## THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1864.

The Press. FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1864.

Mr. De Bow's Suppressed Article.

The sword of the soldier is like the spear of ITHURIEL; truth, either of evil or good, cannot keep her disguise when touched by It; every day the war becomes more of s revelation, and the world profits by every hattle. It revealed to the North the secret cause of all our troubles; it reveals to the South the secret of her weakness. It disclosed the astounding extent of the plotting of treason for thirty years, and, in the same moment, the surpassing patriotism of the people, which sprang from its sleep full statured in an hour. It showed with what ease the Union could create an immense military power, unequalled by that of the great European nations, which make war a trade, and what inexhaustible resources it possesses in men and money. It exploded the accepted idea that the Southerners were a braver and more chivalrous race than the North. It exposed the traditional slander of the courage of the colored man, and it proved to all Americans, loyal Asia as well as in Europe, a treaty was exeor disloyal, the impossibility of maintaining cuted, dated Kanagawa, March 31, 1854, a Union, if one half should be dedicated to whereby certain ports were thrown open sisvery and the other to freedom. The latest to American ships, liberty of trade was conrevelation of the war is that cotton is not ceded, and American consuls permitted to king, and that Southern cotton is not necesreside in Simoda and Hakodadi, the ports sarv to the world. Mr. DE Bow, the first to which our commerce was admitted. economic authority of the Southern States. These concessions made, other foreign a man whose faith in cotton was like that of Powers also claimed and obtained them, a Mahomedan in MAHOMET, has acknowviz: Great Britain, Russia, Holland, and ledged this fact, and in the act obtained a personal revelation of much interest. He found that a man dared not tell the truth under the tyranny of "his Excellency, Mr. DAVIS." without having a prison for his reward. A very remarkable article upon Cotton, which appeared in De Bow's Review. was suppressed by the rebel Government, and Mr. DE Bow was sent to prison for writing it.

This article begins by the alarming statement that in a year or so Southern cotton will no longer be needed by the world, and that the agricultural basis of the rebellion is not sufficient to maintain it against its enemies. Mr. DE Bow admits that the labor-July, 1872. ers of the North live with a degree of comfort often unknown to the wealthy planters of the South, and asks if the South should examine into the causes of this difference. While he believes slave labor to have been more economical before the time of JOHN of the Japanese empire. They were un-BROWN and HENRY A. WISE, he considers that it is cheaper now for the white Southerner to work than to maintain negroes to work for them. The people of the North "educate their children, and teach them that there is no dishonor in employing either their hands or their heads; and I say boldly, even against affording greater facilities for commerce at our prejudices, I think they are right in that.

Here, in one sentence, is the superiority of free labor admitted, and the necessity of an industrial revolution inferentially declared. Mr. DE Bow places side by side tabular statements of ten free and ten slave rulers to intercourse with foreigners. States, which show that in comparative productions the greatest differences are in the proportions of milch cows to populations. joined with England in sending a naval Mr. DE Bow's figures are terrible, and he force to demand redress from the Japanese. declares that the Confederacy cannot longer Those Powers have not acted precisely be maintained by cotton, and can only together-but France has established a forbe saved by the cow. The raising of tified foothold close to Kanagawa, and cereals he says is a failure ; in this dilemma he precipitates himself on the horns of the cattle. "Increase the number of cews," he says, " and think no more of the negro. then, instead of being desolate by war, and the inhabitants gaunt with pri. vations and misery, will flow literally with milk and honey, as in times of yore." We are, however, not concerned with the particulars, but with the general argument of Mr. DE Bow. The cow may go her usual way in peace ; Mr. DE Bow was not sent to prison simply for admiring that useful animal, but for declaring cotton a failure, slave labor a failure, and the industrial principles of the free States the only true principles for the whole country. Here is his picture which Mr. DAVIS snatched from the eyes of his countrymen : his countrymen : "Cotton has failed or will fail us; the negro has iailed or will fail us; it idie to hope longer to en-joy peacefully the proceeds of his labor, when at this moment eighty thousand of his color are organ-ized, and hold arms in their hands to free their fel-lows. The longer the war is protracted the more violently will slavery be destroyed. For two years and a half we have waged war, and lost more than half the territory over which we asserted juriedie-tion; the aupply of cattien no longer comes from Texas, nor does cotton encape longer from the frontise to furnish us supplies. The Allissistippi hears a bundred gunboats, half of them iron-clads, that effectually prevent our occupation of any point along its entire course, or even the passage of it except under cover of datkness, and by stealth." This is bad enough, but Mr, Dre Bow, in This is bad enough, but Mr. DE Bow, in his simplicity, is still more candid. He shows that Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, much of Mississippi, North Carolina, and Virginia are held by the Union armies, and that Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Texas are unsafe. He ridicules, very soberly, Mr. , DAVIS' statement that the blockade is only paper, and shows that three thousand five hundred miles of Southern coast have been effectively closed. Mr. WELLES could not have a higher compliment paid him. Then Mr. DE Bow walks boldly up to the prison doors, and asks these astounding questions : "But, above all, power more secure than before we seceded ? selves, even with the repudiation of all debts, both at home and abroad, exemption from prospects of the Southern Confederacy?" No to any further intercourse with "outside wonder the Review was suppressed ; no wonder Mr. DE Bow was put in jail; he attacked the very foundations of the rebellion in attacking cotton and slavery, and daring to advocate free labor and cows. More About Mexico. . The late news from Mexico seems to be favorable to the invaders. It informs us that General URAGA, who commands the national forces, has been defeated at Mo. relia, where he attacked the Imperialist under MARQUEZ, and that JUAREZ has repaired to Monterey, having vacated San Luis Potosi. Mexico is a singular country, and singularly situated. Her history is unique, and so is her population. Whatever singularity may mark her future annals, they will but keep pace with the past. Before the remote era when COBTEZ conquered Mexico, the history of the races he sub. dued was involved and intricate. The record of the posterity of the sons of ANAHUAC has been scarcely less checkered, and a change is even now coming over the spirit of Mexico. JUAREZ has gone to Monterey unaccompanied, and in a private character. The members of his Cabinet are lying loose around Zacatecas, Matamoros, Durango, etc. URAGA was advancing towards Morelia at the very time JUAREZ was leaving San Luis Potosi to the tender mercies of the Imperialists. Not long ago it was rumored that the South intended to observe the golden rule in recognizing the French monarchy in Mexico. If she wants to recognize it, why does she not do so now? The Juarists are down and the Imperialists are up. The South is favorable to a French monarchy. Now is the time for JEFF DAVIS to pat. MAXIMILIAN on the shoulder. But we suspect that the South is suffering too much from dyspepsia over the humble pie it is being forced to eat to pay much attention either to Mexico or MAXIMILIAN. A French monarchy in Mexico will

Foreigners in Japan. its author, and we quote it, not merely as a compliment to Mr. Dougherty's well-known ability, but as a recognition of his moral 'earnestness and true ps The relations of the Japanese with "out side barbarians," ourselves included, are assuming a complicity which is likely to eventuate in either the total cessation of foreign commerce or in war. This is an important matter to us, seeing that the first

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, The Five-twenty United States Loan. treaty made by Japan with any other than There is authority for stating that the great five-twenty loan closed to day, the entire amount of \$500,000 (000 having been subscribed. The absorb-tion during the present week has been very rapid; an Asiatic power was obtained through the tact and courtesy of Commodore PERRY. Complaints had reached this country that aubscriptions have been made of over \$13,000,000, No subscription made after to day will be received. American seamen shipwrecked on the Japanese coast had been harshly treated by the The Committee on the Conduct of the War. The Committee on the Conduct of the War, just authorities there, and our Government, in

1852, sent out an expedition, commanded by The Committee on the UCRUUCE of the War, just authorized to be appointed, consists of Senatora WADE, of Ohio; CHANDLER, of Michigan, and HAR-DING, of Oregon, and Representatives GOOCH, of Massachusetts; JULIAN, of Indiana; ODELL, of New York, and LOAN, of Missouri. This commit Commodore PERRY, to demand protection for American sailors and property wrecked on Japanese territory, to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with the authori-New York, and BOAN, of Missouri. This commit-tee is similar to the one heretofore in existence, the only difference being in the substitution of HAR-DING and LOAN in the places of ex-Congressmen AN-DREW JOHNSON and COVODS. The old committee was suponisted Described to the old committee ies, and to obtain permission to use several ports for the ordinary purposes of trade. Believing that the argument of force would was appointed December, 1861, and closed its labors have more weight in Japan than the force of April, 1863, The new committee, in addition to its duty of inargument. Commodore PERRY's expedition

WASHINGTON.

The new committee, in addition to in activity of the quiring into the conduct of the war, is instructed to examine into all contracts and engagements with consisted of seven ships of war. In 1853 he reached Japan, and left a letter from any department of the Government, and is antho-Tized to all during the recess of Congress, at any place which may be deemed proper. Besides this, every facility is provided for a thorough investiga-tion, including the sending for persons and papers. our President for the Emperor. In the following February he returned, and anchored in the bay of Yeddo, not far from the capital. After the usual amount of cir-The Missouri Contested Elections. cumlocution, which seems to abound in

The Missouri contested election cases are now being considered by the House Committee of Eleo tions. Mr. BRUCE, who contests the seat of Mr. LOAN, addressed the Committee yesterday and today, and will continue the argument to-morrow. The Committee was full. There are five such cases from that State, and several of them will depend for their decision on the result concerning the contest now under consideration. General BLAIR, of Missouri, has been appointed

on House Military Committee, in place of Loan, excused from service thereon. The Military Commission, for several weeks past

In semical violation, for several weeks par in semical back, has concluded its labora. C. O. SPAULDING, tried for running goods acros the Potomac into Virginia, has been honorably a: France. The last English treaty secured extended privileges, which have also been granted to America and the other foreign quitted.

Powers. These privileges are permission Clothing to be Sent by Mail. for diplomatic agents to reside at Yeddo; The following bill, having passed both Houses now only awaits the President's signature to become a law: the ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki to be opened from July, 1859;

a law: Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such rega-lations as the Postmaster General may preseribe. Neagata, from January, 1860; Hiogo, from January, 1863, with permission for foreigners to reside in these ports and towns, and within a boundary of ten ri, (twenty-four. miles;) and, from January, 1862, and January, 1863, in Yeddo and Osaca, for the

Richmond is Not Evacuated. numoses of trade alone. The treaty may A despatch was received here by Gen. BUTLE be revised, in one year's notice, or after

from Gen. WISTAR, commanding at Norfolk, stating that the flag-of-truce boat had just come down the river, bringing the report that Richmond had been evacuated. Gen. BUTLEE telegraphed back to Gen WISTAR to make a resonnoissance in force and as Unfortunately, the Treaties were made with the Tycoon, who governs only the five certain facts. This was accordingly done, and the reconnoiting column went within 27 miles of Rich-mond. Returning, they report that Richmond has imperial ports and their adjacent districts, and it is doubtful whether they were ever atified by the Mikado, the actual sovereign not been evacuated

Swindling in Horse Contracts.

The vigilance exercised by the inspectors of horses recently appointed by the War Department, has doubtedly yielded through fear, and the Tycoon's government petitioned England to compelled the withdrawal of the numerous swin-dling contractors from the market, which is thus be released from the articles which stipulate for the opening of Yeddo, in January, 1862, left open to those who wish to furnish Governmen with good horses at fair prices. This timely pre-vention of further frauds will be a saving both of as well as the ports of Neagata, Hiogo, and Osaca. England granted five years' delay, aoney and men to the Government. conditional on the Japanese immediately

The Tax on Tobacco.

It appears from a communication of the commis-sioner of the Agricultural Committee of the Senate, which was presented by Senator SHERMAN to that body to day, that in the commissioner's opinion the proposed tax of twenty cents on leaf tobacco would the ports already opened, and guarantees being given for the security of the lives of foreigners. But the burning of the British Legation, and the murder of Mr. RICHARDestroy the export trade, which now gives us \$20, son, a British subject, in 1863, show the 000,000 of revenue. He estimates our average crop hostility of the Japanese aristocracy and at less than one third of the product of the world. and shows that more tobacco is grown in Europe than in this country, and that the substitutes for the growth of this country are already driving it out o

European markets. It is shown that the article is grown throughout South America, Northern and Southern Africa, the East and West Indies, Asia, and all of Europe excepting Britain and the northern part of the conti-nent; in every State and Territory in the United States, and in Canada. The export of Brazil has thed loothold close to Kanagawa, and England has destroyed several Japanese ships, besides bombarding one of the forts. The United States also had a difficulty with the Japanese, who, however, have ten. ally restrained the cultivation, by refusal to give

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

DESTITUTION OF THE REBELS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 20.-The news we get to day is unimportant. A few deserters have come over during the last two days, who confirm the reports already published of the rebel want of subaistance.

LONGSTREET ADVANCING ON KNOX-VILLE.

VILLE. I conversed to day with a gentleman who said he eff Richmond on the 16th inst. His report was that one or two divisions of Lee's army were re-ported to have gone to reinforce Longstreet, who was reported to be again advancing on Knoxville, It was believed in Richmond that Virginia was to be abandoned to the Yankees, and that the whole

rebel force would be concentrated and put into operation in Tennessee and Kentucky. I also hear a report that General Grant has noti-

fiel the War Department that Longstreet is being reinforced from Virginia, and presume it to be a NO MOVEMENTS-RULES FOR SUPPLIES

TO DESTITUTE INHABITANTS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 21 -Nothing of special interest has transpired within our lines for several days, and the enemy seem to enjoy a similar state of quietude.

enjoy a similar state of quietude. Erroneous ideas have been promulgated by the newspapers in regard to the extent of supplies to the destitute inhabitants hereabouts, under the trade regulations of the Treasury Department. I am authorized to say that supplies will not be furnished beyond the limits of inform accounting. beyond the limits of infantry occupation, except in a very few special cases. None whatever will be furnished except by permission of and approved by General Patrick, Provost Marshal General, and none will be allowed where doubt exists as to such

supplies being used or appropriated by parties hos-tile to the Union cause. The most needy and most deserving of our sympathizers will be first furdesorving of our sympathics with os hims the nished with the necessaries of life to a limited ex-tent only. The most stringent course will be pur-sued to prevent any mal-appropriation of supplies.

THE WEST.

Escape of Rebel Officers - Mortality in the Chattanooga Hospitals.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.-Several rebel officers re-ently escaped while in transit between Louisville and Camp Chase, some of whom have been re-

captured. A large number of recruits are daily passed through rom Nashville to Chattanooga, the time being nine teen hours. The mortality in the Chattanooga hospitals is

about ninety per week. A riot occurred on Tuesday at Seymour, Indiana,

between some drunken soldiers and the guard, re-sulting in the death of two rioters and the wounding of several others.

THE DISASTER IN CHILE.

Twenty-two Hundred Bodies Recovered.

WHY THE VICTIMS WERE NOT SAVED-INCIDENTS OF THE CATASTROPHE-THE SITE OF THE CHURCH TO BE OCCUPIED BY A MONUMENT,

The Providence Journal publishes a letter received by W. A. Pearce, of Providence, from his father, re-sident in Santiago, Chilé, who witnessed the recent

appalling catastrophe by which more than two thou-sand human beings were burnt to death. It appears that the failure to rescue the unfortunate victims was owing to the idiotic police system of the Chili-

that the failure to rescue the unfortunate victims was owing to the idicite police system of the Chili-ans. The writter says: "I hear you asking, why were those sufferers not rescued? I'ss, why were they not rescued? My heart sickens within me at the question. Those de-termined, stupid ignoramuses of policemen! Fifty foreigners, had they been allowed to work, and to work in their own way, could and would have rescued nearly or quite the whole mass. But no, as is always the case here on an alarn of fire, the po-lice place a sentry on every avenue leading to the fire. They have, as you know, no fire engines ex-cept some two or three old Gordon pumps. I fought my way past the police one entire square, by wreat-ing guns and sabres from their hands, knocking them out of my way; and being knocked in return, until I was overpowered by numbers and compelled to retreat, and all within hearing of the most heart-rending lamentations that ever sounded on human ears. And nearly every foreigner fared similar to my set the as of the workmen at the gas works, to the entrot, and battered down a side or private door and saw Miss Larren. He had fought his way, in company with one of the workmen at the gas works, to the entre in consequence of a sheet of flame recognized him and called on him to save her. He between them. He reached his cane to her, which she grasped with both hands, when he and his friend attempted to drag her through the flames, but she was so surrounded and went in pursuit of some other means to rescue her, and returned again, and on presenting themselves with the means of saving her at the door, the police ordered them back, and on presenting themselves with the molas, is not in dispute with the police order as if the is right in ot heeding the order, he (Demillow) was bayroneted. His friends wrested the gun from the policeman, knocked him senselves to the ground, and made a second attempt to save the poor girl. But the time lost in dispute with the police was in if bore mark

1. I KAIVAL, JAANUARLA
1. I KAIVAL, UAARLA JANUARLA
2. A the The Social connections of the propile of the South had much to do with their present condition. What a special it would be to see all million of people in trait out of the pale of the Government of hold a prond and esneitive people in runh a slevery as in the south the second and esneitive people in runh a slevery as inter a special conduction. What has not not be to see all million of people that a present out of the pale of the Government of hold a prond and esneitive people in runh a slevery as inter one of the runh a slevery as inter one of the runh and the restoration of the Union. The day was fast approaching, if the power of the crushing of the restoration of the Union. The day was fast approaching, if the power of the runh was excited as it ought to be, when the million of the Union. The day was fast approaching, if the power of the runh was excited as it ought to be, when the million of the Union. The day was fast approaching in the heart as well as in deep blessings of a restored Union. In the language of Websier. "This Government was excited as it ought to be, when the million of the Union is but here after the out of the status? The south a milde one." The WWA HE of the second that every second with the blood of innocent loyal people, when we simply and there are a more as not a citil officer, does it follow that he is not embraced in the status? They obtain their for the factor of the factor officer selec all with the poil of the factor of the senter state is the other officer selec all the south are the factor of the factor of the senter state is the other officer selec all with the poils of the factor of the senter state is the other officer selec all the their state is the other officer selec all the there are state is the senter state is the other officer selec all with the poils when the status? They obtain their the is not an state is the other officer selec all the their senter as well as the other officer selec al

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The House by avoie of escentry seven to fifty five, re-fused to adjourn till Monday. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illiaols, from the Committee on the Rules, reported a new rule for the appointment of a standing committee, to consist of five members, to be putiled the Committee on a Uniform System of Weights, Measures, and Coinays, to whom shall be referred all communications upon those subjects. The rule was adopted. Measure, and Collarge, to whom shall be referred all communications upon those subjects. The rule was subject. The rule was subjects and the rule was subject. The rule was subjects and the rule was rule flows then resumed the consideration act.
 The Honse then resumed the consideration act.
 Work and the rule was at a loss to see the rule of the rule was that they did so, what ever claim to this effect many that they did so, what ever claim to this effect many that they did so, what ever claim to this effect many that they did so, what ever claim to this effect many that they did so, what ever claim to this effect many that they did so, what ever claim to this effect many that they did so, what ever claim to this effect many that they did so, what ever claim to this effect to put down rebsi-thors and so for the was and ought not these traitor to be publied for the was and ought not these traitors to be publied for the was and ought not these traitors to be publied for the washed the to the sectificant estall the offspring of the public distance in the the offspring of a traitor the right to live in the grant to the offspring of a traitor the right to live in the grant to the offspring of a traitor the right to live in the grant to the children of traitors he benize influences of Christianity and protect them, inst as the children of murdered lovalists in the North are protected.
 Mr. CHANDIKK said if in scolleague would pro-tect the children of def grant.
 Mr. MORRIS said if his colleague would pro-tect the children of the dow would not been an attempt was made to subvert the great principles whoch arctinated our foreflaters in the formation of the Consti-tuiton by the protectifiers in the formation of the Consti-tuin and they are responsible for the results.
 Mr. MORRIS said if his colleague would be done invanade to subvert the great principles whoch arctinated and rote subvert the great principles whoch arctinated and when was in d

cated and maintained by Washington, Jefferson, Madi-son, and Jackson. He argued to show that they could no more conflicate estates beyond the life of the traitor than they could work attainder of blood, which was prohibited by the Constitution. He charged the radical Abolittonists with a design to violate the plain provisions of the Constitu-tion. Their attempts at legislation, if carried out, would crive the people of the South from their estates, and fill their places with free and slave negroes. God stay the No further proceedings were taken on the confiscation bill.

No further proceedings were taken on the confiscation bill. **Internal Revenue.** The Honse resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill to amend the Internal Revenue act. Mr. FENDLETCN, of Obio. offered an anneadment. which was agreed to, providing that all cotton in the hards of manufacturers, heretofore exempted, shall be taxed two cents per pound. Mr. BROKS, of New York, moved to strike out the drawhack of two cents per pound in all cases where the duty imposed by this act upon the cotton used in manu. facturing shall be satisfactorily shown to have been previously paid. Meesrs. Brooks, Voorhees, Harrington, and J. C. Allen advocated the amendment, the last two speakers regard-ing such a drawback as a bounty to manufacturers at the expense of the arricultural interest. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made an address showing and industry. Mr. Sch HURNE, of Illinois, participating is the A.

NEW YOBK CITY.

orrespondence of The Press. ] NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1884.

Gen. Dix has issued a special order, which on-venes a military commission for the trial of the persons now detained in Fort Lafayette. The compersons now detained in Fort Lafayette. The com-mission consists entirely of regular officers; and arguing from this fact, we may rationally expect a batch of sentences calculated to strike terror to the hearts of evil doers, and thereby conserve the general good of the Republic. Had volunteer offi-cers been chosen, the result might, and probably would have been different. Regulars do not make a practice of calculating what Mrs. Grundy may say, or the criticisms of that "Venerable Gammon." who exists in New York, and always leans to the side of mercy when only the Government has been swindled. By this commission Mr. Albert M. Pal-mer will be tried, and there is no little anxious speculation as to the quality of his sentence, should he be convicted of the heinous offences imputed to him. Mr. Palmer is a young man, judging from appearances, not over eight and twenty. His general aspect is that of a gentleman educated up to the society standard. His connections are said to be excellent, No wonder, then, that the higher circles of the community feel a hudder upon contemplating the possible results of his trial-imprisonment, with the possible results of this strat-imprisonment, with ball and chain, perhaps death. Were he one of the gross, vulgar men, who too often enter upon politi-cal employments, with all malice and aforethought, prostituting their offices for their own selish ends, society would contemptuously shrug her great cold shoulder and leave him to his fate, whatever it might be. In Palmer's case, the crust of gentility, always over sensitive, shrugs with a different feeling ; understanding that these grim regulars have only a mechanical mind, which cyphers out its results care

less of nerves and hot house sensibilities. Mr. Palmer will not be the only one, however, who will have to face these judges. Fort Lafayette is crowded with prisoners, some of whom, before the existing war stimulated them to treasonable acts, occupied honorable positions among the mer-chants of this city. Gomez, the patentees of the well-known "Gomez Patent Submarine Fuse," will undergo trial before the same commission. It does not seem at all improbable that "Andrews, the Virreach the end of his rope through the action of the same body. It is true that the State officers were offered the first trial of the out-throat; but, as they have not availed themselves of the opportunity, and evince an immistak shie indimovition to mutting their friend's life in peril, there seems no good reason why the Government should not at once proceed with his case and avenge a few of the poor fellows who are lying in bloody graves through his instrumentality. There will be no tears shed when Andrews is hung, Except from Copperhead eyes. Judge McOdunn, should he deem it fit, might adjourn his court in honor of the distinguished citizen; but beyond such a token of fellow-feeling and esteem, no public no-tice would be taken of his hasty and irreverent ob-

sequies. Many of those immured in the asse-mates of Lafayette have been entirely forgotten by the public. The action of the commission will un-earth them, however, and if found guilty of the offences laid to their several charges, they may experience the mathematical felicity of ball and chain. The time fixed for the sitting of the commission was yesterday. Of course, the public will only be dvised of results.

A rather ancient case is now on trial in the court of Oyer and Terminer, one fact of which may have a historical value in regard to the Democratic party. John B. Holmes, who is being tried for his life, was, at the time of the commission of the homicide, a Democratic nominee for a high official position in the city government. He murdered a policeman who was in the act of arresting him for disorderly conduct; this in the month of November, 1854. He was tried in 1855, the jury disagreeing. Since that was tried in 1855, the jury disagreeing. Since that time he has been in prison for a different, offencefraud, I believe-and on the expiration of his erm, is now held on the original charge. What a charming alderman he would have made, had the Democratic party, and his own villainous self, had heir ways !

their ways ! The Winslow will case, now being tried before the Superior Court, at Bridgeport, Conn., revives the with memories of many of our citizens who knew the testator during his residence here. At the time or his trouble with his first wife, Mr. Winslow resided tur in Houston street, not far from Broadway. He was a rather fond of keeping late hours at the time, much to the annoyance of his lady. Upon one occasion, to the annoyance of his lady. Upon one occasion, just as he was starting out for an evening, the latter demanded at what time he would return. Mr. W., not being fond of such catechising, replied that he should return when he got ready so to do. His spouse, equally spirited, retorted that if not back by ten 0'clock, he would find the door looked against him. Then, the bucker set if will work of the that New England pays its fair proportion on its products and industry. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, participating in the de-back, aid that in the state of wrise he would find the door locked against in Mr. Voornies' district, in Indiana, as to be complaint in the dis-trict which he (Mr. WashIngton, as the only presented. His con-trict which he (Mr. WashIngton, as the only presented. His con-trict which he (Mr. WashIngton, as the reballion. The rebellion is to be crushed and the States brought back, if necessary, by subjugation.

at 101%, the preferred at 84; Bixes 1393 at 85%; Lehigh Ecrip sold at 49; Union sizes at 33%. Catawires p. eferred fell off to 40%; thatommon to 13% buyer 50. Nor h Pennsylvanta advanced % Resting

Quotations of gold at the Philad, liphia Gold Exchange,

49 1' 2.992 0 7,099 0: 7,391 0 2,778 04 4.849 1 1.008 14 2,395 0 3,646 17 3,444 04 390 02 4 916 00

52.2.5 04 48.452 12.

biezel & Co. guota:

MINES.

that America is no longer mistress of the seas; that Duyer 30. Nor a touris rold at 73%. Beaver Meadow declined %. Fon aylvania rold at 73%. Beaver Meadow at 83%. Minebill at 60, Philadelphia and Brisdeclined %. Passenger rallways, wors stoady. First-class loans are, fair demand, and ban, shares duil. The market close

D. S. bonds 183..... Gerificates of Indebtednes \*, 014.... U. S. 73-10 Noices. Guarternasters Voutchers. Orders for Certificates of Indeb tedness. Gold. Sterling Exchange. Constraines of rold at the Philad. 1phia Go

that America is no longer mistress of the seas; that her commerce has been awayt under the folds of rival figgs; that her carrying trade is yearly growing less and less; that in this respect she is almost the de-pendant of other nations. The American people must arouse from the spathy which, like a strange speel, has falten upon them, and seek to remove this burning sheme. At this moment, too, when we are manifesting to the world our vasi resources, what better proof can we exhibit of eur unlimited capacities than by showing that, while carrying on a gigantic war, we can successfully engage in the nobler enterprises of peace? that we are laying, broad and deep, the foundations of a mighty prosperity, which will enable us to more rea-dily bear the burdens of war? The undertaking in question is essentially an American enterprise, to be established upon Ameri-can capital, to be controlled by American business men, to assist in developing American commerce, and reitoring upon the ocean American supre-macy, to add lustre to the American name. Having such objects in view, it should confidently appeal to an American public for generous and discriminating support. The writer is in no wise connected with the P a-

4 South Third strest, second stor 7: 9½ o'clock A. M. 13% A. M. 12% F. M. 14% P. M. The writer is in no wise connected with the pre-The writer is in no wise connected with the Pe-sent company, other than as a subscriber and well-wisher. For years past, it has been with him a sub-ject of absorbing interest, and he has ventured these remarks upon a thorough knowledge of the earlier history of this company, and upon impressions formed at the meeting at the railroad offics. His views upon other points connected with this matter, will, your courtesy permitting, at a future day, be plesented to his fellow citizens. PUBLIUS.

pierented to his fellow citizens. PUBLIUS. THE NAVAL BACE.—The interest attached to the great naval race, between the United States ateamor Eutaw and the steamer Kin Kiang, which is ar-ranged to take place in order to test their speed—is now increasing. Mr. Rutherford arrived yesterday from Washington, with that object; and a report having been published by Mr. Dickerson that the engines of the Kin Kiang were built from new plans furnished by him, Mr. Rutherford called at the office of Measus. Uiphant & Co., and there ascer-tiated that the statement was erroneous, and that at present it would not be convenient for the firm to spare the vessel for a trial trip; that there were other parties concerned who should be consulted, and that business requirements rendered it neces-sary to send the vessel on her voyage as soon as possible. This will probably end the matter for the present.—Express. compared with same time last year: 
 Milnesville
 920 (6

 Buck Mountain
 431 01

 I. M. Coal
 1.676 15

 Lebigb Coal and Nav.
 2.695 02

 Other Shippers
 260 15

THE CITY.

Increase ..... 3,752 12 FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] NATIONAL UNION CLUB.-The members

The following shows the shipments of coal over the belaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, January 16, 1334, compared with week ending Sat same time last year: Week.

Year. Tona. Gwt 9,780 06 S1,364 09 Shipped North..... Shipped South..... 44,144 00 1.676 02 1.965 10 Shipped North..... 1.005 02 Shipped South..... 1,169 04 3,641 12 Total..... 2,194 06

37,502 01 The following statement shows the tonnage of the le'aware, Lackawana, and Western Railroad, and its

Tons. .1.240.143 605, 192 634, 951

1.240.143

Elizabethport..... On line of Central B., New Jersey...... Flushington and Morris Canal.... Southern Division D. L. & W. R. Road....

6854 229 137 10854 104 14054 105 105 105 105 14054 88 ork Central Railroad. Preferred ex div..... m Preferred.....

Reading...... Michigan Central..... Michigan Sombarn What though ex-District Attorney may carp at and criticise Mr. Lincoln's language and education, as they did the rhetorio of the Scoretary of State ("the latchet of whose shoes they are not worthy to stoopdown and unloose"), and attempt to ridicule his language as adapted to the meridian of Springfield, but not fit for the society not wixed of Chestnut Hill, where loyalty is tabooed, and sympathy with rebels and that "stern statesman, Jeff Davis," is a sure pssiport to the society and affections of descendants of Rivolutionary sives? But, despite all this, and whatever else may be done by them or theirs, the breeze of popular ex-citement is blowing everywhere in favor of Mr. Lincoln; it fans the air of Louisians and Arkan-sas; it is blowing over the fertile plains of Illinois and this is blowing everywhere in favor of Mr. Lincoln; it fans the air of Louisians and Arkan-sas; it is blowing over the fertile plains of Illinois and Ohio ; it was heard the other day reverberating through the State House at Harrisburg, and now ranging along the Pennsylvania Alleghanies, until mingling with the breezes from the Empire State, and the blasts from New England, it will blow a burricane as irresistable as the immortal charge of Hooker on Lookout Mountain, which, though not embalmed in the beautiful poeiry of Tennyson, will lire in history, when the name of Balakiava and the light brigade shall be forgotten. Among the visitors were Gen. Hancock, Gen. Gib-bon, and Major Morgan, and several other distin-guished milliary gentileme. Gen. Hancoek, upon being introduced by Presi-dent King, delivered a patriotic speech, in which he retrospected, present and prospective view of the rebusion. He paid a glowing tribute to the valor of the Union troops, their unfaltering courage, their powers of endurance, and their entire willingness to battle for the glorious old fag. His speech was mainly directed to recruiting the Philadelphis Bri-gede, and he made a most expensi was mainly directed to recruiting the Philadelphis Bri-gede, lithois Central Scrip .... ittsburg. oldo......

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held hast evening, a large number of the members being in attendance.

of the National Union Chub.- The members of the National Union Club held an enthusiastic meeting last evening at their headquarters, on the roth side of Ohestnut street, above Eleventh, Mr. Robert P. King, president, in the chain. Wm. M. Bull, E.q., offered the following resolu-tions, which were unanimously adopted with great enthusiasm, and an engrossed copy of the same WA ordereed to be forwarded to President Lincoln: Win. M. Bull, E.G., officied the following resolu-tions, which Weit Unbalinously adopted with great enhusinsm, and so engrossed copy of the same was ordereed to be forwarded to President Lincoln: Whereas. The messures recommended and adopted by ABKAHAM LIBCOLN as President and Commander-in Chief of the Army and Ary of the Inited States, for its e maintenance of the Government at d the prosecution of the war. In colling the Otter three of the three contenant, with the views of a large majority of the American people, and commend him supecially to our confidence as the faithful representative of our opinions. *And whereas.* The selection of any other candidate for the Presidency than Abraham Lincoln would probably tend to strengthen the emeries of the country at home and abroad, and to rolong the war, by encouraging the faise belief that the people with addhere to the Union and the Constitution, do not sustain the policy and measures of his Administration in the prosecution of it, but are willing to end it on terms demanded by traitors in arms and hour do the second pressor. Therefore, may a ability of Abraham Lincoln, and in his idelity to the sare the number bases. Therefore, and the advector of a supporting the Constitution of the United States, and enforcing the execution of it. However, and we do hereby ralify and confirm the declaration of our representitives in the State Legisla-ture, that he is the only choice of their constitutions for the for the our representitives in the State Legisla-ture, that he is the ollowing is an epitome: The principles of this to the same and the foreer and the laws, and the future weaked as after of our constry, we do hereby ralify and confirm the declaration of our representitives in the State Legisla-ture, that he is the ollowing is an epitome: The principles of this to the same and the free of the source, radidate for the Constitution, and the laws, and the future vesceles, cruel, and dammable rebellion that ever disgraced easth, or shocked high heaven. These are the Ідстеаяе..... distribution, for the year 1963, as compared with 1962 Received from the mines..... An increase over 1862 of 146, 807 tons. Of this was mined by the company..... Purchased from other parties....... To al. DISTRIBUTION AS FOLLOWS:

10,507 46,452 72,406 150,652 48,904 17,133 17,133 167,656 19,974 181,474 24,965

Total. ..... The New York Evenit g Post says : 1,240,14

이 같은 것이 같은 것이 같다.

dered the requisite reparation.. England had obtained a large sum of money as compensation for the murder of Mr. RICHARD. son, but, at the same time, the spiritual Emperor of the Japanese ordered that all foreigners should quit the country within thirty days-a command which the diplomatic representatives of the various nations declined obeying. The latest news from Japan, as recent as the beginning of November, is that this order has been withdrawn, but that the aristocracy wished foreigners to withdraw to Hakodadi and Nagasaki, (at the extremities of the Empire, ) wholly abandoning Kanagawa. This was

France, which had also sustained injury

in her trade and through her citizens.

first communicated to the American and Dutch Ministers, but the representatives of the other foreign Powers have since joined them in declining to abandon the slightest concession granted by the Treaties. The Government was endeavoring to throw impediments in the way of the trade in silk and tea, that the palpable purpose was to arrest that trade, so as to make it not worth while to carry it on. The fact is, the Japanese are afraid of for-

eign aggression. Ours is the only nation in alliance with them which does not deal with an ultimate idea of obtaining territory there. They know what the English did in Indiacommencing as petty commercial squatters on the coast, and ending by obtaining the whole of Hindostan. There are two Em. perors in Japan-the Tycoon, who is a secular ruler, and the Mikado, from whom hereceives his investiture, the actual, because the superior, sovereign. The Mikado reigns, but does not govern. The Tycoon governs, but does not reign. The Tycoon, who attends to secular affairs, is himself controlled by what progress have we made? Is the slave two councils, composed of the aristocracy of rank and territory, who form the Execu-Are we in such a condition as to promise our. tive at Yeddo, the capital. The middle class, who are not recognized under this Government, do not object to foreigners, but duties and high taxation ? What have we to the Mikado, the Tycoon, and the Council of hope for, both as regards slavery or the Diamos, (or princes, ) are bitterly antagonistic barbarians," and it appears likely to become a question when foreigners shall withdraw from trade with Japan, or fight the Japanese, in order to beat them into

> off second-best. It is a small consolation to us that of all the foreign nations trading with Japan, we have most conciliated the good opinion of all classes there ; for, if the Japanese carry out their intention of breaking off all relations with foreigners, the United States will necessarily be included in this proscription, for our trade with Japan has gone on, steadily increasing, year after

year, and it will be a pity if it be destroyed by the action of the authorities there. The Five-Twenty Loan.

The five-twenty loan is exhausted, the subscriptions yesterday having reached sixteen millions. Starting on Wednesday evening with seven millions, the loans oversold in the neighborhood of nine or ten millions. It must be borne in mind that the result was due to no combination of capitalists, but to the fact that the whole thing was taken up by the people, subscriptions being received vesterday from all parts of the country. In answer to the inquiry as to what was to be done with the subscriptions coming in, a telegram was received from the Treasury Department to the effect that, considering it impossible to stop at any exact amount, and to give remote depositaries a fair chance, the Secretary authorizes the rejection of subscriptions after Thursday, January 21st, except those actually in transitu from other points on and before that date. It it expected that this may overrun the five hundred

millions somewhat, but the course adopted is deemed the best one to pursue. THE PERIL OF THE REPUBLIC THE FAULT OF

THE PEOPLE. The usefulness of the address de-livered under this title by Mr. Daniel Dougherty is Speedily eat itself up. This is not the era for the establishment of new empires. The old ones are rapidly crumbling away, and their efforts are being thwarted. Re-publicanism, in its advance, is pulverizing them and expert though the ment welfare of the country. One of the ment them and expert though the ment welfare of the country. One of the ment them and expert though the ment welfare of the country. One of the ment them and expert though the ment welfare of the country. One of the ment them and expert though the ment welfare of the state them and expert though the ment welfare of the state them and expert though the ment welfare of the state them and expert though the ment welfare of the state them and expert though the ment welfare of the state them and expert though the ment welfare of the state them and expert though the ment welfare of the state them and expert though the ment welfare of the state them and expert though the ment welfare of the state them and expert though the state of the state

The report concludes: The United States do not control the tobacco trade, and that the capacity other countries to grow all they need is ample. Kidnapped,

Two colored men were kidnapped in this city sterday. A reward is offered by the authorities for their discovery.

Recruiting of Negroes in Maryland. General BIRNEY has written a letter to a promi-nent member of the Maryland Legislature, denying that he has ever used force to obtain negro recruits. The great trouble, he says, was to restrain the ne groes from rushing to the camps.

Collector Barney. Collector BARNEY, of New York, was before the Committee on Public Expenditures this morning for an hour and a half. He gave his history of the discovery of the frauds in the custom house. Mr. ERNBREE, deputy of the Clearance Bureau, will be examined to morrow.

The Naval Committee. The House Naval Committee commenced an in-vestigation this morning of the structure of naval engines. Richard Busteed's Appointment.

The nomination of RICHARD BUSTERD, of New York, as judge of the United States District Court for Alabama, was confirmed without a dissenting

CAIRO. CAIRO, Jan. 21 .- The steamer Memphis has arrived with 533 bales of cotton for St. Louis, and brings Memphis dates of the 19th inst. The steamer City Belle, chartered to go to New Orleans with sanitary stores by the State of In-diana, returned to day, bringing up twenty sick and Wounded soldiers. The 3d Iowa Cavalry, at Little Rock, have re-

enlisted, and are now 700 strong.

Trial of a Railroad Conductor. HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.—The trial of F. P. Hill, a conductor on the Reading Railroad, charged with embezzling the funds of the company, has created emotezzing the funds of the company, has created much excitement in this sity to-day, the court-house being crowded with witnesses and spectators. The evidence for the prosecution and defence have closed, and the arguments of counsel will commence te-morrow. Among the witnesses called to-day were the president and superintendent of the Reading Bailmost Company and the the more the Reading Railroad Company, and also the superintendent of the New Jersey Central Railroad, the latter being called by the defendant.

Loss of a Bearer of Despatches. NEW YORR, Jan. 21.-Mr. Clark, who was drowned y the wrecking of the schooner Viator, of Sandy Hook, yesterday morning, was a bearer of despatches from the American Consul General at San Domingo to our Government. The despatches were saved, and have been forwarded to Secretary Seward.

Veteran Regiments. tolerating future intercourse. Nor is it quite certain, should foreign Powers unite to assail Japan, that the Japanese will come ments have arrived at Louisville, on their way

The Sth Michigan and 82d Ohio arrived here yes-The 1024 New York and 28th Pennsylvania passed

Indianapolis yesterday on their homeward route to recruit. Five hundred recruits for Indiana regiments have

arrived at Indianapolis within the last two days, Funeral of Stephen C. Foster.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.-The funeral of Stephen C. Foster, the well known musical composer, took place this afternoon. The services in Trinity Church were unusually impressive, and was attended by a large audience, some of whom participated in the co-

remonics. The remains were conveyed to Alleghent Cemetery, when the last sad rites were performed. A splendid brass band was in attendance and per

formed two of the most popular airs of the eminent composer, "Come where my love lies dreaming," and "Old folks at home," in a manner which im-

parted a thrilling effect to the solemnities. The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—The proceedings in the Le-gislature to-day, in both houses, was favorable to the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the State. A motion to postpone the election of delegates to the convention was voted down.

Non-arrival of the Canada. HALIFAX, Jan. 21.-Up to this noon there are no signs of the arrival of the Canada, now fully due, with Liverpool dates of the 9th inst. Boston, Jan. 20 -A heavy snow and sleet storm has been prevailing for the past twenty four hours

in Newfoundland. The telegraph line is not in operation east of Lamanche. HALIFAX, N. S., 11 P. M., Jan. 21.—There are no signs of the steamer Canada, now fully due at this

port. The Africa arrived this evening from Boston, and will sail at midnight. Conviction of Count Johannes.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.-George Jones, alias Count Jo-hannes, was to-day convicted of being a common barrator or nuisance in the course of this Common-

Discharge of a Prisoner. New Yors, Jan 21.-L. Olmstead has been dis-charged by Marshal Murray, the investigation proving him innocent of any complicity with block-

Bis friends wreated the gun from the policeman, knocked him senseless to the ground, and made a second attempt to save the poor girl. But the time lost in dispute with the police was a life lost with her. This is only one of many similar scenes. "Your brother Charles battered a door down. on Calie Banders, or Flagg street, entered and found in a small ante-room some thirty females, and all living, but like so many statutes, perfectly uncon-scious. He was compelied to take many of them in his arms and carry them into the street and saved them all. Mr. Meiggs and H. Keith fought their way through the police and reached the church at a late hour, and when the tower was falling all about them all. Mr. Meiggs and H. Keith fought their way through the police and reached the church at a late hour, and when the tower was falling all about them all. Mr. Meiggs and H. Keith fought their way through the police and reached the church at a late hour, and when the tower was falling all about them succeeded in saving several. Mr. Meiggs saw a woman still alive under a crowd of others then dead. She recognized him, and called to him, say-ing, 'for God'saake, save me !' He rushed through the fire to her and pushed several of the dead from her, then attempted to lift her out from among the and on her, he had to abandon that. He then pro-cured a lasso, fastened that about her waist, and the united strength of eight men could not extricate her from her companions, and they had to leave her amid such crise for help as no (fristian heart could endure, neither can language describe. "The police had full charge of the front of the stupidity of the police: An officer of the police set some half dozen of his men to hew or baiter down ove of those large front dors with their old browd-swords. The doors are made of two-luch hard wood, double thickness, and riveted through and through with iron rivets. You can judge the effect their old outlasses made on the doors better than I can describe it, "The scene at the church the following da

"The scene at the church the following day was "The scene at the church the following day was the most revolting, heart distressing, that ever was witnessed since the world was created. There were the poor unfortunate dead in all stages of consump-tion, the greater portion of them naked. But a few could be recognized by their surviving friends. The police ordered on the peones, or laborers, to remove the dead. There demons-worse than devils damned-commenced their work with as much hilarity as you ever saw school children enter on some pleasure excursion. The dead were pulled about and pulled spart, as one would pull apart tangied brushwood. You could see two or more peones pulling on a limb of some one buried under the others, until the limb was pulled from the body. Then they would have a peon how! of exuitation, and commence at another. The dead were actually separated with Growbars and pick. Limbs, heads, and fragments were shorelled into earts with no more feeling than Irish laborers would have in shovelling gravel into a railway car. Hundreds of bodies but partially burned, entirely naked, were tumbled into open carts and packed up in the conversion of those heartless wretches commenting and poking of a bundle of straw or a bullings that were show rung these people, many things that were to me very up-pleasant. But this is so horitying to the soult that I cannot find language to express my disgust of "Twenty-two hundred bodies have been counted "The scene at the church the following day was

picasant. But this is so horrifying to the soul that I cannot find language to express my disgust of them. "Twenty-two hundred bodies have been counted out from the rnins, and it is supposed many were burned entitely up. The prevailing opinion is the number of lives load will reach twenty five hundred. The count and names collected to date amount to some illuteen hundred. Many families have loat the some illuteen hundred. Many families have loat the entite female members—six, seven, eight, and nine from one family. All those that could not be recog-nized by their surviving friends are now buried in one grave or hole. A place twenty five yards square was excavated, and into this they were laid, or tumbled and shovelied. "This accident has given the Catholic religion here the most severe blow that the Church has ever experienced. The men express themselves openly and publicly against the olergy having such com-plete dominion over the females. "The city authorities have had their hands full the past week in keeping down mob violence, as the masses are determined that the church shall not again be rebuilt. "The Government have stepped in and ordered the ruins to be taken down and carted off, and will purchase the ground and erect a monument to the memory of the dead. The place is to be enclosed with a substantial iron fence, and the remainder of the ground laid out in a flower garden." HOUSE. The House met at 11 o'clock A. M. The SPEAKER presented a communication from the clergy of Harrieburg, requesting the House to elect a chapiain.

The Support of Old and Infirm School Teachers. Mr. WATSON, a petition numeronsly signed by ex-Governor Pollock and other citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a law providing for the support of old and infirm school teachers XXXVIIIth CONGRESS----1st SESSION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1864.

SENATE.

SENATE. Tax on Tobacco. Mr. SHERMAN. of Ohio. presented the report of Com-missioner Newton, of the Arricultural Department. on the subject of the proceed taxition of twenty per cent. On Hear tobacco, made at the instance of the Uommittee on Finance. Mr. Newton is adverse to the tax. The communication was referred to the Committee on Fi-nance.

ance. **The Oath of Allegiance for Senators.** On motion of Mr. SUMNEH, of Massachusetts, all prior ders were posiponed, and the Senate proceeded to the parideration of the rule requiring an additional oath om its members.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetta, all prior orders were posponed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the rule requiring an additional oath from its members. Br. JOHRSON, of Maryland, proceeded to address the Senate on three propositions-viz: Did the law of Jann-ary, 1862, requiring the oath to be taken by officers of the Government, include Senators 1 fit did, whs it constitutional? If it became operative, was it proper and expedient? He contended that the Government de-rived all its powers from the Constitution. If had no other existence. The absence of the delay fit the power in the Constitution is a restriction of the power as under a State Constitution. We are bound to show the existence of this power before we alternpt to carcies it. Did the act of 1862 embrace Senators? He contended that it did not, and quoted various anthorities in support of the argument that Senate only in-peachment. No two Senators agreed on this floor in re-gard to any quositon, and every Senator had a right to his individual opinions, subject only to the law, civil and priminal. He contended that as feator was not a civil officer under the language of the statute. The constant of the states that be feator was not a civil officer under the language of the statute was not a civil officer the flag the by the Sanate would be about the provide that no feator was not a civil officer under the language of the statute. The state were only responsible to the Legislatures and con-ties were only responsible to the Senate was a body of mot state was the Honse: and Representa-tive were only responsible to the Senate was a body of mot state was the Honse: and they derived all out of the is respective States. The Senate was a body of mot the other He Senator fail to que-tion the acts of the the other He Senator was and Repre-sents he considered meconstitutiona, and the mea-ternment, except the other He Senator from Massachu-ster hand their except the other He Senator for the Go-rument, except the other He Senator

Loss is the second seco tained a decree of divorce, allowing herself a large alimony. She left the unfortunate Houston-street domicil, and engaged apartments at the New York Hotel. Upon Mr. Winslow's return, he martiad a second wife-the first still living ; and died in 1861, leaving all his property to his second wife: An ac-tion is now instituted to set aside the will on the ground of the imbesility of the testator. Mr. Wins-low was what may be termed a weak man, and was low was what may be termed a weak man, and was easily caught by isms. He had great faith in the sublime humbug of clairvoyance, believing not only in its medical efficacy, but its scothsaying qualities. Some of our leading lawyers are engaged on this case, including Mr. William Curtis, Noyes, and ex-Judge Beardsley. Hobson, the contumacious witness in the case of the Ecores newspaper, has at last been brought to

the Express newspaper, has at last been brought to terms, and yesterday proceeded to give quantities of muddy evidence. The main point thus far elicited is, that while the circulation of that disloyal sheet

 control sharrat hit burnand. He asked when who now that out a party should be restored to power.
 Mr. GRINNELL, of lows, spoke in favor of encourage in mathematical party should be restored to power.
 Mr. Yoorhe's and the Soldiers.
 Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of produced and encouraging American industry. In reply country would a be said those who have stood by the political obtained to which the methods and the sold that and the political obtained to which the methods and the political obtained to which the methods and the case of readom was over driven from a fasse coach or railroad car by the ophold site and the case of readom indignant coldiers.
 Mr. Stybes moved that the committiee rise.
 Mr. YOOE HESS claimed the floor railroad car by the try body else. (Langhier)
 Mr. YOOE HESS claimed the floor railroad car by introduced by else. (Langhier)
 Mr. YOOE HESS claimed the floor railroad car by utered in his presence. He got of the car at the place to which he had paid his fare, and there was an end of it. Bothing the genileman could say yould induce him formas that could be something more respectable than could come from his slanderous tong and the their say and the cars is able as any heat of the side that they years ago he had heard the number that it would put genilemen from they had, and by Works had to diver be any heat that it would put genilemen from they had, and by Works had no they or heat and Work was and would and works would.
 Mr. DAWES, of Misses of the car at medment, which was and was and that they had, and by works had no they are able as a theored him indice the particulation of the start of a start or any they are able as a start or any they are able as a start or any they are able as a start or any they are able to a start or any the start or any the start or a start or any they are able as word of the sthe do able the start and there was an ead of the the had paid 18, that while the circutation of that disloyal sheet was about 16,000 daily in January, 1863, in January, 1864, it has been about 9,000. When all the fasts are twisted from Hobson, the diminishing wagss of treason will be exemplified, showing that disloyalty does not pay, financially, at least. All the Copper-head papers of the city are leading but a hand-to-

bined.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, JANUARY 2I, 1864 SENATE. Mr. TURRELL, having been anthorized by the Speaker, took the chair, and called the Senate to order. Mr. CLYMER moved to adjourn until Monday eve-ning next at 8 o'clock. Agreed to. Adjourned.

Report from the Auditor General

Banks Under the National Law. Mr. BEOWN offered the following :

mouth existence, and despite all their blustering, they scarcely support their publishers. Were it not for advertising patronage, they would perish of defor advertuing patronage, they would perian of de-bility in three days. It is a fortunate thing that the affairs of the *Express* are being publicly ventilated, showing, as they do, that disloyaity must sconer or later become bankrupt, even in a city where Northern treason holds her headquarters. The Daily News was established as an advertising me-dium for the lottery shop of its proprietor, Ben Wood, and the organ of the unwashed mob. If its daily price were devoted to the purchase of scap, its patrons would be a cleaner and more tolerable set of men. The World pays poorly, but has more

last evening, a large number of the members being in attendance. Mr. J. Skerving exhibited a large engraving by Jobn Sartain of a picture by Schussele. It repre-sents a group of inneteen of the most prominent American eventors, Howe, Morse, McCornick, and others. The names of the artists are a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the work, which is a well deserved compliment to national genius. Mr. J. T. Kerby exhibited a patent horse-shoe. This is said to be the only shoe in use which is so the deserved compliment to reating a seven in-stead of three "calks," as in the ordinary shoe, and consequently that even bearing all around the wall or crust, which the old shoe takes away, is secured. G. L. Witsels' improved wash-board was ex-hibited. decency in its composition than the other two com-The opera of Taunhauser has proved a vast success, but unfortunately the "season" terminates to-morrow evening. Opera is notoriously short-lived with us, possibly because the word "success" has no commercial value, and is not into depleted treasury. STUYVESANT.

"Steam to Europe."

To the Editor of The Press: SIB: In your paper of Monday last appears an article with the above caption, to which I respectfully beg permission to reply. It has come to my notice, only within the last twenty four hours, or this com-munication would have been presented at an earlier day. To enter fully into the merits of the question G. L. witsens improved wass-boatd was ca-hibited. Mr. Hiram A. Kimball exhibited his patented ar-tificial limbs, made of vulcanized india rubber. They are light in weight, well shaped, and exceedingly strong. Being hollow, all the machinery is contained inside, and is not liable to be deranged or broken. These limbs can be much more readily maufao-tured, and in less time, than those carved from wood or made of iron, as in the ordinary manner. would be impossible, without trespassing too large-ly upon your attention and space; these remarks shall, therefore, be mainly confined to correcting one or two statements which are unit

MEETING OF THE BOOKSELLERS AND PUBunfair to those who, for eighteen months past, have been laboring persistently to connect Philadelphia, by steam, with Europe. For months prior to the appearance of the proposition of the Messrs. Rich-ardson, a Philadelphia (company, organized under a charter fromithe State, was in existence, and, una charter nompule State, was in existence, and, un-der the most unfavorable circumstances, (owing to the political condition of the country), had obtained individual subscriptions to their stock, to the amount of nearly \$200,000. A late eminent banker was deeply interested in

Report from the Auditor General. Also, a report from the Auditor General, giving names of holders of licences in the Commonwealth. Mr. HAZLETT presented a petition from Daniel Schafter, praying for a State pension. Petitions, &c. Mr. SHARIGHT, one from the citizens of Fayette and Westmoreland counties, praying for a spointment of com-missioner to lay out a State road in said counties. Mr. BAJSHACH, one from the citizens of Fayette and Mr. BAJSHACH, one from the citizens of Fayette and Mr. BAJSHACH, one from the citizens of Lawrence of Lamiles of drafted men. Dir. Walter, a petition of the citizens of Lawrence perment of the passage or a law logalizing the permet of the constant of the citizens of Lawrence of the Mission of the citizens of Lawrence of the Allontown Hank: and extension of the cities of the Allontown Hank: Mr. WilkLEY, six petitions of inhelight county, pray-ice to lay as State road in said for repeal of the act to lay as Eater road in said for repeal for extension of charter of the Allontown Bank: Mr. BARGER, one of citizens of Faying of repeal for extension of charter of the Allontown Bank. The Support of \_Old and Imfum School MEETING OF THE BOOKSELLERS AND PUB-LIGHERS.-A meeting of the bookaellers and pub-lishers of this city was held at the Continental Ho-itel last evening, to discuss subjects of general inte-rest to the trade. The attendance was very large. Mr. A. S. Martien was called to the chair, and Mr. Hazard aoted as scoretary. A communication was then read inviting the book publishers of this city to be present at the trade sale to be held at Boston in February next, which, on mo-order to ascertain whether the Boston book pub-lishers would be represented at the next Philadel-phia trade sale. The next subject discussed was the fixing of the retail prices of books. It was re-ported that some of the gentlemen present, a com-mittee was appointed for the gurpose of drawing up a series of resolutions of pupping in system of under-selling books, copies of which are to be presented to those who have been complained of as carrying on this business. The meeting then adjourned. THE GOVERNMENT CREDIT.-THE FILME. the success of this company, and, at the very mo-ment of his untimely death, was giving his ripe experience and large influence to the perfecting of a plan for its immediate and successful reorganiza-tion. The managers of this company were in com-munication with officers and directors of the Pannmunication with oncers and uncevers of she renn-sylvania Railroad Company, and only last April obtained the legislation which was deemed neces-

obtained the legislation which was deemed neces-sary to secure the co-operation of that railroad com-pany and other State and city corporations. That the line, when established, might be exclusively a Philadelphia line, owned and controlled by Phila-delphia interests, it was thought advisable, after thorough consideration, to make the city corpora-tion an interested party, and her assistance was asked, by an appropriation of all dividence on her provide the state providing for the support of old and infirm echo of teachers
 Mr. IEE. one of citizens of Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia, saking for the vacation of a street iny diverse free wide in said ward.
 Mr. SMITH. of Philadelphia, offered a resolution directing the Cierk of the store to furnish each member with a copy of the skelton map of the State, embracing the teaches and population of the same according to last census. Agreed to.
 Mr. CLELLAN sfired a resolution to remedy the difficulties of making State appropriation to common schools in proportion to number of pupils attending schools in proportion to number of pupils attending schools in proportion to number of pupils attending schools in schools. THE GOVERNMENT CREDIT-THE FIVE THE GOVERNMENT CREDIT-THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN-EXTRAORDINARY FIMANCIAL EX-CITEMENT. The announcement that the five-twenty loan was almost exhausted, gave an extraon-dinary impetus to that class of Government securi-ties to day, nearly a million dollars being subscribed for at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., of this city, and eight millions ordered by telegraph from all parts of the country. The orders from the West alone amounted to \$600,000, and the amount in transitu esanot be estimated. tion an interested party, and ner assistance was asked, by an appropriation of all dividends on her Pennsylvania Railroad stock over six per cent. per annum, as an indemnity fund to cover any loss by reason of a guarantee of the steamship stock by the

amounted to \$600,000, and the amount in promote eannot be estimated. The excitement occasioned by this loan, and the *éclat* with which its conclusion was attended, has never been equalled in the financial history of the world; and it is gratifying to know that it has been mainly encouraged and participated in by the people gene-traly, and not by any combination of capitalists. This effort of Secretary Chase, so triumphantly con-oluded, is certainly described the hearty congra-tulations of the country. reason of a guarantee of the steamship stock by the railroad company. This measure was sufficiently long before the public to be thoroughly discussed, and hundreds of signatures of our most influential business men were obtained to petitions asking for such appro-priation by Councils. This was finally accom-pliabed, late in the summer, and since then the managers of the company have been actively en-gaged in preparing the way for its reorganization. At the very time that the offer of the Messrs. Rich-ardson appeared, the company was in constant com-Mr. BEOWN offered the following : Resolved, That the Committee on Banks be requested to inquire into the .xpeciency of passing a law to ena-ble the banks of the State to reorganize under the na-donal law, and to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed c-yeas 48, nays 43.

During the discussion pron the resolution. Mr. PERSHING said that he was not prepared to en-dorse any such resolution. Which might result in great loss of revenue which Penneylvania now derives from Bitthe banks. Mr. GUCHRAN, of Evic. Nate banks. Mr. CUCHRAN, of Erie, was of opinion that it was the duty of the Mational Government to assume control the finances, for no State has any right to issue bills of and credit. Mr. WATEON said that the measure had slready been considered by the State banks, inas nuch as the national organization possessed some advantiges over those char-fored by the State. Mr. Watson eulogised the national banking system as the best ever devised. The discussion was continued by Messrs. SMITH, of Philadelphia, and PUEDY.

ment had been fully matured and its importance appreciated by those present.

88 1361/3 -1371/3 X 1171/2 X 1167/3 -140 -1441/3 33/4 877/2 -

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 21. Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKEE, Philadelphis Exchange.

SALES AFTER FIRST BOARD.

Philadelphia Markets.

**Philadelphia Markets**.
 JANNARY 21-Evening.
 JANNARY 21-Evening.
 JANNARY 21-Evening.
 The demand for Flour is limited to-day, both for export and home use, but the market continues firm at former rates. Eales comprise about 1,000 bbls Weetern and Pennsylgania extra family, in lots, at \$7.50097.75, the are buying moderately at from \$6.2008.50 for extra family, and bakers are buying moderately at from \$6.2008.50 for extra family, and the set of the set

## THE MONEY MARKET.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL,

**PRILADELPHIA**, Jan. 21, 1864 The five-twenty loan is about exhausted, the Govern-ment agent, No. 114 South Third street, expressing the epiniou that all the remaining bonds would be taken to-day. This is a very gratifying result: and is sepsel-ally so if the opposition which was made to a Phila-delphia agency be considered. A city not a hundred ard fifty miles from ours likes to control all extensive funnetal operations, and is not satisfied unless she gets the lien's share of everything. But our Philadelphia agent carried the day against all opposition, and clearly proved that there is a world ontside of New York. There is no reason why our men of failent and capacity whould not receive some of the Government patronage. There is no rea on why the elephant in a managarie should swallow the food belowing to the whole estab-tishment That the task con mitted to Philadelphis her house the PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1864

n an ann an tha an an tha ann an tha an tha an tha an tha an tha a Tha an tha an

At the very time that the other of the Messrs. Rich-ardson appeared, the company was in constant com-munication with the officers of the railroad com-pany, and the meeting, which you intimated was called as an offset to the Richardson offer, had long been in contemplation. The promptness with which \$100,000 was then subsoribed showed that the move-ment had been fully makured and its impactance The terms offered by the railroad company insure

Additional Acts Presentd. Mr BiGHAM read in place an act to change the mode of escereing and collecting taxes in this Common wealth. Mr GLAES, an act surplicementary to an act to incorpo-rate the Pittsburg and Birmingham Passenger Kaliroad Commany.

