TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu-nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. We Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

France Among the Nations. France is the bugbear of Europe. Essentially a military nation, especially from the time of Louis the Fourteenth, it has been almost constantly in arms, chieffy with aggressive views, ever since the English Revolution of 1688. It has so happened, in most of these wars, that England has become involved. WASHINGTON IRVING, in his inimitable, because truthful and pleasant sketch of John Bull, described that old gentleman as so impetuously and impulsively fond of a quarrel, that, no sooner did he hear the cudgels at work, than, hastily grasping his own bludgeon, he rushed into the strife-sometimes not examining into the cause of the quarrel until it was ended, but almost invariably being cheated into paying most of the expenses. This tendency has cost England very dearly. It is not too much to say, that the National Debt of England was increased to the extent of one-third by the war with France, which commenced in 1793, and was continued, with brief intermissions, until 1815, when the great NAPO-LEON met with his final reverse. That war, whatever its nominal pretence, was commenced and carried on for the express purpose of maintaining Legitimacy in France: that is, of forcing upon the French people a monarch of the direct Bourbon family-a race alternately bad and feeble, and sometimes both. Twenty-two years of such a war, with an almost countless expanditure of blood and treasure! What was the result? The Bourbons, restored in 1815, were again deposed and exiled in 1830, and the Duke of Wellington, who had fought for them during the last seven years of the war, (1808-15,) being Prime Minister of England when the Revolution of July broke out, had the courage as well as the sagacity to declase that England must not again fight for the Bourbons, and that a nation had a right to choose its own form of Government and to elect its own ruler. This same non-interference principle, now the recognized rule throughout Europe, was dominant in 1848, when France repudiated the crafty ULYSSES of the Orleans line, and in 1852,

when she elected Louis Napoleon Bona-

PARTE to the imperial crown. The English tendency "to drift into a war," (to employ a phrase which has now become historical as well as proverbial) was exemplified in 1854, when the Emperor NAPOLEON, a singularly astute man, contrived to involve her in that war with Rus-Bis which he, and he alone, had contrived, chiefly for his own glorification. Mr. KING-LAKE, with singular clearness of narration, has shown this. Prussia, which had seized Wallachia and Moldavia, hoping that Turkey could not resist and that Europe would not interfer, found an anglo-Gallic determination to interfere, and immediately, as the Scotchman said, went "bock again," by evacuating the provinces it had occupied. At that moment, had France desired peace, the question might easily have been settled, by simple negociation, without any bloodshed; but Napoleon had to win military glory, to satisfy the greedy vanity of France. and he took care that there should be no ending, but war. It cost England some-What about \$240,000,000, and the lives of over 100,000 gallant men; it cost France not much less. What of that? France was gratified by seeing "perfidious Albion", play a secondary part in that Crimean war and by having new laurels entwined around the flag staff that proudly bore her tricolor. Since then, England has carried out, as far as possible, the principle of not interfering in the quarrels of other nations. She has had a war with China, in which, once more, the tricolor was side by side with the Union-jack; but this contest, though scarcely justifiable, was successful without much cost. She avoided getting into the Italian War of 1859. She may be on the eye of a severe contest with Japan-indeed, it seems inevitable, unless she determines to abandon all intercourse with the Japanese, which is tyranny, a wicked wisdom, and indifference precisely what they most desire. It is possible, too, that the rising complicity as to the stiairs of Denmark may drag England into some show of interference.

While the policy of England is thus pas-Eive, the policy of France is active, and may become aggressive. The one desire, dominant and eternal, of Louis Napoleon is to continue Emperor and transmit the sceptre to his descendants. His interest has been to keep on good terms with England, nor do we think that he ever intended to go to war with her. But the anti-English party in France is powerful, and he might have been committed by it to hostilities with Eng-France is aggressive. In other words,

France has great ideas of aggrandizement. Frenchmen want to extend their Empire, so as to make the Rhine its frontier. This would involve him with Germany. He does nothing for Poland. He does not assist VICTOR EMMANUEL to make a strong Italy. He hangs off, as yet, in the trouble about Denmark. If he ever obtain the frontier of the Rhine, he will soon count Belgium as part of the French territory-and, if Belgium, how long ere Holland will again be It is true that we sometimes find in Demoseized, on the plea that it is the alluvium of | cratic papers our best and wisest men de-French rivers?

The Mexican expedition, to use TALLEY-RAND's saying on another occasion, was a blunder, worse than a crime." From its commencement to the present time, it has been most unpopular. It has caused great expenditure of money and blood, and the results, as yet, are contemptibly small. It has enabled NAPOLEON, however, as in scorn, to humiliate Austria by tossing the Mexican crown to one of her Archdukes, which, if latest accounts can be relied upon, has been accepted. How that diadem can be safely worn, no one can foresee, Mexico being imperial, under military direction, in the small territory occupied by French troops, and republican in every other place. The French troops withdrawn, and they must soon be recalled, what will maintain MAXIMILIAN on the throne of Mexico? Nothing, as yet apparent, save his acknowreed to lean upon.

upon him and that he is mortal, appear to be all that Europe can at present rely upon. As years advance, impulsive action usually diminishes, and ambition relaxes its desire for further conquests. But NAPOLEON never was impulsive, and his ambition is that of his great namesake—to augment his own power, by increasing the glory, the conquests, the possessions of France.

"Which Side has Suffered Most?" "Which side has suffered most in the conflict," remarks the London Times, of January 5th, alluding to our Union struggle, or is at the present moment most capable of sustaining the terrible pressure on all the resources of the nation, is open to dispute: but that a pacific settlement of the quarrel is less possible now than in the first year of the war is certain." The charming truth embodied in this exquisite paragraph would be refreshing if we had not had so much of the same article. But, like brandy and soda water taken in excess, it begins to lose its effect. It palls upon the sated senses. And the only reason we now dwell upon these choice paragraphs of the London Times is because truth is truth all the world over, and because the London Times is such a very deep well that we cannot even see truth at the bottom of it.

It is a matter of no dispute in this country, nor would it be a matter of dispute to impartial observers in any quarter, as to which side has suffered most in this civil struggle. It is equally no subject for dispute as to which side is at the present moment most capable of sustaining the terrible pressure on all the resources of the nation. The question, indeed, started by the London Times, is so very amusing, that we at in a destitute condition,

the North can afford to laugh at it. The pressure, however, is a very serious matter down South. It is so serious that it is killing them. It is eating them up by ells, not by inches. Arguing on from small things to great, the London Times comes to the conclusion that "a pacific settlement of the quarrel is less possible now than in the first year of the war." Labored misstatements and biased views are idiosyncracies of the London Times.

"It seems also," continues this amiable organ, "that the descriptions of suffering and want endured in the South, given in the Northern journals, have been grossly exaggerated. The general state of affairs of the Confederacy, and, what is more important, the feeling of the people, indicate both ability and determination to continue the struggle. They consider Mr. Lincoln's ast proclamation as a new device to secure political support in the North. Its terms they regard with contempt." Let the funny gentleman who writes those articles in the London Times, read the testimony of refugees and deserters, the accounts of the Southern papers themselves, to be convinced how true his statements are. Such an access of intelligence will make his late assurance doubly sure. The news which we receive from those quarters most inrested in its being favorable, give a direct denial to the representations of this journal. Let the South speak for themselves in this matter. Let voices from Richmond cry out aloud in their anguish, and represent in their slightest intonations the depth of distress they are enduring. Young and old there are suffering alike, and it is the sheerest folly in the world to deny it. Do we at the North complain of starvation yet? Are we half-naked as well as half-fed? The South informs us with their own lips that they are, and these statements at least must be be lieved. But we have no words to waste over the verbose malignity of the London

COLN'S. Pennsylvania Journalism.

Times, and are very willing to treat its

terms with the same feeling with which it

states the South regard President Lin-

From Benjamin Franklin's private correspondence we quote the following passage upon the personality of the journalists of his time. It is worth reading as a proof of our progress in refinement :

our progress in refinement:

"The inconsistency that strikes me the most is that between the name of your city, Philadelphia, and the spirit of rancor, malice, and hatred that breathes in the newspapers. For I learn from those papers that your State is divided into parties; that each party sacribes all the public operations of the other to vicious motives; that they do not even suspect one another of the smallest degree of homesty; that the anti-Federalists are such merely from the fear of losing power, places, or emoluments, which they have in account. suspect one another of the smallest degree of honesty; that the anti-Federalists are such merely from the fear of losing power, places, or emoluments, which they have in possession or expectation; that the Federalists are a set of conspirators, who aim at establishing a tyranny over the persons and property of their countrymen, and who live in a splendor on the plunder of the people. I learn, too, that your justices of the peace, though chosen by their neighbors, make a villanous trade of their offices, and promote discord to augment fees and ficece their electors; and that this would not be mended were the choice in the Executive Council, who, with interested or party aims, are continually making as improper appointments—witness a 'petty fiddler, sycophant, and scoundrel,' appointed judge of the admiralty; an 'old woman and fomentor of sedition' to be another of the judges, and 'a Jeffreys' chief justice, etc., with 'harpies,' the comptrol, ler and naval officers, to prey upon the merchants, and deprive them of their property by force of arms, etc. I am informed, also, by these papers, that your General Assembly, through the annual choice of the people, shows no regard to their rights, but, from simister views or ignorance, make laws in direct violation of the Constitution, to divest the inhabitants of their property, and give it to atraugars and intruders, and that the Council, either fearing the resentment of their constituents or plotting to enslave them, had projected to disarm them, and given orders for that purpose; and, finally, that your President, the unanimous joint choice of the Council and Assembly, is 'an old rogue, who gave his assent to the Federal Constitution merely to avoid refunding money he had purloined from the United States.' There is, indeed, a good deal of man's inconsistency in all this, and yet a stranger, seeing it in our own prints, though he does not believe it all, may probably believe enough of it to conclude that Pennsylvania is peopled by a set of the most unprin

probably believe enough of it to conclude that Pennsylvania is peopled by a set of the most unprincipled, weiked, rascally, and quarrelsome scounders upon the face of the globs. I have sometimes, indeed, suspected that those papers are the manufacture of foreigners among you, who write with the view of disgracing your country, and making you appear contemptible and deteatable all the world over; but then I wonder at the indiscretion of your printers in publishing auch writings. There is, however, one of your inconsistencies that consoles me a little, which is that though, living, you give one another the character of devils, dead, you are all angels. It is delightful, when any of you' die, to read what good-husbands, good fathers, good friends, good citizens, and good Christians you were, concluding with a scrap of poetry that places you with certainty in heaven. So that I think Pennsylvania a good country to die in, though a very bad one to live in."

With what proud satisfaction may the

philosophic mind reflect that these days have gone by! No longer do we see the evils of which FRANKLIN complains, but, on the contrary, peace, liberality, and impartial thought! There is not a Copperhead newspaper in all Pennsylvania that calls the Presidenta rogue; he is only accused, in the most good-natured way, of imbecility, to the fate of the country. The inconsistency of the parts of this accusation is proof that it is only made in the kindest eelings of respect. The Secretary of War is not denounced as a villain; the worst ever said of him was that he was another NERO, and even General McClellan. with his usual magnanimity towards his

enemies, only accused him of doing his best to ruin the army. Is it not astonishing how the press of Pennsylvania has changed for the better? Why, even the leaders of the rebellion, the Copperhead journals treat with a tenderness that is really touching. WILLIAM B. REED speaks of JEFFERSON Davis as "that stern statesman;" his followers are so indulgent to treason that they seldom call it by its right name, and so merciful to slavery that they never speak of it as a curse. They carry out the Biblical precept, "love your enemies," to such an extreme that they sometimes seem to hate their friends. If FRANKLIN could have lived to

see this wonderful change, the noble example of political moderation in abuse might have actually persuaded him to oppose the Government for the sake of polite company. nounced as thieves, jackals of a corrupt Administration, minions of the American Czar, tyrants, fools, noodles, idiots, fiends, monsters of inhumanity, beasts, brutes; but it means nothing. "They do but murder in jest-poison in jest," and every one knows they do not believe what they say.

Two reliable telegrams report that the President has authorized Gen. STEELE to order a Convention of the loyal people of Arkansas to abolish slavery, and a general election for the organization of the State under a Governor and other executive officers. This intelligence announces another State added to the Union-another great victory achieved for the Union. The example of Arkansas has its chief value in the assurance which it gives that other States of the South will follow it in the same way. ledgment by JEFFERSON DAVIS! What a It will multiply itself in effect, and secure to us in time at least two more redeemed NAPOLEON will enter into his fifty-seventh | and free States. In fact, the examples of year in March. The facts that age grows | Arkansas and Louisiana guarantee a future of

freedom to the whole South. FROM the character of current news, the public mind will be led to expect another fierce struggle in Tennessee—perhaps the last great effort of the rebellion. The power of the South is reconcentrating in that quarter, and we are already warned by the telegram which reported the falling back of Gen. GRANGER before Gen. LONGSTREET. We cannot be far wrong in supposing that the rebel leaders will stretch forth every energy to present an army formidable to Gen. GRANT. For this purpose the forces of Gen. LEE will be depleted, if necessary. Even if Richmond itself must be abandoned. the rebel Government is bent upon the de feat of Gen. GRANT. This is alike its best and worst alternative. In this prospect we can only see additional encouragement to

the Union. THE GOVERNOR of Kentucky only de ceives his people when he refuses to allow the recruiting of free colored men from that State. It is very brave to say "we are ready to fill our quota from the free white citizens of Kertucky," but it is not strictly rational. Let us suppose that Kentucky does not volunteer its quota. The white people who do not own slaves may then judge whether Governor BRAMLETTE is the best friend of the people, or only an ally of

the slaveholders. WE call attention to the meeting to be held this evening, at the Charch at the corner of Broad and Arch streets, in behalf of the Union refugees at Cairo. A letter from Brig. Gen. H. T. Reid, commanding at Cairo, states that refugees are arriving there almost daily, in large numbers, and nearly al

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.

Collector BARNEY still remains here. He will b examined again in a few days.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will meet to organize at one o'clock to-day. It will at once take up the cases of alleged frauds.

A canal management bill will be reported from the committee on the first opportunity. Abstract of Bills Presented to Congress. The bill introduced by Representative ALLEY, of Massachusetts, to-day, to secure the speedy transportation of the mails, makes a provision against the suspension of mail facilities in cases where the Postmaster General and mail carriers cannot agree upon the terms of such service by referring the matter to the Court of Claims for Geoislon, the service to be in the meanwhile continued as usual. The penalty prescribed for obstructions of the mail facilities is a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and an imprisonment not exceeding the prescribed in the penalty of the pe lifties is a fine not exceeding \$0,1/00, and an imprison-ment not exceeding one year, if the offender is a person, and a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or a forfeit of such conveyance for one gear, if a corporation. No railroad company is to be compelled to carry the mails for less compensation than is now established by law for the class of persons to which it belongs. Representative Long' Ran's bill to amend the post office laws contentplates allowing the transmission, free of postage, of Legislative and Executive documents, and reports of judicial decisions by the Governors of Strates. It also proposes to allow,

free of postage, the mailing of the correspond

the Governors upon official business, and of all legislative documents directed to the President or heads of the Executive Departments. The Mouse Enrolment Bill. The substitute reported to day by Representative Schener, from the Committee on Military Affairs for the Senate bill, amendatory of the enrolment at makes the quota proportionate to the number su ect to the draft. If the quota should not be filled by the first draft, it allows to be employed as substitutes persons not liable to draft at the time, o who are not already in the service. Additions to the existing enrolments shall be made of those omitted before—viz: Young men arriving at the age of twenty, and persons who have been in the mili-tary service less than two years, and all persons of foreign birth who have ever voted at a State or Territorial election. Any word of the service State or Territorial election. Ally man drafted may, within eight days, cleet to enlist in the navel service; but pilots, engineers, and masters at arms in the navel service may not be drafted. None are exempt except those physically disabled.
The President of the United States, the Vice Presi dent, and Heads of the Executive Departments Governors of States, men in the naval and military service, and those who having served two years are honarably discharged. Persons procuring substitutes are exempt only from that draft, and in ne case for more than a year, when the nam is again placed in the enrolment list. Is again placed in the enrolment use.

The bill prescribes the penalty of a fine of \$5,000, and an imprisonment not exceeding five years, for resistance to the draft. It retains the \$300 com-

ability, \$1,200 instead of \$1,000 per annum. It does not exempt clergymen, or allow the commutation or exemption of able-bodied persons. Confirmations by the Senate. The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of John C. Underwood as judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, and R. S. PERKINS as post master at San Francisco, vice PARKER, resigned. The President to day nominated CHARLER R. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, to be assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain; Charles Green be captain in the navy; EUGENE W. WATSON and EDWARD B. FURLONG to be lieutenants in th

mutation required by the old bill, and makes the lowest limit of income, in cases of physical dis-

From Arkansas. President Lincoln has directed Gen. Sterle to rder an election to be held in Arkansas, on the 28th of March, for election of State officers. Those only are allowed to vote who take the oath prescribed in the proclamation of December 8th. The constitu-tion of the State is to be so modified as to abolish slavery in the State.

A Raid Rumor. Rumors abound of a rebel raid down the Shenandoah Valley, but so far they are false. A citizen of the South arrived in Baltimoreon Saturday from Dixie, and presented himself at the office of the provost marshal, to take the amnesty oath. He took t and was set free. Secretary Seward's Reception.

Secretary Szward's reception to night was one of the largest and most brilliant of the season. Many ladies, members of the Cabinet, and officers of the army and navy, were among the guests, together with Lord Lyons, and representatives from all the Distinguished Arrest.

Col. Figh, recently provost marshal of Baltimore, arrived here this morning a prisoner, and is now in the Old Capitol. The charges against him involve fraud and corruption. Postmaster Blair. Postmaster General Blair's speech at Annapolis,

on Friday evening, is regarded here at quite satis

factory, even to the radicals. It is strongly in favor of emancipation, and is entirely devoted to this sub-The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago We learn that travel on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad is being resumed. Mr. W. H. Moore, the agent of the road in this city, has received the following official despatch: Pittsbung, Jan. 23.—Trains will commence run ning to Creatline on Monday. Sell tightets to noint

erging from this line at Crestline. No trains west of Creatline vet. Gold in Idaho. The Commissioner of the General Land Office re ceived an interesting letter from Mr. G. E. UPSON, dated Bannock City, Idaho Territory, November 23, 1863, giving a description of the gold region in that ricinity. He says:

vicinity. He says:

"Bannock City, or East Bannock, is situated on a tributary of Beaver Head, called Grasshopper river. The mountains on either side of the stream in the vicinity of the city are fully five thousand feet above the level of the stream. In this valley or gulch, and clear up the sides of the mountains, 'digings' for over twenty miles have been discovered, and claims have been staked off wherever a show of gold is to be seen. The highest yield thus far to the pan has been five hundred. The average yield to the pan is about five dollars."

General Officers. A circular has been issued from the Adjutan General's office to the major generals and brigadie generals, requesting them to furnish, for the in-formation of the office, a succinct account of their military services while in the service of the United States since March 4, 1861. It is proposed to bine the reports in book form, to be preserved with the ominent records of the office. Rebel Prisoners and the Amnesty. There is little doubt that at least one-half of the

rebel prisoners in our hands would cheerfully avail themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamathemselves of the Freshent's Amnesty Procuma-tion if they had an opportunity of doing so. The following extract from a letter, written by a captive at Point Lookout, to his brother here, expresses the condition and feeling of many rebels now held as condition and feeling of many rebels now held as prisoners of war:

"I am here a prisoner against my will. I have no sympathy with the South, and, although I now wear the uniform of a rebel soldier, never had any sympathy with her. I was forced into the rebel ranks in 1862. During that time I have made three attempts to escape the hated service by-deserting. The last time I tried to get away, I was caught, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot for desertion. My life was saved by the interposition of my colonel.

tion. In the was served of the world of the world and as loyal to the Union as you are. Won't you try to have me released. I would rather die than be exchanged and go back into the rebel ranks. There are now in confinement here five thousand men who would be glad to take the President's oath, and more than one half of them would gladly join the Union army."

The Union Sentiment in Arkansas. CAIRO, Jan. 25,-The steamer Forsyth, with th 10th Illinois Regiment (re-enlisted), six hundred strong, and the 3d Iowa Cavalry, seven hundred strong, under Col. Caldwell, brings the following in formation from Little Rock, concerning the recon truction movement in Arkansas; The State Convention which assembled on the Sthinst., had about completed its labors. Much the largest portion of the State was represented, and no deliberative body ever assembled in the State comprised more solid worth and intelligence than this convention. The article prohibiting slavery in the State was carried with but one dissenting vote, The Constitution is to be submitted to the people on the second Monday in March, at which time State officers and members of the Legislature will be The Legislature is to meet on the third Monday

in April. The action of the Convention is very sa-disfactory to all loyal men. The qualification of voters is to be the oath prescribed by the President's proclamation, and it is believen that the loyalici zens will be able to poll 20,000 votes for the Consti-tution. The Convention will recommend a suitable person for Provisional Governor. Judge Murphy is spoken of as the probable nominee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President has pardoned Mr. Griffith, one of the Arkansas delegation who is now here, and was a member of the Con vention which passed the ordinance for the secessiof that State. The delegation will return to Ar kansas during this week to arrange for the calling

of a convention to bring back that State into the Union.

Printed forms have been prepared, by order of the evolted States.

The editor of the Little Rock Democral has been arrested by the military authorities for publishing disloyal sentiments, and the paper has been aup-pressed. A newspaper will soon be published by men of undoubted loyalty, and who will use their influence in favor of the reorganization movement. Cotton was more active at Memphis on the 23d than for some days previous. Sales were made of 500 bales at 50 to 70 cents; receipts 200 bales. Three hundred bales arrived at Cairo to-day, two hundred and eighty of which goes East and the remainder to St. Louis. The 12th Michigan Regiment (veteran), 350 strong,

More Re-Enlistments of Veterans. CINCINNATI, Jan. 25 .- The 1st. 2d. 3d and 4th Ohio Cavalry, and 24th and 26th Ohio Infantry have re-enlisted. The 73d Pennsylvania, comprising 200 men, and the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 500 strong, passed through Indianapolis on the way home on Saturday and Sunday. The 50th Pennsylvania arrived here on Saturday, and were quartered in the Sixth-street barracks The 50th numbers about 300 men, and the 100th Pennsylvania numbers about 400. They are two o the oldest regiments in service, and are part of General Stevens' old brigade that accompanied the

are at Memphia on their way home.

expedition to North Carolina in 1861. Sinking of a Steamer. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 25.—The steamer Bradford Durfée, which piles between this city and Fall River, took fire, this morning, at the wharf in that place. Her upper works were soon in fiames. So much water was thrown into her that she careened, filled, and sank. It is believed that her hull and cogines were not seriously injured.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Congressional.

Augusta, Ga., arrived in Norfolk yesterday.

The following vessels have passed the guard-ship Young Rover, inward bound:

Steamer Julia A. Decker, Capt. Dunton, Graig Island to New York; schooners Maris Jane, Capt. Jenks, Nantucket to New York: Herald, Capt. Knight, Baltimore to Providence; Union Flag, Capt. Knight, Baltimore to Providence; Union Flag, Capt. Knight, Baltimore to Providence; Union Flag, Capt. Belonis, Maryland to Portamouth, N. H.; Donnie Reeves, Capt. Sanford, Nantucket to New York.

Arrived—Schooners Marblehead, Capt. Pearce, Baltimore to Fortress Monroe; J. W. Lawrence, Capt. Tooker, New York to Fortress Monroe; Steamer New Jersey, Capt. Hexil, Baltimore to Fortress Monroe; steamer New Jersey, Capt. Hexil, Baltimore to Fortress Monroe; Allen King, Capt. Hartbridge, Newbern to Philadelphia; Sam'l Pearsail, Capt. Johnson, Baltimore to Fortress Monroe. Thirty-seven refugees from Richmond arrived to-

Anty-seven rengees from Richmond arrived to-day at Yorktown.

General Butler has gone to Newport News this afternoon, to have an interview with Admiral Lee. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24—List of vessels passed by the guardahip Young Rover: Steamer Currituck, Capt. Stocum, Philadelphia to Norfolk Norfolk. Schr. Baltimore, Capt. Frnick, Baltimore to Nor-Sonr. Battamart, Capt. McLaughlin, Boston to Nor-folk.
Schr. S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Boston to Nor-folk.
Schr. Nimrod, Capt. Bolon, New York to Fort on the 9th.
The follow nter, Capt. Dow, Baltimore to Cuba, with Brig Hunter, Capt. Dow, Datamore to Capa, Warner of the Market of Mutiny.

Brig John Dodge, Capt. McLane, Baltimore to Barbados.

Steamer Admiral Dupont, New York to Fort fonce.

Steamer Major Belger, Baltimore to Fort Monroe.

Steamer Escort, Yorktown to Fort Monroe.

Steamer Long Branch, Yorktown to Ft. Monroe.

NEW YORK. The Danish Question to be Settled Peaceably.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE ALABAMA, &c. private advices from well-informed quarters in Europe, assert positively that the Schleswig-Holstein question is about to be settled peacefully in pursuance of an agreement between the great nower in which agreement Denmark has already promised to acquiesce, and which will be imposed upon Austria and Prussia by the lesser German States, f necessary, by force of arms.

A letter from Pernambuco, dated the 15th of December, says that on the 20th ult., the Alabama and Tuscaloosa were both at St. Catharine's, where

the Alabama, this is probably a mistake. FROM CHINA VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

they were refused supplies and were ordered off at

he request of the American Consul. As regards

The Career of Gen. Burgawine. San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Operations were commenced to-day towards raising the ship Aquilla

The ship Torrent, from Shanghae, has arrived at
Puget's Sound, after being twenty-one days out, bringing China dates to December 5th,

The passengers bring information that the Imperialists, under Major Gordon, assisted by the French and English troops, had invested Foo-Chew. There was no doubt that the city had fallen. The noted General Burgevine, who deserted the Imperial cause and joined that of the Tappings, had been deported from China. He went to Yokohama, Japan, but it was thought that he would shortly return. His band had mostly joined the Imperialists.

Senator Hicks and the Hon. Mr. Swann in Favor of Immediate Emancipation.

Baltimore, Jan. 25.—The Baltimore American of this morning, in alluding to the addresses of gislature, on Friday evening, says:

"Senator Hicks spoke very briefly, but found opportunity to declare himself in favor of prompt action by the State in reference to emancipation. There is, he declares, no practical benefit in temporising over a subject which has already been disposed of virtually by current events.

"Mr. Swann was more distinct and emphatic in his declaration. He declared immediate emancipation the only remedy; avowed the intention of himself and friends to push the steed of emancipation with whip and spur until every valley and every hill-top shall feel the tramp of his glorious mission, and the whole State of Maryland, from its centre to its circumference, shall be awakened to an edict of universal emancipation." These are good words, and if they be well supported by acts, as Mr. Swann said, "we are truly a united party." gislature, on Friday evening, says:

Movements of General Grant. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 25,—Major General Grant passed through this city this evening, en route for St. Louis, to visit his son who is dangerously ill. Movements of Escaped Rebels. QUEBEC, Jan. 25.—Ex-Marshal Kane, of Balti-more, and thirteen other Confederates, mostly offi-cers escaped from Johnson's Island and Camp Douglas, left here this morning by the Grand Trunk railway for Riviere du Loup, where they will take the overland route for Halifax.

Returning Veterans. PITTSBURG, Jan. 25 .- The gallant 73d Pennsylva nia Regiment has arrived here on their way to Philadelphia, on furlough, having re-enlisted for three years. The regiment is under command of Major Cresson, of Philadelphia. Renomination of President Lincoln in Sr. Louis, Jan. 25 -Resolutions renominating

Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency have passed the Kansas Legislature by a unanimous vote. The 73d Pennsylvania Regiment. PITTEBUEG, Jan. 25.—The 72d Pennsylvania Regiment passed through this city this morning at 4 relock to report at Harrisburg. Bounties in Maryland. BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—The Bounty Commissioner

The Death Sentence. TORONTO, Jan. 25.—The notorious William Gree rood has finally been found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung. New York Stocks. New York Stocks.

New York, Jan. 25.—Stocks dull and lower. Chicago and Rock Island 144; Cumberland Coal 49½; Illinois Central 125½; Michigan Southern 187; New York Central 135; Reading 115½; Milwaukee and Mississippl 39½; Missouri 65 65; Erie 107; Galena 111½; Pittaburg 110; Cleveland and Toledo 184; Fort Wayne and Chicago 86; United States Five Twenties 103½; Treasury Notes 107½; One-Year Certificates 97½; Gold 157½.

Reccipts of Grain.

Oswhoo, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The total receipts of grain (with the amount of flour reduced to the quantity of wheat) for the past season at Buffalo. Oswego, and Montreal—the three principal points from the lake to the seaboard—amount to 93 453 645 bushels, against 109 042,529 bushels in 1862, showing a decrease of 18,888 984 bushels.

The decrease in the receipt of grain, flour not included, has been as follows: At Buffalo, 8,550,633 bushels; at Oswego, 2,991,661 bushels; at Montreal, 3,413 037 bushels.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—The Flour market is dull at \$5.52. \$65.90. Wheat is quiet. Corn dull. Whisky is unsettied; sales are small at 800. Provisions are quiet. Gold is quoted at 156@157. THE FUNERAL Of Mr. Welles Coverly will take place to-day at 2 o'clock, from his residence in Hart:sburg. Mr. Coverly was well known to the traveling community as the proprietor of Jones' Hotel. - Mr. John R. G. Hassard; of New York, is writing a life of Archbishop Hughes. The private and ficial papers of the late prelate have been placed at his disposal, and the work will appear with the sanction of the Archbishop's family, and of the authorities of the discosses.

EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION. The Campaign About to Commence. AN HEIR TO THE PRINCE OF WALES. PARLIAMENT TO MEET FEBRUARY 4TH. Conspiracy Detected in France.

HALIFAX, Jan. 25,-The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., via Queenstown on the 10th, arrived at this port this evening.

The steamships Nova Scotian and City of Cork rived out on the 7th, and the Hibernia and City of Washington on the 8th. The Australasian arrived gence:
Ten men charged with piracy and murder on board the ship Flower Land were brought up and remanded for trial.
It is stated that the Federal forces in and upon the borders of Hoistein number 60,000 men, and will soon reach 100,000.
The committee appointed by the Federal Diet had made a report decidedly adverse to the treaty of London.
LONDON, Jan. 9.—The United States steamer Wyoming was at Singapore on the 30th November. The Princess of Wales gave birth to a son, at Frogmore, on the 3th inst.
A judgment will be given in the Alexandra case on the 11th of February.

A judgment will be given in the Albandard the 11th of February.

The Frankfort Senate has refused its authorization to the drawing by lottery of the steamer Great Eastern, and demanded from the Frankfort cenaul at Liverpool an account of his connection with the scheme.

The British Parliament had been prorogued until the 4th of February, and was then to meet for business. The investigation in regard to the stranding of the steamer Anglia, in Galway bay, had been concluded. The court, though blaming Captain Prowse somewhat in running at night, yet took pleasure in returning him his certificate.

FRANCE FRANCE.

Four suspected conspirators had been arrested at Four suspected conspirations and noted accessed as Paris.

They came from Italy, and three of the number are Italians; the fourth gave an assumed name. It is asserted that one of the conspirators had made a complete avowal of the criminal object of the conspiracy. At their residence were found a quantity of gunpowder, four poniards, four revolvers, four ingenious airguns, and eight hand-grenades of the Uraini pattern.

A letter dated at Lugano was found on one of the conspirators compromising all concerned. A letter dated at Lugano was found on one of the conspirators compromising all concerned. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "Insinuations have been thrown out that the satistic of the Opposition in the Legislature has something to do with the arrests, and the authority of the Government would be less controlled were it known that the people were conspiring."
The trial of the Italians will take place during the February assizes. Nothing has been discovered to compromise any other persons.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times mentions a case of a large American order for railway iron being given to a French house—the French article being found of good quality, and certainly cheaper than the English. THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Matters continue to wear a threatening appearance. The King of Denmark had visited the fortifications of Frederickstadt on the 5th. He passed through Flensberg on the 7th, for Sanderling.

The greatest activity prevailed in the dook-yards at Copenhagen.

It is asserted that England had addressed a fourth note to the Federal Diet urging a Conference.

It was denied that Prussia had withdrawn from the proposition for a joint occupation of Schleswig by the Austrian and Prussian troops.

The Danish troops still occupied the northern part Rendsburg on the 7th. It is stated that Prince Augustenberg intended to It is stated that Prince Augustenberg intended to declare Kiel a free port.

The London Times says: With a view of assisting English diplomacy and for the protection of British interests, it is not unlikely that the channel freet may soon show itself in German waters. It is owing to British counsels that the Danes have abandoned important positions and sacrificed the greater part of the country which is the subject of dispute; but as there is a great difference between sympathy and interference, England is bound to weigh well the consequences of any set which would entangle ker in war. To the prudence of the Government, therefore, the conduct of affairs must be committed, and Parliament will doubless sanction any step that Lord Palmerston may take to preserve the honor and dignity of the nation.

The Times regards the commencement of the campaign in Schleswig as almost certain within a brief space.

ITALY. Garibaldi's resignation of his seat was formally communicated to the Italian Parliament on the 7th inst. Several members urged the non-acceptance, but it was finally accepted, together with the resignation of other members.

The London Advertiser states, on the best authority, that the recent proclamation of Garibaldi is a forgery. Garibaldi disavows it. POLAND.

The affairs of Poland remained without change. INDIA.

London, January 9.—The India mail with dates from Bombay to Dec. 6, and Calcutta, Dec. 6, was forwarded by the Canada.

It is asserted that the disaffection on the Punjaub frontier had been greatly exaggerated, and the affair was a mere repetition of a trifling frontier war, such as has been fought twenty times since the annexation of Punjaub. There is no later news of military operations in India.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Tallow has partially declined 6d. Butter firm. Ashes have an upward tendency for posts which are quoted at 305 Sugar is firm. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Spirits of Turpentine steady. Rosin quiet. Petroleum has an upward tendency, it is firm that the steady of the steady. So the steady of the steady of the steady. So the steady of the stea THE LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

By telegraph to Queenstown.]

Liverpool., Jan. 9—Evening.—The sales of cotton today amounted to 4,000 bales, including 1,001 to speculato-as and for export. The market is firmer and all quotations have slightly advanced.

Breadstuffs are firm, as is also the Provisions market.

Petroleum bas an ubward tendency.

LONDON, Jan. 9—Evening.—Consols closed at 90%@91
for money. for money.

AMBRICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central, 25@24 # cent.
AMBRICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central, 25@24 # cent.
discount. Erie Railroad, 65@66.
LONDON, Jan. 10.—Consols, after official, hours yestercay, closed weak at 90%. The market is very flat. BON-MOT FOR THE ORDNANCE OFFICE .- During BON-MOT FOR THE ORDNANOS OFFICE.—During the recent operations on the Rapidan, Company — Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieut, T— commanding, was deployed as skirmishers in front of the enemy's works. While under a sharp fire from their skirmishers a wounded private went to the rear, is a worded private went to the rear, is a possible of the command of the property of the gua, and was moving away, when Lieut T— halled him with, "Hold on there; drop that gua. How do you suppose I can settle my ordnance accounts?"

SENATE.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, appeared in his place to-day for the first time. Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwankee, praying for such action as will secure a new treaty between Great Britain and the United States on such principles of redipprocity as shall obviate the objections and inequalities of the present treaty. Heferred to the Judiciary Committee. New Treaty Between England and the or the present treats. Heterret Withe Statistry Committee.

Mr. Symner, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill supplementary to an act "entitled an act to prescribe an eath of office, and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862. The amendment precludes the admission to the bar of the Supreme. District, and Circuit Courts of the Daited States, and Court of Claims, of persons, unless they first take the eath prescribed in the act of 1862.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, the Secretary of War was directed to transmit to the Senate all orders or preclamations concerning elections, issued by military authorities in the States of Kentucky and Missouri. minary authorities in the states of Rentucry and Missouri.

Inquiry into the IValue of Heavy Ordmance.

Mr. WILSON. of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire into the character and efficiency of the heavy ordance now provided for the armamat of fortifications; the amount of royalty paid, and to whom, for the use of a patent in their manufacture; the tests to which these guns are subjected when received into service; the reasons for believing the tests to which these guns are subjected when reserved; the tests satisfactory, what proportion of our sea and land ordance is rifed; when rified guns were littroduced, and the cause of delay pertaining thereto.

The Inquiry into the May Denartment

constitution these gauss are subjected when reserved into service the tests satisfactory, what proportion of our service it to the chase of delay pertaining thereto. The Inquiry into the Mavy Department.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, the resolution asking for an investigation of the affairs of the Navy Department was referred to a select committee of three. Mr. Hale gave the statistics of the annual expenditures of the naval powers of Ratope, excluding italy and Denmark. They amounted last year, in round numbers, to \$1.50, (00,000, so that we are now called upon to spend this year more than the combined world, with the exceptions of italy and Denmark. The naval expenses of kingland and France during the Criman war amounted to three hundred and fifty million dollars. In a period of three years and five months we are called upon to spend forty millions more per annum than this. On motion of Mr. HALE, the matter was referred to a special select committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers. Massrs. Hale, Grimes, and Buckalew were appointed the committee.

The Oath Prescribed for Senators.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the rule requiring Senators to take the eath.

Mr. AMISBURY. of Delaware remarked that the improvance of the decision of the Senate did not depend upon any immediate result to follow, but from a contraction of those which might bereater and to the senate of the two contended that the second of the promary immediate result to follow, but from a contract of the decision of the Senate did not depend upon any immediate result to follow, but from a contract of the decision of the Senate did not depend upon any immediate result to follow, but from a contract of the decision of the Senate did not depend upon any immediate result to follow, but from a contract of the decision of the Senate did not depend upon any immediate result to follow, but from a contract of the continuence of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contrac

time to do so, and that they had never opposed his policy.

Thus would admission here depend upon caprice, or partisan whim and dictation. Mr. Collamer's argument, he said, was based wholly on the erroneous assumption that the subsequent act of July. 1862, to punish treason, created a kgal disability in the ret prescribing the eath. He shewed by citations from Hamilton how cur wise and great men of the past had been deceived in reference to the practical operation of our Federal system. Hamilton thought that State government would be a perfect security against encroschment of the Federal power. He (Mr. Saulsbury) came from a State that was the first of Adopt the Federal Constitution. Under the influence of Federal power it had been practically blotted out. The fate of Delaware to day may be the late of every State to morrow. Shall the rights of the people be maintained, or shen they be the same contralized Federal authority? This is the issue resulting from the development of the present times.

of the present times.

Mr. Summer's Remarks.

Mr. Sumner's Remarks.

Considering its simplicity, he was surprised that so much discussion had arisen. He had vindicated heretofore the constitutionality of the stante. He would now inquire the meaning of it. Mr. Sumner proceeded at length to give a history of the passage of the law, and its application. There could be no two opinions about the necessity of such a rule. He argued that Senstors were civil officers under the rule, as they were neither nawy or military.

Mr. DOULITLE agreed with the Senstor from Vermont, Mr. Foote, that there was no occasion for such action on the part of the Senste, as the establishment of this rule. is rule. Mr. JOHNEON, of Maryland, said he would sacrifice a much as any man in crashing the rebellion, and re-storing the authority of the Constitution in the seconder States, but he would not sacrifice the fortunes, the lives and the interests of the loyal States in a war of subju-gation. He would not annihilate four or five million of whites, because he believed it to be unnecessary in

of whites, because he believed it to not inaccessing in this case.

Mr. Johnson proceeded at length (to argue the Con-structionality and expediency of the proposed rule, and replied to the remarks of Measus. Collamer, Summer, and Dochitic, saying that the resolution of Mr. Summer would not effect Senator Bayard, which was the chief object the Senator had in view. The Senator had already entered upon his duties, and if he was disqualified, the question of his expulsion could be raised on every vote-

onject the sensitor had in view. The Sanztor had already on the duestion of his expulsion could be raised on every vote he should east here. If the law is defective because it prescribes no form of oath, this body had not the power to modify it. Had the Senate forgotten the case of he there was expelled because of having addressed the state of the state of the country of the was expelled because of having addressed raise title of Alberton. We had the power to expelled raise the set of Alberton. We had the power to expelled raise the set of Alberton. We had the power to expelled raise the set of Alberton. We had the power to expelled raise the set of Alberton. We had the power to expelled raise the set of Alberton. We had the power to expelled raise the set of Alberton. We had the power to expelled raise the set of Alberton. We had the power to expelled raise the set of the rebellion, with hade red within the stabilishment of these rules. Have we no of force the role of the set of the rebellion, with the military power had the more than the with of the people they deceived.

When the shackles shall fall from the people, these leaders will feat from the worth of the people they deceived. We writh to come. He believed there was a large mass of the Southern people who were forced into the rebellion by force of arms, and who yearned for a return to loyalty and Union, and he would welcome them with open arms and heart, while he would have no mercy for those who, by the exercise of a despotic military power, had crushed them under a despotic with the war broke out, used to express a disbellef in the existence of a heil or of a future punishment. He went to the war as a chaplain, and when he came home, in addressing the people, in speaking on this subject; he spoke of the crime of the leaders in rebellion as greater than any ever committed on earth. He said as follows: "Citizens, you know what my opinion was formerly, but now I have come to believe in a hell as a military necessity." [Great laughter.] He would go as fa

The following is the vote on Mr. Sumner's resolution: YEAS.
Harlan,
Harlan,
Henderson,
Howard,
Lane (Kansas),
Morgan,
Morrill,
Ramsey,
sherman, Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes,

NAYS. Buckalew, After a short executive session the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A Western Navy Yard.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to suthorize the location of a navy yard and depot in the Western waters.

Mr. Colle. of Maryland, introduced a bill to amend the act for the construction of the Pacific Railroad; and a bill to create a school fund out of the proceeds of the sales of confinated property. sales of confiscated property.

The Organization of Utah,
Mr. KINNEY, of Utah, introduced a bill authorizing
the people of Utah to form a constitutional State Government
All the above bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution to the effect that A. C. Field was not entitled to a seat in the Longs as a representative from Louisiana, and that Joseph Sogar was not entitled to represent the First district of the State of Virsinia. not entitled to represent the First district of the Etate of Virginia. These reports were ordered to be printed and laid over for future consideration

An Industrial Department. An Industrial Department.
On motion of Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, it was Resolved. That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a department of the Government to be called the Department of Industry, to embrace under its supervision and control a bureau of agriculture, a bureau of freedmen's affairs, a bureau of orginical and an interal lands, and a bureau of colonization and immeration, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to secure the more speedy transportation of the mails. Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to secure the more speedy transportation of the mails.

Increased Pay of the Soldiers.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, offered a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Hilliary Affairs to report a bill for the immediate increase of the pay of the soldiers of the United States army—which increase is imperatively demanded by every consideration of justics and sound public policy. In the increase of pay, regard is to be had to the increased price of living since the pay was increased to file a month of the increased price of living since the pay was increased to file a month of Ponnsylvania, moved to lay the recolution on the table. While opposed, he said, to such a motion memory being the restly unanimously to lay the resolution on the table, and it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McDowell, of Indiana, offered a series of resolutions, declaring that the House fully recognizes the fundamental provisions of the Constitution which grant freedom, of spreach, and of the press, and the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and prevents illegal arrests and the implicanment of citizens of loyal titles; and than either the President nor any other person can violate these rights. The resolution also readings the devotion of the fonsetiution, etc.

Washedden and the service of like the constitution and the constitution of the fonsetiution of the fonsetiution and the fillings and the president nor any other person can violate these rights. The resolution also re-

Mr. WASHBURNE. of Illinois, expressing a desire to debate the resolutions, they lie over.

The Crittendem Compromise.

Mr. BIGERTON, of Indians, offered a series of resolutions restifiring the Crittendem compromise as the basis on which the war should be conducted, and condemning any extraordinary assumption of Excentration of the Union under hangn influences, and the restoration of the Union under hangn influences, and without further waste of blood, and deprecating all revolutionary measures and policy as tending to divide the Union men of the country, and intensity the animostites of war.

A debate arising, the resolutions were laid over.

The Enrolment Act.

Mr. SCHENCE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to amend the encolment act, with amendments. He moved to make it the special order for Wednesday next. The House refused to suspend the rules to make it the special order for that day.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Deficiency Bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole The House went into Committee of the Whole.

The House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WashBURER. of Illinois, in the Chair, and took up the bill to supply the deficiencies for the year ending his 3th days of June will deficiencies for the year.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said when the first became acquainted with Congress a deficiency bill of even \$25,000 would have created great a citiement and considerable salar. The pending bill pry posed to appropriate four and half or five million collars. He said his main objection to the bill was the creation of offices without law, and the proposition now to ray for them. He would rever sanction this assumption of power by the Executive authority. The bill provided for the salaries of four hundred and forty new clerks. But it was the duty of the Administration to have foreseen that these disbursements were necessary, and to said the estimates to Congress a year ago. In this bill the most extraordinary setimates are made for deficiencies in the appropriations for pub tobuildings of forces greeding, furniture, etc. He was an old-line whigh and gothing size, and he would support the Administration to the said of the said the support the said of the said the said

stration in a vigorous prosecution of the war for constitutional purposes, but there had not been an economical and prudent administration of public affairs. The Treasury Department, in heart and core—in the manufacture of public money, it he public credit, and treasury notes—is rotten and camet stand an investigation for a day or an hour. Cornwall, for stealing notes, is in prison. Dr. Gwyan has been arrested for fraude, and enother man is at the head of the treasury note department who made a fraudulent report on the construction of the public buildings at Charleston.

Mr. Wilson, of lows, wished to know under what Administration the extraordinary expenditures for the Charleston Custom Honse had been made?

Mr. BROKE said, when formerly Democrats committed fraude, they found refuge in foreign lands, while defaulting Republican remain or their native soil, and claim the highest offices of the Siate.

Mr. BRYKENS, of Fennsylvania, said many Democrats were kept in office by the present administration, and shared its emoluments. He had made an effort, but without success, to have then them dismissed. As to the charge of unurpaid were head to be known that a larger number of clerations. The business meet the business of increased one of soldlers was very much large to business and accounts of collers was very much large the business of whomand dollars, to complete the post office building in Philadelphia.

During the proceedings on an appropriation for ordnance.

Mr. Brotter for even procession of a page of the and XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1864.

During the proceedings on an approximation of figures.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said the proclamation of the Bresident, for emancipation of slaves, would not end the war; it must be done by the sword, and fulmination of ordennes and Minnie riles. To say the proclamation would do it was a delusion.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, said: As a Southern man, identified with the institution of slavery, there remained behind the rebellion that which gave it strength and power, and which must be des royed and overthrown while the army moves in front. The very lifeblood of rebellion is drawn from African slavery, and whenever we tap this fountain our efforts will be effectual. (Applause.)

The Administration and Kentucky.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, entered his solemn protest against the sentiments uttered by his colleague.

Kentucky scorns them, and has given evidence of the fact that she does so. act that she does so.
Mr. SM1PH, of Kentucky, asked whether Kentucky it do not after the issuance of the proclamation, give 8,000 majority for the Union and the enforcement of the did not, after the issuance of the proclamation, give 60,000 majority for the Union and the enforcement of the laws?

Mr. MALLORY replied yes; but against the Administration and President Lincoln as denounced by his colleggue thinself. Did his colleague deny his?

Mr. SMITH said, I do deny it

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, said the voice of Kentucky, was expressed through her Legislature and Constitution. He would stand by the State through thick and thin, while opposing the emancipation proclamation, as a naurpation.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, explained his position in the late canyass, which was that, while opposed to the operation of the proclamation upon Union men of the South, as far as rebes in arms were concerned, he would take their negroes and their infernal lives, and crush them to atoms. [Applause.]

Mr. MALLORY replied he would carry on the war with all the power the Constitution conferred. He would destroy the rebel armies, and reduce the rebels themselves to obedience to the Constitution and the laws. Then he hoped he would have magnanimity enough to spare private property, and to let the people of the South come back to their allegiance, living peaceably under their own vine and fig tree, for he wanted no heartburning.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, referred to a speech

come back to their allegiance, living peaceably nader their own vine and fig tree, for he wanted no heartburning.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, referred to a speech of Mr. Emith, to show the latter was opposed to the radical measures of the Administration, and that, if elected to Congress, he would vote for a Democrat for Speaker.

Mr. SMITH repited, that there was no War Democrat he could vote for. None such had been nominated. He therefore supported the gentleman who now so ably fills the chair, and he was proud to stand by him, because that gentleman is for the Government, Constitution, and the Union, and who never sustained any man opposed to the war.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, arraigned his colleague, Mr. Smith, for his betrayal of the Union party of Kentucky, and as unfit to fulfil the pledges he had nade to them. Be regretted that his colleague's opinious were not comer known. If they had been, the people would have elected a man opposed to the radical measures of the Administration.

Mr. SMITH explained his position. He went into the election on a principle high and sublime—love of country and pure philanthrophy. He was nominated by a convention which the Louisville Journal denounced as radical abolition, and he was elected by over 5,000 majerity. Men who own more negroes than all of them Golfax.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, wished to know whether he

together, had endorsed his course in voting for Speaker Colfax

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, wished to know whether he must included in the charges of violation of pledges.

Mr. MALLORY replied he had not in the remotest manner a luced to his colleague, and he did not know Mr. CLAY said he had made a pledge that he would make no pledges he was harded for thee brotic for Speaker for the man heat qualified for the brotic for Speaker for the man heat qualified for the brotic for Speaker for the manner as would benefit the country, and on this would return to and fare his constituents

Without further action on the bill, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Penasylvania, the Committee rose and the House, at a quarier to sxolock, Adjourned,

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Jan. 25, 1864. Met this evening at So'clock, but adjourned with-ut transacting any business.
HOUSE

HOUSE

Met at 7% o'clock.

The SPEAKER presented the Auditor General's report in reference to free banks.

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported favorably on bills authorizing payment of interest on the State debt in legal-tender notes—the bill proposes, however, to exempt the bondholders from payment of State tax usually exacted. oblinations from payment of State tax usually ex-acted.

The report, however, was laid on the table for the present.

A number of petitions were presented relative to county roads, and matters of no interest to Philaeipnia.

The following bills were introduced: One by
Mr. COCHRAN, relative to proceedings in pa ition. One by Mr. MILLER, exempting the West Philadelphia

GIFT BY THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.—The Prince of Wales has made a valuable present to Harvard College, ac-companied by the following letter: companied by the following letter:

SANDRINGHAM, November 5, 1863.

SIR: I am desired by the Prince of Wales to say, in answer to your letter of the 22d ult., that it will give him very great pleasure to present to the Library of Cambridge University a copy of the photographs of the Samaritan Pentateuch, taken during the visit of his Royal Highness to Nabloos.

The above rote is in answer to the request of a clergyman in Cambridge for a photograph of what claims to be the oldest MS. in the world for Harvard College Library. The Samaritans profess that it is more than three thousand years old, and by the grandson of Aaron. grandson of Aaron.

The Prince of Wales desires me to add that he will always be glad of any opportunity which may enshible him to evince, in however slight a manner, the lively sense which he entertains of the kindness and

lively sense which he entertains of the kindness and hospitality which he received during his visit to the United States; and that with these recollections he cannot fail condially to reciprocate the wish to which you have given expression, that nothing may occur to interrupt the friendship which ought ever to subsist between the old country and the new.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HERBERT FISHER, Private Secretary. From Ashmead & Evans: Life of Edward Livingston. By Charles Havens

Hunt. With an Introduction by George Bancroft. 1 vol. 8vo, pp. 472. D. Appleton & Co., New York. From J. B. Lippincott & Co.: Redeemer and Redeemed. An Investigation of he Eternal Atonement and of Eternal Judgment. By Charles Beecher, Georgetown, Mass. 12mo., pp. 369. Lee & Sheppard, Boston. The Lime Burners, and other stories. 24mo. pp. The Lime Burners, and other stories. 24mo. pp. 132. Henry Hoyt, Boston.
From The Editors:
Medical and Surgical Reporter, January 16 and 22.
Peterson's National Ladies' Magazine. February. Richly Illustrated.

The Artisavis, or Bird of Art. Mr. Davidson, a Southern engineer, proposes to launch into the upper regions what he calls a "Bird of Art," or flying machine, with which he intends to cruise about, above common range, and drop shells into Yankee camps and ships. A short extract from the inventor's memorial to the Legislature of Virginia, will serve to show how this most desirable object can be accomplished:

"Now, let it be supposed that the number (1,000) of these Birds of Art were stationed at the distance of five miles from a hostile military camp, fortification, or armada of war vessels; that each Artisavis was supplied with a 50 pound explosive shell, and being started singly, or two or three abreast, going out or dropping those destructive missiles from a point of elevation beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, then returning to the place of departure and reloading, and thus continuing the movement at the rate of 100 miles per hour. It will be seen that within the period of 12 hours one hundred and fifty thousand death-dealing bombs could be thus rained down upon the foe, a force that no defensive art on land, however solid, could withstand even for a single day, while exposed armies and ships would be almost instantly destroyed, without the least chance for escape."

Public Entertainments. WALRUT STREET THEATRE.—The Walnut-street Theatre had a fair chance for a full house last night. By an unusual coincidence both the Arch and the Chestnut-street Theatres were closed; so the Walnut and Lucille Western had it all to them-Walnut and Lucille Western had it all to themselves. The Walnut, consequently, was deprived of standing room. Miss Western is as good and as bad as ever as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine. With charming pertinacity she still persists in pronouncing "shall" "shell," and "excess" ixcess." As a rule she draws well, for she is a fine-looking woman, and in the main points tries to do her very best. The present season will probably be a successful one. Miss Western soon departs for California. CHELTNUT-STREET THRATER.-To-night Mr. GHELTNUT-STEERT THRATER.—To night Mr. Grover begins his season, and introduces, in the fine play of "The Veteran," several of the best members of his sompany. Others of his leading artists have not yet reached the city, having made brief engagments elsewhere before Mr. Grover secured their services. His company is, however, strong as it is, and it will not be long before it is strengthened by Miss Johanna Claussen and others. The theatre will no doubt be crowded this evening, and we trust the nublic will find Mr. Grover's campany and mathe public will find Mr. Grover's company and ma-

nagement all that it has reason to expect CONCERT HALL. The first of a series of five poeti-cal lectures, by Rev. Dr. Cox, of New York, will be delivered this evening. The literary reputation of Dr. Cox justifies the expectation of a valuable enter-DE. DIO LEWIS' LECTURE.—Bishop Potter, Dr. DE. DIO LEWIS' LECTURE.—Bishop Potter, Dr. H. H. Smith, and others, having invited Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, to deliver a lecture upon physical culture in this city, he will make his-appearance at Concert Hall to-morrow evening. Exercises illustrative of his system of new gymnastics will be performed by members of Mr. Gillingham's classes. Tranimonial.—The grand testimonial to be given this evening, by the attachées of the National Circus, to Mrs. Charles Warner, the directrass of the institution, will amply repay a visit. The performers will appear in their best and most classical pieces. Mrs. W. fully deserves the compliment for the able manner in which she has conducted the institution and thus made the scenes of the ring—what they ought to be at all times—popular, amusing, and in-

atructive. CITY ITEMS. PURE WINES FOR MEDICINAL PERFOSES.—Messrs. Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets, stantly on hand a supply of pure old Wines -Port, Sherry, Madeira, &c.; also, 3ne old Bran-dies, imported directly, expressly for medicinal pus-GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Great Reduction in Prices.
Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks, 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-

nes prices on all our stock. J. W. PROCTOR & Co., The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium, 200 Chestnut street. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROORES are recommended to consumptive patients, for allaying the uncomfortable irritation or tickling of the threat difficulty of breathing, and hacking cough. They will religys

THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. CALL AND SEE THE "FLORENCE" 630 CRESTRUT STREET, CORNS, BUNIOUS, INVERTED MAILS, ENLANGE JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, sured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zazlarie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestaut street. Refer to Surgeon of the site. to physicians and surgeons of the city.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE, SOLD A. 630 CHESTRUT STREET, IS WARRANTED BEST IN THE WORLD. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE REMOVES WORKS without failure. It removes sour stomach. It increases the appetite. It strengthens digestion. It relieves sick headache. It cures fever and ague in children.

It is a superior remedy for cholers, or St. Vity It is a valuable tonic for all kinds of weakness, It is a valuable remedy in dyspersia.

Poor, puny, crying, fretting children get well be he use of it. Sold by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, No. 242 Chan nut street. NUISIT THE "FLORENCE" SALES ROOMS, 630 CHESTNUT STREET, AND SEE THE CELEBRATE REVERSABLE-FRED, LOCK, AND KNOT-STITCH SEM ING MACHINE.

MASON HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut. jai6-tf ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS UP TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT. Continental-Ninth and Chestnut street.

I W Warren, Washington
J H Maddox, New York
G H Hamilton, Washington
Capt H W Anderson, Penna
A T Berthond, New York
J A Howard, Newark
B G Burgess, N Brunswick
L M Cooper Dickman, New York B Thompson. U S A Logan, Penna L Cooke, Mauch Chunk R L Cooke, Mauch Chunk C Jones W Mason W R Greenfield, Chester ca. L Showell & Wf. Maryland Dr J C Dlrickson, Md R S Field, New Jorsey Mr Kershaw O Damond, Boston A H Higgins, Boston T S Freeman, Doston G E Phipps, Cincinnati Gen G Barrios & w. S Å A Guttures, Ki Salvador, Si Mr Consegra & w. S Å G T Evans, Indianapolis Y W Boles, Boston H C Brooks & Lady Lieut Col Hammell, N Y W W Hammell, Trenter S C Watson & La M J Jones vuravier, the Rending cettlas, New York etettas, New York Purigot, New York dileton & w. St. Louis mbboll, New York Sigelow, Boston liffany, New York Geuld, New York erry, Jr. New Jersey

H. Camboelt, New York
Mrs Bigelow, Boston
C. L. Tiffany, New York
C. T. Guld, New York
N. Perry, Jr., New Jersey
W. McBridd, New York
N. Perry, Jr., New Jersey
W. McBridd, Prof. Carbon
Mrs Fowers & son, N. Y
T. Ponitaey, Baltimore
G. R. Bianchard, St. Louis
P. G. Forres. New York
C. Patti, New York
M. W. Solowski, Boston
M. Fri. denwald, et Louis
H. D. Mears, Washington
Miss K. Scott. Baltimore
R. Laine, New York
C. F. Harrington
M. F. Black, New York
M. H. Durand, Newark
M. Kernard, Boston
M. F. Molania, New York
M. Langdon, J. N. York
R. Langdon, J. N. York
R. Langdon, Jr., N. York
R. H. J. Mulford, E. W., N. Y.
J. M. Durand, Newark
M. F. Brooke & laacy
M. W. Watson & la. J.
G. Molynan, New York
G. J. G. McGregor, New York
G. J. Mer & Watson
M. S. Challing, New York
G. J. Med Scott, New York
G. J. Marken
G. J. Marken
G. Watson & la. J.
G. Watson & la. J.
H. Hobaf, Mass
J. L. G. Molynan, New York
G. J. Marken
G. Watson & la. J.
H. Hobaf, Mass
J. L. G. Molynan, New York
G. J. Marken
G. Watson & la. J.
H. Hobaf, Mass
J. L. G. Molynan, New York
G. J. Marken
J. M. Watson
M. Girard-Chestnut street, below Winth.

B M Boyd, Morristown
St John George, Phila
L S Cox
H Conrad & wf, New York
Geo Ormrod, Tamaqua
M Ludlow, Massachusetts
Miss Myers, Battimore
L J O Matthews, Odossa, Det John Brander, USA
F H Sands, USA
F H Sands, USA
C Goodrick W. New York
J T French & Is, Boston
Capt Spingsted & Is. N Y
Robit L Terris, New York
Sam'l Hoyer, Boston
John L Johnson, USA
A Getty
C Goodrick W. Washington
W W Wallace
C B Paterson, Jr. New York
Miss A D Potts, New York
Miss A D Potts, New York
W W York
W W York
Miss A D Potts, New York Norristown eth, St Joseph Pomeroy, Penna ring & wf, Albany ennings, Albany nridge, Ohio

American-Chestnut street, above Fifth. W A Hughes, U S A
D P Freeman
James Carter, Tamaqua
Lieut H E Smith, U S N Chas Jones, Boston B Norris John Hewett
W C Crow, Elkion, Md
J H Signickson, Salem,
W D Wynill, Washingt

arles Cox

e W Ginter, Harrisburg

on C Cockey, Baltimore

n Kirk, Baltimore

risme, Newark, N J

I Mann, Penna

pt T Rothrock, U S A

K Kine, Reading ARLIAT ROTHFOCK/ US A
A K Kline, Reading
A Brummel & la, Beltimore
See W Banke
W B Sheldon. N Y
Dr L Trexler, Berks co
Robert Carter, Tamaqua
I Knabb, Reading A R Shreeve, Mount Holly A R Shreeve, Jr, Mt Holly St Louis-Chestnut street, above Third JB Yan Ness New York Jan Jensen New York Jan Jenkins, New York Janaca Potter. New York Janaca Potter. New York Herrischen New York Herrischen New York Herrischen New York GR H Leffer, Baltimore Wash Rider, Baitimore Wash Rider, New York GR Herr, New York GR JENEY, Brooklyn Herrischen, New York Geo Granston, New York Geo Granston, New York H. Learry, Brooklyn H. Learn, Rew York John Gresson, Jr. N. Y. Sami Booth, New York J. Baitimore Wash Rider, New York J. Guller & W. Lewisby J. Bouty, Shamokin J. S. Boarks, Louisville G. R. Gummings, Reading Thos Raney, Cook, Ireland J. S. Ward, Mew York J. S. Sparks, Louisville G. B. Headen, Newark, M. J. Ragsarty, New York M. G. Markette, New York J. S. Sparks, Louisville G. B. Headen, Newark, M. J. Ragsarty, New York M. G. Markette, New York J. S. Sparks, Louisville G. B. Headen, Newark, M. J. Ragsarty, New York M. G. Markette, New York J. S. Sparks, Louisville G. B. Headen, Newark, M. J. Ragsarty, New York M. J. S. Sparks, Louisville G. R. Garrischen, J. S. Sparks, L. Sanks, L. S

Merchants'-Fourth Street below Arch. is a Bits & Ja, Brok, R I

Brown

H Corgrave, Pittsburg

B Britton, Lycoming

I Kennedy, Bridgton

Capman, Bath, Pa

In. Hewett

B Edwards, New York

Ty Leiber, New York

Weed, New York

Wanderhoof, New York

Wanderhoof, New York

Wanderhoof, New York

C Geoker, Cincinneti

The State of the s The Union—Arch street, above Whird.

Bayid Y Lewis, Chambers's [Geo G Kvans, Daleware Wm I, Patterson, Pa Wm I, Patterson, Pa UM Allen. Boston, J. T. Kodzers & w. Wil, Del J. Bemith, Plymouth, Pa J. C. Morgan, Pa J. C. Morgan, Pa J. C. Morgan, Pa J. C. Morgan, Pa J. M

States Union - Market street labove Bixth. Robt Barker, Pittaburg
J G James, Oumberland, Pa
J G Greenland, Virginia
J F St. ver, Pittaburg
II L Appletoz, Penna
L S Good win. Pottaville
E Brubsher, Dauphin co. Pa
G Geo Dorf, Edgmont
H D S myley. Penna
J Shazer, West Chester
J Shazer, West Chester
J Shazer, West Chester
J Strices. Chest er co. Pa
L Strices. Chest er co. Pa
L Strices. Chest er co. Pa Commercial-Sixth street, above Chestnut.

John Mercial - Sixth str.
Sichatine, New York [7]
Ladd, New York [7]
L W Steele, Chest of the state of W Dillyonth, I firefor co W Dillyonth, I firefor co Dillyonth, Berks co John Eyne, Berks co W S Chandler. Wilm, Del D A McGullough, Oxford W Du Eree, Tenn E H. Brown, Lans co J Riley, Capie May I J Brower. Bloomsburg. W S Bosworth, Bostor. Madison—Second street; above mar had.

Lieut D L Proudšt. U S A

k W Simpson. U S A

W M Pine. New Jersey
W S Hough, Illinois
S H Potts, Yardleyville
W W Watson, Yardleyville
W W Watson, Yardleyville
W B W S A Company of the street
U H Billings, Chester
Jas H Sniton, Delaware

Jas H Sniton, Delaware

| Jan Stackho' Swtown |
Jan Stackho' Swtown |
Jan Stackho' Sprenne |
Jan Brownsbg

Mational—Race street, above Taired.

Sasylor, Altoona
ohn Byars, Altoona
of Bechtel. M.D. Penna
F Uhler, Chiefarylle
Willia S Smith
Willia S Smith
Fricker. Reading
F T McAdams & w. Lebanon
G T McAdams & w. Lebanon Rald Eagle-Third street, abov e Calle whill J G Myer, Nazareth
W Feather, Pennsburg
J Ziegler, Pennsburg
E H Lungs, Allertor

Barley Sheaf-Second street, below Vind Major S C Rice, Vickburg Mir Humphey: Panna J Cadwaleder, Fox Chasa J Cadwaleder, Fox Chasa J Lib Labar, Point Pleasant Jas Buckman, Fitzwatestwa W m Larziee, Burlington S K Schuyler, Burlington S K Schuyler, Burlington Black Bear—Third it, above Call whili.

J. R. Wolle Allestown
E. Gramlich, Fossisvelle
O. L. Heist, Peans
H. M. Brdman, Zionavilla
N. Watenhorst, Penna
D. B. Boyer, Jappertown
F. Buckman, Hewtown

Wash S Duffield

Jas George, New Jersey
Heary Lesley

P Donahu, Allantic City

Response of the property of the Mount Vernon-Second St., above Archa Sami W Allen Dt Gulick, Tranton, N J T H Shorten T H Shorten