Coal Yard of W. W. Alter. 835 North Ninth atreat. WINTER CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.

Means. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street under Jayne's Hall, in view of the advanced stage of the season, are now selling their entire stock of elegant winter elething at greatly reduced prices. This affords a rare opportunity for buyers to secure elegant clothing at great bargains. SUPERIOR CIDER.—We have now in store a very superior quality of Cider, made from picked bell-flower apples; the finest Cider ever brought to this market.

DAVIS & RESONARDS,

Great Reduction in Priors,
Great Reduction in Priors,
Ladics' and Misses' Fine Goaks,
Ladics' and Misses' Fine Goaks,

Also, Rich Furs of all kinds, Rich Furs of all kinds. In anticipation of the close of the season, we are now prepared to make a large concession, we defined prices on all our stock. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

J. W. PROOTOR & Co.,

The Paris Cloak and Fur Emposium,

920 Chestous street,

An Elegant Spook of Cantlement furnishing Goods, embracing everything necessary in that him for a man of taste to wear, will be found at George Grant's, 610, Chestout street. His "Prize Medal" Shirt, invented by J. E. Taggart, is the Shirt of the are. Shirt of the age.

Shirt of the age.

THE SPORTED FEVER.—These have been more stopping of the more stopping of the SPOTTED FEVER.—These, have been micro people complaining of torpid Hyar this season, in Philadelphia, than has been known in many years. Typhoid, intermittent, negyous, congestive, and chills and fever, are all products from congestion of the liver. In fact, nearly every disease is caused by an inactive state of this organ. Even Spotted by an inactive state of this organ. Even Spotted Pever is caused from congestion of the liver. People that fear anything of this kind should not delay a moment, but send for a box of Sahenok's Mundrake Pills, and take one every night. They will keep the liver healthy without much purgues and entirely prevent teking any contactous disease.