SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous comm nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts A Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our dif military and naval departments. When used, it will

Preparations for the New Campaign. After the last shock of arms, whose one great result was the victory of Chattanooga, we have an interim of satisfaction. Both sides of the field are more willing than usual to rest arms, and the reasons are plain. The South, too fierce in pursuit of victory, has for awhile sunk exhausted from the recoil of defeat. Rest was more necessary to the South than anything else, and yet recent events have proved it to be more dangerous than war. The rebel leaders are compelled by the pressure of a desperation which will not submit, to ask for the last man and the last penny to sustain their armies. And yet rest was necessary for the South. They could fight no longer, and are reduced to that predicament that to prolong the struggle is as bad as to give it up. It the prolongation of hostilities was dangerous, rest and inaction are fatal. They breed and encourage opportunities for discontent. The South cannot afford to fight, they cannot afford to be idle. Whatever they do they involve themselves in a scrape which it is easier to get into than out of. But it is not so with the North. If it be true that we are more willing than usual to rest, it may be that we are more willing than usual to give the rebellious home faction ample opportunity for reflection.

We prould by no means undervalue the r overvalue the North. Not a few of us the done that before to-day, and we have the consequences of such impruder. The South, having resisted for so long, will doubtless convinue to resist, however feeble be the hands which rebellion upholds. United and steadfast action then is required from us as a people. Such action being rendered, the result may be an immediate demolition of the Confederacy. Our preparations are working. We are ad vancing surely, and not slowly toward the work. The measures of Congress interpret the voice of the people. Every fresh law that is passed is an invincible battery opposed to rebellion, and hems in the traitors of the South just as surely as our armies have done and will do in the field. The "fortunes of war" is a phrase often used, but by no means worn threadbare. At the close of this last campaign the fortune of war decided in our favor. Inspirited by past successes, energized afresh by the despondency of the all but vanquished South, we cannot but look forward to the coming campaign with sensations of the most exalted hope. Allowing for all the accidents of war, we cannot believe that the events of the next few months will leave us worse than they find us.

Conservatism. The Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, is, by no means, an ordinary man. Surrounded by the rebellion, he has preserved his loyal convictions intact, and throughout all the vicissitudes of the war this brave old gentleman has had a steadfast, philosophic, obstinate faith in the ultimate triumph of the Union. He has borne his part alone, and, an exile even among his own countrymen, has had only his conscientious self-approval and self-reliance to comfort and support him. This one man has alone confronted the rebel Government. and not even his enemies can impeach his sterling honor and integrity. Lately he declined the Senatorship offered to him by the loyal people of Virginia, preferring to bide that certain time when he "may be able to aid in healing the animosities of the two sections." The following is a notable part of the summary of his recent letter to the Hon. G. S. SMITH, Treasurer of the Virginia State Government:

ginia State Government:

"In a conversation with Mr. Botts he stated that never for a single instant during this war has he doubted the final result. His opinion of General McClellan is not at all complimentary to that geniteman, whom he regards, if not positively disloyal at heart, at least in the light of an ambitious aspirant for undeserving honors. Mr. B. stated that he believed that the majority of the rebel army regarded McClellan as being as truly devoted to their interests as Robt. E. Lee, and that a man who would not, when his name was used in connection with Davis, Vallandigham, Wood, and others of the same political complexion, come out boldly and diselaim the association, was totally unfit to be commander of a Union army. Mr. B. says that of all the promises made to the Southern people by the leaders of Sectation, only one may possibly be fulfilled. The promise referred to is the one of Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, who, it will be remembered, said he would yet call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument. Mr. B. thinks that if President Lincoln will collect the slaves of Mr. Toombs and permit him to visit the North, the prophecy may he to filled."

We beg to compare this opinion of a Southern Conservative, after the loyal heart, with the amusing, but extraordinary letter of Gen. McCLELLAN to the President, July 7, 1862: JUly 7, 1862:

"Neither confiscation of property, political executions of prisoners, territorial organizations of States, or forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment. * * Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shalf be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A decleration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present atmica."

Unquestionably, there is a great difference between the conservatism which prefers exile in Virginia to that which is sent

to Trenton and Canada. Secession Seceding. The tooth-and-nail conscription act down South is raising a "rebellion" in North Carolina. The papers will not hear of it, neither will the people. Some journals say, indeed, that the South must lay down her arms unless the measures are agreed to But these journals are borne down by the assertions of a press which is becoming the almost unanimous voice of the people. North Carolina sees through these last struggles of the rebel Congress. She is asserting herself in asserting the cause of the Union. She understands the meaning of the wail which has gone forth from the whole South, and is anxious to return to the Union she once rejected. Nor will

North Carolina be alone. The secession

from Secessia which has been begun within

her borders will spread through all the dis-

affected States, and reunite them to us once It is gratifying to remark the high soldierly spirit with which Major General Couch introinces Major General HANCOCK to the good will of "the people of the Department of the Susquehanna." The gallantry and military ability of General HANcock receive a hearty acknowledgement from the commander of the department, and to say that General HANCOCK deserves this praise is all that we can add to the willing testimony of General Couch. The claims of General HANCOCK as an eminent soldier, who has led the Pennsylvania corps of the Army of the Potomac, are fully recognized by all our citizens. Our best tribute to the devotion and daring of the noble veterans he has nobly led is to fill up their depleted numbers. More than this, let our people endeavor to give an army of 50,000 Pennsylvanians to a Pennsylvanian so worthy to command them. In this duty we

have a privilege. The United States Architect's Report. We have received a copy of the report of Dr. THOMAS U. WALTER, the architect of the United States Capitol Extension and the New Dome, accompanying the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior for the year 1883. It gives a suscinct and lucid account of the progress made during the past year upon the works under the architect's charge, and of their condition at the date of the report, November i, 1863.

The amount expended on account of the Capitol Extension during the year from October 31, 1862, to October 31, 1863, was \$373,296, and the entire expenditures under this head from the commencement of the work down to the last named date, are set down at \$6,399,909, leaving an unexpended balance of appropriations of \$33,712. In order to continue the work without inlerruption, Dr. Walter estimates that an appropriation of \$160,000 will be resulted. quited early in the present session of Congress for the remainder of the present iscal year, and an ap-propriation of \$300,000 for the fiscal year ending

Tune 30, 1865. The work upon the new dome, whose grand and beautiful proportions will stand as a perennial monument to the genius and skill of the distinmonment to the genus and said of the distinguished architect, has not advanced as rapidly dring the last year as was expected, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining suitable workmen. Dr. Walter hopes to finish the construction of both the exterior and interior of the dome by the middle the exterior and interior of the work upon of the present year. The progress of the work upon the Patent Office building, and the completion of the shronicled by the architect in the report before us.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.

Army of the Potomac. Advices from the front, this morning, report that everything remained very quiet with the army.

The rebels recently made some hostile demonstration, but have subsided again.

There is nothing further in regard to the reported
evacuation of Richmond. There is nothing lurring in regard to the reported evacuation of Richmond. The rumor is not entirely discredited in official circles, although it is not be-lieved that the evacuation will take place without one more desperate atruggle.

Vallandigham a Petitioner in the Supreme A question affecting the banishment of CLEMEN
L. VALLANDIGHAM came before the Supreme Cou of the United States to-day. It was original, o parte, VALLANDIGHAM being the petitioner. The motion for a writ of certiorari to the Judge Advocate General was argued by ex-Senator Pugn in support of, and was submitted on a printed argument by Col. Hour, Judge Advocate General, in op The Tax on Whisky.

There has been no further action by Congress on the question of a tax on whicky than was reported to the pressyesterday. The amendment offered by FERNANDO WOOD, and adopted, shows the true state of the case as regards that article. It is as state of the case as regards that arriver. It is as follows:

Provided further, That all spirits on hand for sale, whether distilled prior to the date of this act or not, shall be audjected to the rates of duty provided by this act, from and after the 12th day of July, 1861, except that spirits which have been already taked under the law approved July I, 1862, shall not bear more than the additional or increased tax provided by the act.

There has been no action on the question as ye

Arkansas. The Arkansas delegation have had another in-terview with the President, who, in answer to their propositions, expressed his intention to adhere to the principles as stated in his Message and Proclanation, and his hope that they might be able to somply with the same. The statements made by the declaration are to the effect that the free popula-tion of the State is 324,025; slaves, 111,116; total, \$5.440. In thirty counties, which have always been in favor of the abolition of slavery, the population is—free, 167,154; slave, 13,690. The delegation have come on, not so much to press the matter as to con

come on, not so much to press the master as sult with the authorities.

Department of the Ohio.

General Schoffer Chas been ordered to relieve General Foster in the command of the Department of the Command of the Department of the Command of the Department of the Command of the Committee of the of the Ohio, and left Washington for Knoxville last Prospects in General Banks' Department. An officer of General Banks' command writes to a friend here that before the 1st of June the whole country west of the Mississippi will be clear of rebels in arms. Large quantities of cotton come within our lines from plantations in the interior o

A Wisconsin Judge to be Impeached. A memorial from Wisconsin, strongly signed, will be presented to the House soon, praying for the im eachment and trial of a Judge of the United States Supreme Court for bribery and corruption upon the ach in his circuit, in the years 1861, '62, and '63.

Tobacco. The Committee of Ways and Means will probably lay an increased tax on manufactured tobacco, rather than on leaf. Nearly all the delegations before the committee urge this view. Five-Twenty Bonds.

No more five-twenty bonds will be issued at present, and probably not at all. It is generally be-lieved here that new bonds, running from ten to forty years, will be next issued by Mr. Chase, though The Exchange.

The matter of an exchange of prisoners is as far from a satisfactory solution as ever. NORTH CAROLINA.

A CONVENTION CALLED FOR SECESSION FROM THE CONFEDERACY.

GOVERNOR VANCE A UNIONIST.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—A correspondent of the Travel-ler, writing from Newbern, N. C., states that information had reached there that a call had been Durpose of seceding from their allegiance to the Southern Confederacy.

The writer says that Governor Vance and nearly every leading man of North Carolina desires to re-turn to the Union. He also says: "An army of 5,000 men, under Gen. Butler, could and free the State from the rule of the traitors in one month's time. Such an army would receive a march. So say men who know,"

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 20 .- The following despatch from False Cape is just received by telegraph Via Actiona.

To Col. Biggs, Fortress Monroe:

We are landing the cargo of the Thomas Swan on the beach. If the weather remains good we will

save all her cargo in good order.

The tide ebbs and flows in the ship. Send a guard save all her cargo in good order.

The tide ebbs and flows in the ship. Send a guard to see to the goods, &c., A. AINSWORTH.

Forty barrels of common whisky, seized by the Government, was sold yesterday in Norfolk, at an average of eight dollars per gallon.

The U. S. frigate Minnesota arrived in Hampton Roads last evening, from the North Carolina blockaking squadron. Admiral S. P. Lee returned on the Minnesota.

Three rebels, a doctor and two pickets, captured at Slatersville, arrived here this morning, on the Yorktown boat Thomas A. Morgan.

John F. Drowny and John Melntire, refugees from Wilmington, N. O., arrived in Norfolk yesterday. The latter claims to be a British subject. The French sloop of war Grenade sailed from Norfolk yesterday for New York via Baltimore.

The steamer Convoy, Captain Boehner, arrived from Point Lockout, report the English brig Hunter at anchor near the mouth of the Rappahannock, with a mutinous crew on board.

The French sloop of war Catinet, from Nassau, arrived this afternoon, and anchored in Hampton Roads, abreast the fortress.

List of vessels passed in by the guard-ship Young Rover:

Brig Judge Hathaway, Rodgers, from Fortress Monroe to New York, passed out.

Schr. Lucy Baker, Rich, from New York to York-town.

flown.
Schr. W. H. Miller, Avery, from Norfolk to Chin-softeague, passed out.
Schr. Rio Grande, Cooper, from Norfolk to Baltison, Repecca Clyde, Philpots, from Baltimore to ortress Monroe. Steamer E. L. Clark, Wilson, from Alexandria to Fortress Monroe.
Steamer Thorn, Carlton, from New York to New-Steamer Salver. Deshon, from Washington to

New York.
New York.
Steamer E. L. Clark, Wilson, sailed from here,
Steamer Pilot, Baker, from Norfolk to False Cape, Steamer Pilot, Baker, from Norfolk to False Cape, passed out to-day. Arrived 21st, bark Adelaide, Etchburg, from Baltimore to Rio.
Schr. Ocean, Shorter, from Baltimore to Norfolk.

HARRISBURG. Trial of a Railway Conductor HARRISBURG, Jan. 22.—The trial of F. P. Hill, a railroad conductor, charged with embezzling the funds of the Reading Railroad Company, was brought to a close to-day. The forencon was company was brought to a close to-day. The forencon was compied with the arguments of counsel, when the judge charged the jury, who immediately returned a verdict of guilty, being absent from the box but a few minutes. The court house has been crowded each day, as Mr. Hill was well known, and had a large number of friends, many of whom were from New

Jersey.

Mr. C. E. Smith, president of the Reading Railroad, testified that, believing that the company was being robbed to a large amount, he applied to Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania. Edgar Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who recommended the employment of Allen Pinkerton, of the National Police Agency, Chicago, whose detectives were upon the road three months, at the end of which time twenty-three conductors were reported upon, the delinquents all making restitution except Mr. Hill, hence the criminal prosecution, upon which he has been convicted. The principal witness for the defence was Mr. Sterns superintendent of the New Yorks. was Mr. Sterns, superintendent of the New Jersey Central road, whose testimony was very conflicting Central road, whose testimony was very conflicting and contradictory, and was, decided by the judge in his charge. Sterns' testimony showed that he had furnished Hill with money to the amount of \$1,000 to conduct his defence. The penalty for Hill's offence is three years' or less imprisonment. The Hon. John C. Kunkel, A. J. Herr, district attorney, and David Mumma, conducted the prosecution, and R. A. Lamberton and others appeared for the defence.

Major White's Reported Resignation Con-tradicted by Gov. Curtin. The following despatch will explain itself:
"HARRISBURG, Jan. 22.—Major White's resigna tion never was in my hands. I have heard that there was such a paper, but I never saw it. The Speaker of the Senate is the official to receive the Speaker of the Senate is the official to receive the resignation and issue a warrant for a new election. I have nothing to do with it officially. The report you allude to is false.

A. G. CURTIN."

Hilton Head. New York, Jan. 22.—The steamer Cumbria, from Hilton Head, with dates to the 18th inst., has arrived. She brings the 25th Ohle. Regiment, Major Houghton, on furlough. A Challenge Accepted.

New York, Jan. 22.—The owner of the steamer Kin Kiang has accepted a challenge to race with the United States ateamer Eutaw, provided the ex-penses of the race are paid by the Navy Depart-An Absconding Bank Officer. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 22.—It is reported that W. .. W. Treadwell, the cashier of the People's Bank of

chigan, has absconded with \$60,000 paonging to the bank. The Minnesota. New York, Jan. 22.—The United States frigate

Non-Arrival of the Canada. HALIFAX, Jan. 22.—The expected steamer Canada as not yet been signaled below. The weather is

The New York Gold Market. NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Gold closed this evening at Marine Intelligence.

SAN PEANLISCO, Jan. 21. -Arrived, bark Smyrniote, from Roston.

New York, Jan. 20. -The ship Garibaldi came off the Southwest spit yesterday, without demane, and will proceed on her voyage to San Francisco with the first latt wind.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Destruction of Rebel Blockade Runners. OPERATIONS IN MATAGORDA BAY.

Captures in the Blockade off Wilmington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22,-On the 20th of December last, the schooner Fox, tender to the United States flag ship San Jacinto, East Gulf Squadron, destroyed in the Suwance river, Florida, a rebel steam aupposed to be the Little Lella, formerly the Paw-Paw, and before the Flushing. She was set fire to

a boat's crew belonging to the Fox. On the 24th

of December, the same vessel captured the British acbooner Edward, from Havana, off the mouth of the

Suwance river. The cargo consisted of salt and lead. On the same day, the U. S. steamer Sunflower captured off Tampa Bay the rebel sloop Hancock from Havana, loaded with salt, borax, &c. On the 4th of January the United States steamer Tioga captured off the southwest point of Great Bahama Island a sohooner, name not given, loaded with salt, liquors, coffee, and cigars. She claimed to be was about eighty-five miles north of the port of clearance, and standing directly for the blockaded coast above Indian river. Commander J. H. Strong, of the U. S. steamer Commander J. H. Stiong, or the 29th of December, at the request of Gen. Washburne, he sent the U. S. steamers Granite City and Sciots up the pensula off the entrance of Matagorda Bay, Texas, with Gen. Ransom and 100 troops to cut off the rebel pickets. While the Schota was absent on a reconnessance at the mouth of Brazos river, troops which had been landed were attacked by a force of 500 or 1000 cavalry, but were defended by the Granite City, which fired one hundred and forty rounds before the enemy was driven off. On the return of the Sciota, the Granite City went down to Pass Cavallo and brought up the Monongahela and Penobscot, falling in with the United States gunboat Estrella on her way back. On their arrival they found that the cavalry had made several attacks during the night, but had been kept off by the Sciota, which anchored close inro the breakers, and shelled on either side of the troops. During the day

a rebel steamer on the inside came close and shelled our troops out of their position, forcing them to re treat down the beach. The Sciota, Granite City and Estrella were sent in close to the shore to protes the troops during the night, and a norther coming or the next morning, the rebel steamer was discore—probably driven in by the gale. annor—propany driven in by the gate.

The weather prevented ateaming in to destroy her during the day, but on going in the next morning, she was found to have been destroyed by fire.

After throwing a 200 pound rifle shell at the wreek, to ascertain if any persons still remained there Commander Strong returned to Pass Cabello, and found that the Sciota, Granite City and Estrella, having succeeded in getting the troops on board, had brought them. At daylight, January 11th, a steamer was seen beached and burning near Lockwood's Folly Inlet, west of Cape Fear river, North Care On being boarded, with the loss of one man from

the fire of the sharpshooters on shore, her log book was secured, from which it appears she was the Ranger, from New Castle via Bermuda. On the 10th of January she made our coast and landed her passengers, and the next morning, at daylight, being intercepted by the flagship Minnesots and three other blockaders, in her approach to the western bar, she was beached and fired by her crew.

The attempt to extinguish the fire, and haul the vessel off, being frustrated by the enemy's sharp-shooters, the blockading vessels were brought as near as possible to the shore, and fire opened to dialodge them. It being found impossible to dislodge them. It being found impossible to save the Ranger, she was also fired into until she was burned completely out. Meanwhile a black smoke rising further westward, the Aries proceeded there, but soon returned, and reported a fine-looking double propeller blockade runner, ascertained to be the Yesta, beached and on fire, and that sharpshooters on shore prevented beardings. shooters on shore prevented boarding her. This was supposed to be the one chased the previous evening by the Quaker City, Tuscarora, and Keystone State, and that communicating with the shore, and hear ing of the presence of the blockaders in force, and, perhaps, being short of coal, she was beached by her crew, and fired rather than be captured. In re-porting this, Admiral Lee remarks, the Department will perceive that this is the twenty second steamer lost by the rebels and the blockade-runners at-tempting to violate the blockade off Wilmington, within the last six months—an average of nearly one steamer every eight days. These losses must greatly lessen the means of the rebel authorities to export cotton, obtain supplies, and sustain their credit, and thus dispirit and weaken them very much. A subsequent report states that the latter Tankee, Currituck, Anacosta, Tulip, and Jacob Bell, of the Potomac flotilla. Gen. Marston landed

a force of cavalry and infantry on the Peninsula, between the Potomac and Rappanannock river and succeeded in capturing a small body of the enemy and a large number of cavalry horses. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Nomination for the Governor ship of Louisiana,

ANOTHER REVOLUTION AT MATAMORAS. Movements of the Army in Texas. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.-The steamers Creole an

George Washington have arrived, with New Or-leans dates of the 15th and 16th inst. They bring very little news. General Banks' proclamation van the chief topic of convergation in New Officant and it is much commended by loyal men.

The most prominent name in connection with the lovernorship of the State, is that of Thos. J. Du-The weather in New Orleans was fine. Gen. Grover's division has been ordered to Madionville, the town recently captured on the north side of Lake Ponchartrain.

Gen. Dana has been ordered to Matagorda Bay, and Gen. Herron to Brownsville.

P. S. Gillmore, of Boston, arrived on the 15th, by

he steamer Mississippi, with two bands for Gen. The steamer Melville had arrived at New Orleans from Matamoras with 390 bales of cotton.

Another revolution had occurred at Matamaros.
Ruiz took charge of the city on the 1st of January. He was to resign the next day, and the names of three persons were to be presented to the Supreme Government, out of whom to select a Governer. Yone of them were to be persons who had taken part in the pending questions. Col. Rojas is to be prefect of the city. Capistran is to command the cops which are to march against the French at Tampico, with Cortinas as second in command. All acts of Serns, including the forced loan, are approved v Governor Ruiz.

A letter from Pass Cabello, Texas, gives further A letter from Pass Cacello, Texas, gives further particulars of the action between Lieutenant Colonel Hesseltine and one hundred of the 13th Missouri Regiment, assisted by the gunboats Granite City and Scioto. They fully confirm what has already been telegraphed. The rebel gunboat which was burned was the J. G. Oarr. A Brownsville letter reports that the Serna orsed loan is to be made on foreigners as well as on lexicans, including from Americans, one of whom has been imprisoned for refusing to make an advance of \$10,000. He subsequently paid the money under protest. General Dana was informed of the roceedings, and promptly notified the Mexican au-norities that indignities to American citizens would not be tolerated, and it would be his best policy to turn the funds. He had, it appears, exacted funds from three ether Mexican citizens, who had paid their assessments without protest. General Dana then took possession of the ferry boats at Brownsville and Freeport, and had a force drawn up and provided with two days' rations, preparatory to buiness, but Serna immediately repaid the borrowe

money.
The Texas regiments are filling up rapidly. Col. Davis' and Col. Haynes' cavalry regiments have each 1,100 men.
The expedition to Roma, which has been absent a nonth, captured a considerable quantity of cotton and three cotton agents. General Herron, on the 2d inst., relieved General Dana, who assumes command at Matagorda. This change was ordered previous to the above-named General Washburne is a passenger in the Cahawba, which left New Orleans in company with the G. Washington, for New York. He was relieved by General Dana.

MEXICO.

The Retreat of the Juarists. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21 .- A letter from Guada-SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—A letter from Guada-lajara of the 6th inst., contradits the Mexican news received from Havania via the overland telegraph. It states that the French, numbering 5,000, under Bazaine, occupied Zapotian on the 4th inst., without opposition. The people kept quiet, many of the wealthy Mexicans having previously left. Uraga, with 3,000 Mexicans, was prepared to make a stand on the mountain delive legiting to Column. It was with 8,000 Mexicans, was prepared to make a season on the mountain delies leading to Colima. It was reported that Gen. Bezaine would not advance towards Colima, but would open his way to some port on the Pacific, the latter being a most important undertaking, considering his distance from Vera Cruz and the impracticability of getting supples themse.

thence.

Should the reports be confirmed that Miramon had been beaten at Callaja, and that Dios had driven the French from Orizaba, the result of Bazaine's campaign would be problematical. Justez was at Zacatecas, where Doblado had assembled a large army, where the French would proably meet a more resolute defence than elsewhere west of the city of Mexico The traitor Gen. Mejia, called by the Mexican the murderer of Comonfort, had occupied San Luis Potosi, and Nerete, and, in endeavoring to recapture the place, was desperately defeated.

MASSAU. Chase of the Blockade Runner Hansa by the Vanderbits. New York, Jan. 22—The steamer Corsica has New York, Jan. 33—The steamer Cornea has arrived, with Nassau papers to the 16th inst. They give the particulars of the unsuccessful chase of the blockade runner Hansa by the Vanderbilt. The Hansa had to throw overboard seventy bales of otton. The Vanderbilt sained rapidly on her, but the Hansa ran inside of the reef on the coast of Abaco.

The blockade-runnner steamers Alice, Wild, Dar-

Bounties to Volunteers Honorably Discharged.

ELIJAH WARD, of New York, introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, to smead an act entitled an act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property, approved July 22d, 1881, providing that every non-commissioned concer, private or other person, who has been or shail hereafter be honorably discharged from the army of the United States within two years from the date of their term of service, consolidation of any rell, Heroine, Pet, and Despatch, had arrived at Nassau from Wilmington. The latter was com-manded by the noted Captain Coxetter. Kentucky Legislature. FRANXPORT, Jan. 21.—The election of Senator was prevented, in the Senate to-day, by fillbuster-ing, till the heur of adjournment. ng, this the neur of adjustment.
The House nominated Messrs. Bell, Guthris, Burnham, Butler, and Buckner, as candidates.

regiment, battalion, or company, in donsequence of disease contracted in the service, or other caute, shall be entitled to leceive the same bounty as is granted or may be granted to the same class of persons who are discharged after a service of two years. The House at 5 o'clock adjourned till Monday. Reception of Gen. Curtis at Leavenworth. St. Louis, Jan. 22 -- The Democrat's Leavenworth espatch says that the welcome given to General Curtis was the most enthusiastic demonstration ever given in that city.

Over five thousand persons were present, and the Union League procession was more than a mile long. General Curtis made a speech, saying that Miscouri was as radical as Kansas; that he expect-HEADQUARTERS 17TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, VIOUSBURG, MISS, DEC. 29, 1963. GENERAL ORDERS No. 62. d no trouble, an I that both should co-operate with

its true and radical men.

Speeches were made by Col. L. J. Parrott, D. W. Wilder, and others. Col. Chapman has been made Gen, Custis' Chief of Staff. Gen. Ewing will have an important command. Gen. Blunt will command Fort Smith district. He left St. Louis this evening for Washington.

NEW YORK.

The Park Barracks-Letter from Gen. Dix. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 18, 1864. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

His Honor C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New York:

Sir: Having been advised on Saturday evening that more troops were expected in the city on their raturn from the army, I directed Captain Frank E. Howe, of the Quertermaster's Department, and a member of my staff, to take possession of the Park Barracks, as a matter of military necessity, and to have them thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, so as to be in readinass for use this morning. You are aware that the gallant men who are returning from the army have, after years of toll, exposure, and danger, re-enlisted, and are prepard to sustain the honor of the country and the integrity of the Uniton to the last. In consideration of their re-engagement, the Government has given them leave to return for a few weeks, during the suspension of active military operations, to their friends and their homes. All that a grateful country can do should be done to make this respite from the labors and perils of the camp and battle field pleasant to them, and I am confident that you and the members of the Common Council will approve of the course I have taken, with a view to prepare a suitable place for the comfortable reception of the regiments which arrive here on their passage through the city.

The Park Barracks, as you know, do not belong to the United States. It is of indispensable importance to the public service, and to the comfort of the troops going to or returning from the field, that the Government should have barracks in the city subject to its own control.

I therefore respectfully renew the request made several months ago, that permission may be given to exect barracks on the Battery, to be used by the United States during the existing wan.

I am, sit, very respectfully, your obedient pervant, JOHN A. DIX, Major General Commanding.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1864. The Senate was not in session to day, having adourned over until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

journed over until monay.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

The Internal Revenue Bill.

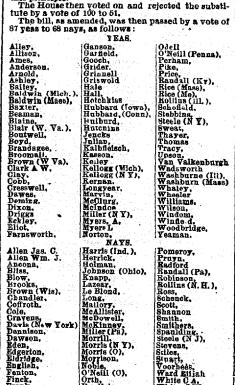
The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the internal revenue, and agreed to the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Prospective Taxation.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute for the amendde bill. He said it was similar to the bill as originally reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, but making more distinct the feature, the tax of sixty cents per gallon on spirits shall be levied on that which may be distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for sale, after the 12th day of January, 1864. He said the legislators of '62, when the internal tax system was inaugurated, after a free and full discussion, distinctly declared that all our taxes should be prospective. This principle was decided by those who, at that time, had control of the legislation of Congress. They had a right to suppose that that was the policy of the country, and to depart from it now, by adhering to the amendments agreed to to day, would be rank injustice to those who had governed themselves by this principle.

The House then voted on and rejected the substitute by a vote of 100 to 51.

The bill, as amended, was then passed by a vote of 87 yeas to 63 nays, as follows:



The Excise Bill as Passed.

The bill as passed provides that "After the passage of this act, in lieu of the duty imposed by the act of July 1st, 1862, and in addition to the duties payable for licenses, there shall be levied, collected,

To the Editor of The Press: een nearly all recovered. The securities of the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-

Yours, respectfully, THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. THE CLTY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SER FOURTH PAGE.]

FOURTH-WARD MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Fourth ward was held last evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of devising means whereby the quota of men required in that ward might be obtained. Mr. John W. Hicks acted as chairman, and Mr. William Smith as secretary. It was then suggested that a committee be appointed for the purpose of nominating permanent officers for the organization, which was coincided in. The committee was then chosen, who recommended the following gentlemen as officers: President, John W. Hicks; vice president, E. E. Cleary; secretaries, William Smith and Richard George. An executive committee of one from each precinct, with full power to act for the citizens, was also recommended. These gentlemen were all unanimoutsy elected. The president then made a few remarks, stating that the quota of the ward was about two hundred, and it would require at least five dollars from each citizen as a subscription. On motion, a committee of five was appointed for the purpose of collecting funds from those present. They succeeded in obtaining six hundred and six dollars in cash, and subscriptions to the amount of one hundred and fifty seven dollars. If the other citizens of the ward, who were not present, will subscribe as liberally as those who were, there is but little doubt that the quots of men required will be

payable for Henness, there shall be levied, collected, and the collected and price of the collected and the collected and price of the collected and the collected and price of the collected and collected and the collected and co LECTURE ON PHYSICAL CULTURE.—The attention of our readers is requested to the following correspondence:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1864.

Dr. Dio Lewis—Dran Sin: Believing that the cause of physical culture has no soler or more successful advocate than yourself, we should be very glad if the citizens of Philadelphia could have another opportunity of hearing you. We, therefore, invite you to deliver a lecture upon this subject in this city at an early day.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
Alonzo Potter,
H. H. Smith, M. D.,
George Harding,
John F. Frazer,
Adolphus Lappe, M. D.,
H. N. Guernsey, M. D.,
Wm. B. Furness
Wm. V. Keating, M. D.,
C. Heiring, M. D.,
BOSTOR, Jan. 19, 1864.

C. Herring, M. D.,

BOSTON, Jan. 19, 1864.
GENTLEMEN:—Your invitation to lecture in Philadelphia on the subject of Physical Culture, has just been received. I am deeply grateful for the honor, and, although I shall leave home at considerable sacrifice to the interests of my Institution, I gladly accept the invitation, and leave you to name the evening.

With respect, I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient shrvant,
Dio Lewis.

Alonzo Potter, H. H. Smith, M. D., J. F. Frazer, and others.

a duty of two cents per pound shall be assessed and collected.

Amendments to the Confiscation Act. The House then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of the confiscation act. Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, indicated an amendment he intends to offer, that no proceeding shall work any forfeiture of the real estate of the offender contrary to the previsions of the Constitution. He expressed his views in favor of the confiscation, declaring that he had more respect for the open and armed traitor in the field than their sympathizers. He was in favor of compelling the rebels to submit. If this could not be done he would drive them into expatriation—if not that, then into extermination. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, denied that the Constitution has the least reference to any of the provisions of the pending resolution. The forfeiture of estates in fee was purely a strength of the Constitution has no control or effect. The property of alien enemies is to be selzed and treated as enemy's property. The rebels had, risen to a separate Covernment, having been recognized as a belligerent, not only by foreign nations, but by our own. So far as they are concerned, they are absolved from the guarantees of the Constitution. Whishever nation conquers has a right to treat the other as a conquered province. They are in the attitude of foreign nations. These points he illustrated. If a State, as a State, make war and become a belligerent rower, we can, when we conquer it, treat it as we would any other foreign nation. And this is not a question under, but outside of the Constitution. By the laws of war the conquerer may seize and convert to his own use everything THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Thitteenth Annual Commencement of this institution was held at the College, Sixth and Callownill streets, last evening. Professor Miller was called to the Chair; a prayer was then offered in behalf of the advancement of the students, by the Rev. Dr. Farr. The Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Jno. L. Shoemaker, Exq., then conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the following gentlemen:

J. W. Thratikill, Missouri; James Thompson, England; T. M. Mann, New York; A. G. Skillman, Vermont; George Lewis, Maine; Charles Murray, New York; John A. Miller; New Jersey; Henry Adams, Canada. The honorary degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen:

G. R. Bagley, M. D., Vermont; D. Mayer, M. D., Virginia; J. Burdick, M. D., New York; Y. Cowen, M. D., Canada; and John Watson, M. D., Philadelphia.

The valedictory address was then delivered by Dr. we conquer over the conjugate of the secretises came to a close.

| Collaboration | Collaborat M. D., Canada; and John Watson, M. D., Philadelphia.

The valedictory address was then delivered by Dr. Sites, dean of the faculty, which was very interesting and instructing to all present. At different stages of the meeting music was discoursed by a fine band present, under the direction of Mark Hassler.

The members of the College, and invited guests, then partook of a handsome collation, which was enlivened by numerous toasts and speeches, after which the exercises came to a close. And this is not a question under, but outside of the Constitution. By the laws of war the conqueror may selve and convert to his own use everything belonging to the enemy, and sell it to pay the expenses of war and the damages occasioned by it. As the Confederate States have voluntarily thrown themselves out of the provisions of the Constitution, and placed themselves under the law of nations, it is our duty to knock off every shackle from every limb. The cry for "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is" is now but an attempt to perpetuate slavery. May the God of justice paralyze all such efforts.

There were no further proceedings on the joint resolution.

CORPS D'AFRIQUE FOR ARKANSAS. -- Colonel A. CORPS D'AFRIQUE FOR ARRANSAS.—COIODEI A. CHUMMINGS, 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, passed through the city yesterday, extrade for Little Rock, Arkansas, olothed with authority from the War Department to organize regiments of colored troops in Arkansas and Texas. Colonel Clummings carries with him the earnestness and enthusism which insure success. Lieut S. Harwood, 147th Pennsylvania Infantry volunteers, late on General Cadwalader's staff, accompanies Colonel Clummings as assistant adjutant general.—Missouri Democrat, 16th. ant adjutant general.—Missouri Democrd, 16th.

Minnesota.—St. Paul, Minnesota, is supposed to contain 13,000 inhabitants, and has the atimulas of seven railroads, for which 4,000,000 acres of lands have been granted.

The Governor delivered his message on the 12th inst., and as to the population of the State, thinks the number that has gone to the army is made up by immigration, and that the State has 225 000 people. Brigadier General Stevens was inaugurated Goverdor of Minnesota on Friday. He recommends the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State, and others for the counties. He says we shall have 200 miles of railroad in operation the present year, and recommends a monument to our deceased soldiers. The following circular has been issued by the Ma-jor General Commanding, and is now published in General Orders for the information and guidance of

done with the surplus subscriptions, but those cannot complain if they are left out when they have had the opportunity to subscribe forlover half ayear. An idea prevails that Secretary Chase will prepare to issue ten-

forty bonds on the same terms as the five twenties This

forty bonds on the same terms as the five-twenties. This may be the case, but the probabilities are that he will depend more immediately upon the issue of five percent, legal-tenders. When a sufficient amount is distributed he may offer the ten-forties at a lower rate of interest, say five per cent for any of the flegal tender at par. This course will save the financial community from contractions which would be damaging to their respective and except here that feelings on all distributed and the same contractions.

prosperity, and create a beathful feeling on all sides.

Gold fluctuated widely to day, selling at one time up to 188 and down to 188%—closing at the latter. Governments stiffened up, and better prices demanded. The money market presents no new features, the supply

money market presents to new residues, the supply being well up to the demand.

The prin ipal feature at the stock beard was the ad vance in Fulton Coal, which rose, with very large sales, to 6%, when a desire to realize set in, and the price fell off to 6; Big Mountain rose to 8; Green Mountain to 7; New York and Middle sold at 10%—a decline; New Creek

at 1%. The fancies generally were steady, and price

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., as

tions of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange,

3/2 P. M. 1683/2
Closed at 4 " P. M. 1683/2
Market fluctuating and excited. Fales \$300,000.
The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week

Total Anthracite coal for the week 34,751 10 Harrisburg and Dauphin, Bituminous

to an aggregate value of nearly four hundred and sixty thousand dollars. In ordinary times, or with the average price of cotton previous to the breaking out of the rebel-

which averaged about sixty cents per pound, amo

99.182 1: 255,642 10

.... 294,825 01

are without much change.

south Third street, second story:

Total of all kinds for the week...... Previously this year.....

Drexel & Co. quote:

ing Exchange

9% o'clock A. M..

ending Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864:

From Port Carbon

all parties interested, who will make a note of it, and govern themselves accordingly: and govern themselves accordingly:

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
VICKSURG, Miss., Dec. 27, 1968.

The following named persons, Miss Rate Barnett,
Miss Ella Barnett, Miss Laura Latham, Miss Ella
Martin, and Mrs. Moore, having acted disrespectfully towards the President and Government of the
United States, and having insulted the officers, soldiers, and loyal citizens of the United States, who
had assembled in the Episcopal church, in Vicksburg, om Christmas day, for Divine service, by
abiuptly leaving said church at that point in the
services where the officiating minister prays for
the welfare of the President of the United States,
and all others in authority, are hereby banished, and
will leave the Federal lines within forty-eight hours,
under penalty of imprisonment.

Herefier, all persons, male or female, who, by
word, deed, or implication, do insult or show disrespect to the President, Government, or fiag of the
United States, upon matters of a national character,
shall be fined, banished, or imprisoned, according to
the grossness of the offence.

By order of Maj. Gen. McPHERSON. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1864
The last day of the five twenty loan will long be remembered by Philadelphians for the large crowd at the office of the agent, eager to seems a portion of it, and the heavy orders which came flashing over the wire, and which considerable accordance of the constitution of the latter of the wire. which considerably overreached the limit of five han-dred million dollars. This result is so immense a triumph of the great cause, that we have to congratulat

By order of Maj. Gen. McPHERSON.
Wilson, Lieut. Col. and Provost Marshal James Wilson, Lieut Col. and Provost Marsha 17th A. O. By order of Maj. Gen. JAS. B. McPHERSON. W. T. Clark, A. A. G. The Sisters of Charity and the Soldiers. The Sisters of Charity and the Soldiers.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial, 7
These Sisters have written as noble a record in the civil war as the gallant men they nursed. They were employed at Camp Dennison until the hospitals there were systematized; they then went to New Orcek, Va., and Oumberland, Md. During Pope's campaign they followed Sigel's corpx in the ambulances. After the battle of Stone river they went to Nashville and took charge of Hospital 14, capable of accommodating 700 or 800. It was crowded during most of their stay. A correspondent furnishes us with copies of certain documents written on the occasion of their leaving Nashville, which will show the light in which they are regarded by the inmates of the hospital:

General Hospital. No. 14,

Vicksburg Discipline.

on the decaded of their feaving Namine, which will show the light in which they are regarded by the inmates of the hospital:

GENERAL HOSPITAL, NO. 14,

NASHVILLE, TENN., NOVEMBER, 1863.

To the Lady Superior and Sisters of Charity in attendance on said Hospital:

The undersigned attachés and patients in said hospital have learned with regret that you contemplate leaving your present post of labor, and the chiect of this is to express the hope that you may be in used to forego that intention, and kindly consent to remain with us.

During your stay in the hospital you have been, indeed, sieters to all the patients, and your uniform kindless to all has endeared you to all our hearts. Should you leave us, we can only say that, wherever you may go, you will bear with you the soldier's gratitude; and our earnest hope and prayer is that, in whatever field you may labor in future, you may be as happy as you have been kind and charitable to us, and may Heaven's choicest blessings be showered upon you, for your kindness to the poor, siek, and wounded soldier.

This is signed by two hundred and thirty-six persons.

Private William N. Nelson, 19th Illinois Infantry.

This is signed by two hundred and thirty-six persons.

Private William N. Nelson, 19th Illinois Infantry, writes that he was passing through the ward getting signatures to the above petition when "one poor fellow who was lying on the bed almost dead, aroused himself and said, "I wan't to sign that paper. I would sign it fifty times if asked, for the Sisters have been to me as my mother since I have been here, and I believe, had I been here before, I would have been well long ago. But if the Sisters leave I know if shall die," and adds: "this is the feeling of every sick soldier now under their care." SENATOR DAVIS, OF KENTUCKY. - Mr. Davis is not Senator Davis, of Kentucky.—Mr. Davis is not a poor speaker, by any means, though from the invariable length of his addresses, he has obtained the rejutation of being unbearably attesian as a member of the Senate. In stature, he is below the medium height. He is hardly, if not quite seventy years of ase, and his physical powers are rapidly failing. His voice is barsh and squeaking, so that his efforts partake of the nature of an old man's soold, rather than a deliberate, thoughtful opinion upon the subject at issue. His language is usually well chosen, and he is prone to similes, which are some times very good. He strikes one as a man who, in his daynow long past—had been an impressive and able speaker. He professes to be a Union man—in favor of putting down the rebellion by force of arms. Perhaps he might be defined as a crabbed, crossgrained, fault-finding Unionist, rather than a real sympathizer with the cause of the rebels.

THE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER.—Several of our cotemporaries have spoken of the return of Mr. Thos.
McEirath to his old position, as publisher of the
Tribune, in terms at once just to him and gratiffing
to us, but which imply a misapprehension of materal facts. In 1857, Mr. McEirath was suddenly
overwhelmed by pecuniary embarrassments caused
by the failure of others in whom he had trusted too
far, and was thus reduced from a generous competence to poverty. He resigned his position in this
establishment, and also the presidency of a bank,
accepting, soon afterward, the post of corresponding secretary of the American Institute. On the
accession of Mr. Lincoln, he received, by universal
consent, a most responsible and satisfactory position
in the Darassment which he provinces

on the Revenue Department, which he now resigns to resume his connection with the Tribune for two reasons; first, because we have invited him to do so, and second, because he prefers this to any official position whatever. That is the whole story.— HANGING A MURDERER IN COLORADO.—On the 18th ult. Van Horn was hanged at Central City, Colorado, for the murder of a man by the name of Squires, the husband of a woman with whom he had eloped from Johnson country, Kansas. This is the first legal execution that ever took place in that Territory, and the Miners' Journal congratulates the people of Colorado that the impression that had gone abroad that the law could not be vindicated in a legal manner is thus done away, and that the code of Judge Lynch, which has hitherto held dominion, is thus virtually ignored in Colorado.

THE programme at a Richmond theatre lately, comprised the following plays: "Dreams and Delusions," the "Serious Family," the "Poor Soldier," and the "Angel of Death." Who will say they are not apposite to the condition of affairs in the rebel capital?

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TRBASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1864. SIE: The "police reports," published this morning, contain an error, which I desire to correct.

The bonds referred to were abstracted by the boy, Jacob Knorr, from a private iron safe of the president, and not from the vaults of the company. The amount abstracted was about seven thousand dollars, and not one hundred thousand, as stated. The boy was not in the employ of the company, but was employed by the private secretary of the president, and the keys of the iron safe were in temporary possession of the boy, owing to sickness of the private secretary. The boy took advantage of this opportunity to abstract the bonds, which have since

pany are under my charge, and no one has access to them in any way except the president or myself.

cent.
The stock market opened steady, and classed with an increasing disposition to realize. Governments are strong. Five twenty Coupons are wanted at 103@103/4. Coupons of 1881 at 103%@166%, and Currency Cerinicates 407%

To New York. \$17 20
To Boston. 17 70
To Hiladelphia. 16 45
To Battimore. 16 95
To Parlimore. 17 70
To Hiladelphia. 17 70
To Battimore. 17 70
To Battimore. 17 70

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 22

o Catawissa R..... pref. b30. Coal

Weekly Review of the Philada, Markets. JANUARY 12 - Evening.

Trade opens slowly, and the markets have been quie

Weekly Review of the Philada. Markets.

Januar 12—Evenius.

Trade opens slowly, and the markets have been quiet this week. Breadstuffs are firmly held and Wheat has advanced. Cotton is slee better. Coffee is scarce but string held. Fish are firm, but the sales are inlined. In firmly held. Fish are firm, but the sales are looking up. In Lumber there is a moderate business doing at full prices. The Iron market is very firm, and prices are looking up. In Lumber there is very fittle doing. Naval Stores are firmer. There is more doing in Coal Oil, but prices are without change. Provisions are in good demand, but the sales are limited. Sugar is firmer, but there is very little doing. Ecade remain about the same as last quoted. Whisky is unsettled. Wood is in steady demand. The Dry Goods market is very firm, and the stocks on sale light, with a moderate burshess to note.

There is a better feeling in the Flour market, but the demand is moderate both 10; 600 bbls. including Fenneyvanis and Chio extra family at \$7.25, and emperiose \$2.2506 for bbl. The sales to the retailer and bakers are moderate within the above range of prices for superfine and extrae, and \$8.50 up to \$10.7 bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. From its scarce; small sales are making at \$6.00 bbl. Urn Meal is quiet, with sales of 1.00 bbls brandy wars at \$7.70 bbl.

ORAIN.—There is more demand for Wheat, but the ORAIN.—There is more demand for Wheat, but the office for fait to prime western and Penneyivania for an at \$6.00 bbls. From its scarce; small sales are making at \$6.00 bbls. Oran is rather firmer, but prices are without change; 22.00 bus hejs soid at 111(20112); in the care and sloot. Oats are better; about 20.00 bushels soid at from 1000 bushels and 1000 bushels have been disposed, of at \$6.00 the sign of 110 ur white, the latter for prime Kennucky. Rye is selling at from 1400/140 F bushel.

Oran half of the for many for white, the latter for prime Kennucky. Rye is selling at \$1000 up has held at \$2.00 bushels. Barley Mall told at iron the county upon the unparalleled success of a loan the popularity of which abcorbed so enormous an amunit of money. In a time of war, while defiance is still being hurled into our teeth by the braggart South, and the long page of woful history is still expanding our domes-tic sorrows, a loyal people have offered their country over eight hundred millions of their money for a right-eous purpose. Setting aside the mere idea of interest, this action becomes sublime, especially when we re-member the combined efforts made by disloyal pr-ties to deprecate Government securities. But it is not only as a national triumph that we are proud of the last days of the five-twenties. We have a local pride, which has been gratified, and we fel an old-fashioned pleasure in recording the fact that Phi-ladelphia was chosen as the proper city for the negotia-tion of a popular loan. The arrangements made for the long page of woful history is still expanding our domea tion of a popular loan. The arrangements made for the distribution of it. throughout the land, were so parfect ple the advantages of it, were so aptly fitted to the oc-casion that few loyal men had the courage to predict a failure. To day, sales were made on! Third street at 10t, which shows that the desire for them is not yet ex-hausted, and that confidence is still faming up among the people. It is not definitely decided what is to be

COAL.—The market is rainer dull, and p loss are unsettled and lower, there being very few orders from the had.

COFFEE—The stock continues very light, but there is a firmer feeling in the market. Small sales of file are making at 396346, e. and Lagunyr at 31c. 9 ib cash and four months.

COTION—There is a firmer feeling in the market, and prices have advanced ic. 9 ib with sales of 330 bales, 1 art by anotion at 232693c. 9 ib for Middlings.

DRUGS AND DYES—All kirds of foreign chemicals are rather better; small sales of White Lead are making at 272c, cash; Bleaching Powder at 6c; Indigo is held higher. hipper
FISH—Mackerel are firmly held, but the sales are
in a small way only, at \$160017 19 bbl for No. 1, \$23
for large do; \$5.5001.60 for No. 2, and \$5.6009.50 98 bbl
for No. 3. Pickled Harring are scarce, and quoted at
\$25.60949 bbl. Codish are held at \$2.609.50 bbl
FEATHERS.—Good Western range at from 60062c
35.50 Fig. 17.—The demand for foreign is limited. Raisins have advanced; domestic fruit is in steady demand, with sales of Green Apples at \$2.75@375 % bbl, and dried fruit at 1:600c for Apples. Feaches are in demand at 1:601c for Apples. Feaches are in demand at 1:601c for Apples. Cranberries are selling at frem \$7.00@10% bbl.
FREICHTS.—The offerings to Liverpool are light. FREICHTS.—The offerings to Liverpool are light. We quote Flour at 1s 6d; Grain 5d; and heavy goods at 17s % ton. West india freights are dull; a brig was chartered to the north side of Cuba at 50c. \$3.21 foreign port charges paid. In Coal freights there is very little dolps.

tle doing. GUANO—Peruvian is scarce; we quote Ichaboe at \$45@ of # ton.

HAT is firm, with sales at \$20@28 # ton.

HAT is firm, with sales at \$20@28 # ton.

HATS.—tmall sales new are making at 27@30c, and old at from out to 20c # ib.

HIDES.—the hide market has been inactive. There is only a small ricok of dry hides in first heads, and these are held above the views of buyers. Tanners are requiring few dry hides for present use, and and these are gone ing out at full prices. The slaughter-hide tanners generally produce a upply from the country butchers, and buy a few hides from sulters and dealers. Values are unsteady, and the seles from HX@12c for steer with a few holders at 12½ ce 70c. Dry Western Hides in dealers hands are selling at 22@24c for dry flint, 18@22c for dry salted.

res hands are selling at \$2@24c for dry flint, 18@22c for dry saited.

LEATHER.—The Leather market continues without material change. The receipts are light, and rates steady and firm for most descriptions. The demand has been moderate, but there is no accumulation of stock. The assistant Cuartermaster for the United States is asking for proposals for sole and wax leather for the Schuylkill, Areeas!; this call will lead to strengthen prices. Slaughter Fole—The rates and receipts have been about balanced; very little has gone beyond the home market; rates have been steady. We quote country rough and rolled, best midole and heavy, at 14@36c, it light, 420fec; domaged, 3/@40c; city tannages at 42@36c, not casn; and 4/@37c do, for overweights, selected the market is firm.

MOLASSES —The demand is limited, but the market is firm; 200 bbls New Orleans sold at 67@70c B gallon, 4 is firm; 200 bbls New Orleans sold at 67@70c \(\mathbb{P} \) gallon, 4 months.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin is firmly held. with small sales at \$35@40 \(\mathbb{P} \) bbl. Spirits of Impentine is firmly held, with small sales at \$3.10 \(\mathbb{P} \) gallon.

ILLS.—Linesed Oil is in demand at 135@149c \(\mathbb{P} \) gallon.

Fisb. Oils are firmer, with sales of Crude Whale at \$1.15
@1.18. and Winter at \$1.25 cash Lard Oil is better, with sales of Winter at \$1.16 at 1.25 cash Lard Oil is better, with sales of Winter at \$1.16 min large of \$0.00 bbis at is more doing, at former rates, with sales of \$0.00 bbis at 25 more of Crude at \$1.00 bbis at 25 min bond, and \$30 bc per gallon for free.

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined at this Port during the bast week:

.3,760 bbls.

PLASTER is scarce; the last sale was at \$1.76 \(\text{ P in for soft.} \)
RICE is without change; about 100 bags sold to come here at 7% \(\text{ P in f. cash.} \)
RICE is without change; about 100 bags sold to come here at 7% \(\text{ P in f. cash.} \)
SALT.—We hear of no arrivals or sales, but the market is very firm.

SEEDS.—Clover is scarce. and in demand, with sales of 50 bus, in lots, at \$2.268.75 \(\text{ B in S.} \)
SUGAB.—There is less doing in the way of sales, but the market is firmer, with sales of 500 hide Cubs at 1369 13½ \(\text{ C and New Orleans at 13½ \)
Mix and New Orleans at 13½ \(\text{ M in c ssh and four months.} \)
SPIRITS.—There is very little doing in sither Brandy, (din, or Rum, but they are firmly held. Whisky is unsettled, with sales of 700 bbls at 946 for Pennsylvania; 980 for bright Ohio do. and \$0 \text{ M in C ap in Tor drudge.} \)
TALLOW is firm, with amail sales of city-rendered at 12½ \(\text{ and country at 11½ \text{ C in c cash} \)
TOBACCO—Manufactured is in good demand, with sales of black sweet at 666 fc. In Leaf there is very 1 tile doing.

WOOL.—There is more inquiry from the manufacturers, and prices are firmer; about 180 000 ibs mixed fleece ard tub sold at from 75 up to 76 \(\text{ P in C ash} \)

New York Markets January 22.

Asues are firm at \$8.62%@S. 75 for pots, and \$9.75@10
37 pearls. for pearls.

BIRADSTIFFS — The market for State and Washern Flour is seasy, with a moderate business doing.

The sales are 8.9.0 bbls at \$6.4026 80 for superine State; \$8 902.10 for extra State; \$6.906 70 for superine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa. Ohio, &c.; \$7.0507 70 for extra ditto, ibeluding shipping brands or round hoop Ohio at \$7.402.65, and trade brands ditto at \$7.75 108 60.

@9 65.
Fouthern Flour is steady and moderately active; sales
1.300 bble at \$7.65@8 10 for superfine Baltimore, and
\$8.16@10.75 for extra do
Canadian Flour was firm and in fair request; sales 600
bble at \$7.07.16 for common, and \$7.20@3 90 for good to holds extra Rys Flour is quist at \$5.50@6.60 for the range of fine) for Jersey : \$6,20@6,25 for Brandywine, and \$30 for lobeons.
These is a shade better, with more activity; sales (W bus at \$1.52@1.58 for Chicago spring; \$1.54@1.58 Milwankee Club; \$1.57@1.65 for amber Milwankee (S@1.67 for winter red Western, and \$1.68@1.72 for her Michagon...)

mber Michigan.

New York Cotton Market, Jan. 33.
The demand continues very roof see. he demand continues very good, and prices are grain.

y strengthening. We vote sales to day of some 2.350
les on a basis of 84@84½c for Micdlings.

CITY ITEMS The Girard (Copper) Mining Company of Michigan.

The Girard mine property comprises six hundred cres—one square mile—less forty acras off the N. W. corner. Of its geographical location, facilities, W. corner. Of its geographical location, facilities, and advantages, Mr. A. B. Wood, geologist and mining engineer, says:

"It lies three miles from Copper Harboria a southeast direction, from which it may be approached by a good railroad grade. To the south, the eastern portion of Bete Gris Bay can be reached in a mile and a half over a good grade for a wagon road, formed through the ridge, of which Mr Houghton forms a part, by the deep break of one of the prominent veins that cross the property. The coat of transporting freights to and from the mine will thus be comparatively small, a matter of great importance in carrying on a mine.

"The surface of the property is well adapted to mining purposes. The drainage is good and the rock easily exposed. There is a heavy growth of timber for fiel and for the manufacture of lumber. The Montreal river traverses the property in a southeast direction, and affords ample water power, which can be easily appropriated for all purposes of sawing lumber and stamping mineral.

"The property is wholly located on the great Mineral Range, mostly on that portion which lies beneath and to the south of the 'Crystalline Trap', and usually held in highest estimation as mining ground."

Our main purpose, however, is not to quote Mr.

ground.³¹
Our main purpose, however, is not to quote Mr. Wood, but to furnish the strong and confirmatory testimony of W. H. Stevens, Esq., who has long resided near the Girard site, who is ripe in his experience in mining matters, and at home among the facts noted in the subjoined extract of his letter, dated December 14; 1863, addressed to B. A. Hoopes, Eq., Scoretary and Treasurer Girard Mining Company. The extract reads:

dated December 14; 1863, addressed to B. A. Hoopes, Eq., Secretary and Treasurer Girard Mining Company. The extract reads:

"There are four important points that command your carliest attention:

"Ist. The Copper Harbor group of voins that cross your estate near the centre. There are no less than four large well-defined true fissure veins crossing the Greenstone, which, judging from surface appearances, concentrate to one master lode upon your estate, or all east one or more master lode upon your estate, or all east one or more master lode upon your estate, or all east one or more master lode upon your estate, or all east one or more master lode of thinks. Horsely to the estate. At the point where it must be opened, the depth of soil is uncertain and wet, hence you must be well prepared to work through bad ground, before undertaking it. The promising prospect is such that the ground must be proven.

2d. The Star vein which crosses your estate, near the west boundary, and has been opened in Oppper creek, is full two and a half feet in width, well wailed, and, in every particular, constitutes a true insure vein, land contains pure stamps copper. Work may be commenced upon this vein at any time, without any schous obstruction.

3d. The Clark vein crosses the estate from one-fourth to one-third of a mile east of the west boundary. At points it may be opened without much difficulty or expense. At other pyints, upon the softer and more productive rocks which have been scored down deep, it may be more difficult, but nothing very serious.

4th. The Fennock vein occurs near the east boundary of the estate; where opened in the exposed compact rocks it is a splendd show. It compares well with the best discovery made upon the range for years. But, like the other veins upon the same range, it must be traced south into the lowlands where the rocks are softer and more songenial to copper; where they are generally covered not only with a dense forest, but with diluvial deposit varying from 1, 2, 3, to 30 or 40 feet in depts. T

concurrent atatement of fact and opinion, we add below an extract of a letter dated "Star Mine," (which abuts upon Girard), December 25, 1863, withter by D. S. Childs, Esq., Agent Star Copper Company, addressed to a friend new in this city. Mr.

ble. The matrix of the lodes is quartzose in some position. Their general appearance at such plays on the surface where they have been opened it such as to warrant the inauguration of mine work. The lands are well timbered, and have an excellent power upon the Montreal river, suitable for stamping and upon the Montreal river, suitable for stamping and washing the mined mineral. The power is equally that of the Griard Company. The proximity with commodious and safe harbor on the north (Copleys of Harbor), and the still closur contigurer on the source to a well-protected lee (Bets de Gria Nay), is an item to a well-protected lee (Bets de Gria Nay), is an item portant consideration. Duly considering it salve playes with regard to water, timber, draininge, accommend it as a mining tract worthy of a dart trial and rich mineral prospects, I do not healthet to a dommend it as a mining tract worthy of a dart trial at the salve to the salve the salve to the salv commend it as a mining tract worthy in a service of the St. si [The veins referred to as occurring on the St. si [The veins referred to as occurring on the St. si [The veins referred to as occurring on the St. si [The St.

THE MUTUAL LIPE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. F. S. Winston, President.

Cash Assets over the MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Insurers have the option of applying their div. It dends either in adding to the sum insured, or in reso ducing the premium. In several cases, in this city is the sured need not new any more premium. the assured need not pay any more premium, but may receive an annual sum in cash from the Com pany, the policies remaining in force for their amount. Premiums may be paid in full in five or n ten years, or annually, for life.
F. RATCHFORD STARE,

General Agent, 400 Walnut street. A FAVORITE COLOR -Our readers will have to noticed for themselves that Purple this season is favorite color, and in nothing so especially as in gentlemen's woolen gloves. Indeed, so great has been the demand for these that it has fairly outstripped the demand for these that it has fairly outstripped the supply, and we are glad, therefore, to find thata T fresh lot of Purple yarn, of a very superior shade has just been received by Mr. John M. Finn, south east corner of Arch and Seventh streets. Mr. Finn has also just opened a fresh supply of stocking yarns of desirable colors; also, a yarn peculiarly adapted for Military purposes, to which we invits the attention of Societies, as Mr. F. in selling to the latter, for the use of soldiers and others, makes a material reduction in prices.

LUBRICATING OILS .- We have already had occasion to speak approvingly of the excellent Lubricating Oils sold by Messrs. Hulburt's Co., No. 244 Arch street, as being in many respects superior to any others in use, while their cost is moderate. They have been tested, and are now in use, by most appropriate that the street of They have been tested, and are now in use, by most of our city ramoads, and are found to answer better than any other lubricator in the world. They ough to be universally adopted. Messrs. Hulburt & Co.; Signal Oils, Carriage Oils, Sewing Machine Oils. and oils for illuminating purposes, are also unsuppassed by any others in existence, and their prices

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CONFECTIONS.-Meaces. E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chestnut street, have this advantage over all competitors: They are the oldest firm in the business of manufacturing far Confections; they use only the finest and purest materials; they manufacture and sell a greater quantity of goods, and, being the largest operators in the ine, are enabled to sell at more reasonable figure. than any others. Besides all this, there is a fresh ness, novetry, and tempting appearance about the Confections of this firm that make them at once; healthful and delicate luxury. THE RUSH STILL CONTINUING.-The great in

ducements held out to purchasers of fine clothing by Messrs. C. Somers & Son, 625 Chestnut street as attracted a host of customers to their establish ment, every one of whom becomes a walking talk. I visits this popular firm is not only delighted with the ten visits this popular firm is not only designed with the price of their garments, but also with Dr. the uniform courtesy with which they are treated, and the fact that their goods are at least twenty per the stream of the stream cent. lower than the same class of garments are so

THE LATE REV. HENRY STEELE CLARKE, D. b. -Mr. F. Gutekunst, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, has now ready at his counters fine photographic pictures of this late and highly esteemed divine, for many years pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, both in the pard and large size plotures. His friends will be gim Pro of this opportunity to secure the best pictures and taken from life of this popular clergyman. AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISH. ing Goods, embracing everything necessary in that ed line for a man of taste to wear, will be found at George Grant's, 610 Chestnut street. His "Prize. Medal" Shirt, invented by J. F. Taggart, is the

Shirt of the age. A GREAT ART ESTABLISHMENT.-We know of 88 no resort in this city where a stranger can spend an hour more pleasantly than at the splendid art galle, ries of Messrs. Wenderoth & Taylor, Nos. 912, 911 and 916 Chestnut street. Their specimens of Pho. itt tography rival the finest that have ever been proluced in the French Capitol, while in their vastyles of painted and manipulated pictures, the skill of Mr. Wenderoth has secured for him a world-wide

elebrity. THE FIVE TWENTIES AT A PREMIUM.—As was expected, the winding up of the five-twenty loan has been followed by a premium (of one per cent) on the bonds. We congratulate all who have bought here bonds on having made a good investment and we can say the same thing with equal truth to all who have taken our advice and laid in a stock up of Alter's Coal, sold at his yard, 935 North Ni

BEST QUALITY WHEAT AND BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Messrs. Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth street, bave just received a new supply of the finest quality of Wheat Flour, fresh ground, both in barrels and labage; also a fresh arrival of the celebrated "Silva". Flint" Buckwheat, pronounced by all who try it, a far superior to any other Buckwheat in the market

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Great Reduction in Prices. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks.

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 from for ner prices on all our stock.

J. W. PROCTOR & Co., The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium, 920 Chestnut stree

COOPER-SHOF VOLUNTEER REFERSHMENT SALLOON.—The Committee of this institution respertively appeal to the loyal citizens of Philadelphis to assist them to retain the wide-spread fame the city of Philadelphis has already acquired for refreshing and administering to the wants of the defenders of the Union passing through the city and returning from the seat of war. At this time large bodies of troops have passed both homeward and towards the army, many of them being compelled to remain with them for some time, owing to the impossibility of obtaining transportation. This fact has largely increased their expenses. The Committee of the Cooper-shop has never appealed to our patriotic oilt COOPER-SHOP VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SA Coopershop has never appealed to our patriotic citizens until their funds have been almost exhausted. At the present time their funds are very low, and they now rely on contributions from our citizens to replenish their treasury. Contributions in money or provisions can be sent to the Saloon, 1009 Okego street, or to any of the following: William M. Cooper, president, 135 South Water street; William M. Meade, secretary, 230 Catherine atreet; Adam M. Simpson, treasurer, 9 Queen street;

E. J. Heraty, corresponding secretary, Queen and Swarson; E. S. Hall, Corn Exchange Bank; Thos. Rice, 936 Arch atreet; Robert P. King, 607 Sanom street. THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE, SOLD AT CHESTNUT STREET, IS WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. THE PARABOLA SPECTACLES are literally glass eyes; they perform all the offices of the natural organs in their best state. At any angle through which impaired eyes look with the Parabolas they enjoy a perfect focus; there is, hence, no strain upon the optic nerve. For sale only by E. Borhek, optician, No. 402 Chestnut street.

THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES, CALL AND SHE THE "FLORENCE," 630 CHESTRUT STREET. BRONCHITIS, COUGHS.—" Brown's Bronchial Trohes are a simple and elegant form for administer ing, in combination, several medicinal substances, held in general esteem among physicians, in the treatment of Bronchial affections."—Dr. G. F. Bigo

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE REMOVES WORKS ithout failure. It removes sour stomach. It increases the appetite. It increases the appende.
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Poor, puny, crying, fretting children get well by Sold by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, No. 242 Chest PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS IN EVERY VARIETY OF

PROTOGRAPH ALBUMB IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE—Rich Turksy morozoo, antique, ivory mountings, ornamented edges, &c., &c., holding from twelve to two hundred photographs, the largest and best assortment in the city.

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No. 326 Chestnut at., below Fourth, south side. No. 826 Chestnut at., below Fourin, source and Corns, Bunions, Inverted Maile, Enlarged and all diseases of the feet, sured without the corner by Dr. Zezhe JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, sured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zazharie, Surgeon Chiropedist, 921 Chestnut street. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city. ja23-tf GET THE BEST!-THE HOLY BIBLE-HARDING'S

EDITIONS.—Family, pulpit, and pooket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turker morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for Photographic WILLIAM W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 326 Chestaut street, below Fourth. TENTH-WARD HOUNTY FUND. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tenth ward, and Monday afternoon, January 18, 1844, it was Resolved, That notice be given that no most such bo recruited for the Tenth ward until furthen notice. STEPHEN OCLWELL, President

By order of the Executive Committee. JOHN K. VALENTINE, SOCRETARIES. VISIT THE "FLORENCE" SALES ROOMS, 622 CHESTNUT STREET, AND SEE THE GELBERATI REVERSABLE FRED, LODE, AND KNOWSZITCH SE ING MACHINE.

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