WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864.

The State of the Country. Congress periodically resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the State of the Union, and, in this solvent condition, we have known more, perhaps, of the state of Congress than that of the country. In a Republic, especially, great facts type themselves upon the surface of politics, and this - is extremely true of a time of war, and preensinently so of the present moment. Never before was Congress so clear, emphatic, and direct an expositor of the public opinion. This indication has peculiar significance. It means that for once in a very long period, and only after an experience of great trial, the popular convictions are settled; the purposes of the nation defined. We have gained the great moral principle of the war. and, in self-conquest, the nation has assured its triumph over rebellion. The people were never so well represented, never so well represented themselves. It is remarkable with what remorseless honesty the Congress of 1863 has so tar clenched its purpose. Less noise and more work; an instant sense of what is just, and as prompt a determination to do it. These evidences show that Congress at last knows its own and the people's mind, and comprehends the necessities of the hour. Victory on the field has given its proper impulse to legislation, and never before was the understanding between the representatives and the people more practically balanced and harmonized to the work of the hour. In fine, the loyal nation understands itself, satisfied that what has so far been gained is permanent and decisive, and determined that the work to be done shall not lack energy to make it

Up to a certain point, our legislators have had to labor under fire. Thanks to their efforts, moral batteries have been erected against rebellion which have given strength and character to every victory, and achieved a safe footbold for the law. The President and Congress have kept step with the army, and the moral and military arm of the Republic are one.

This, however, is only the state of a portion of the country, though a portion so great that its moral bearing must determine the whole. Nevertheless, Congress and the nation have yet to resolve themselves into the true and perfect consummation of "the committee of the whole on the state of the Union." The work will end, and our political millennium arrive, when the free State of Maine can sit down with the free commonwealth of Georgia. For the present, we must be content with a partial view of the Etate of the South.

Of the rebel Congress and the rebel army we now care less to know than of the Southern people. And here the national prospect brightens every day. Our victories are chiefly valuable as they secure to us the people of the South. The disaffection of North Carolina; the wholesale desertion from the rebel armies; the stringent tyranny of the rebel Government in exacting more men and money from a famished people; the thousand signs of destitution and dissatisfaction which come to us as waifs from the wreck of the South-show beyond misconception the disintegration of the rebel power. This would be a poor gain to the country were we not sure that growing hatred of the terrible madness which brought all this ruin is the most important sign of the present condition of the rebellion. In parts of the South JEF-ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The unanimity of the North is not so full of meaning as the fact that people in North Carolina have openly declared for the Union. It is not half so important that ABRA-HAM LINCOLN is renominated for the Arkansas are preparing to elect anti-slavery Governors, and General GANTT is lecturing in the North. Less significant, is dering an election in Louisiana, than the lesns objected to certain points of the proclamation for fear that slavery might be al-

enough to put it down.

British Royalty. It may be taken for granted that England enjoyed a paroxyam of joy and "loyalty," early in the present month, when it was announced that the Princess of Wales had presented her husband, and the nation, with an heir. There is certainly no occasion to fear that the succession to the British throne will go out of the country, for Queen Vic-TORIA has nine children and four grandchildren, though she has not yet completed was married on the 10th of March, 1863, and became a father on the 8th of January, 1864. The child will not have any title conferred upon him, but will simply have the title "Prince" prefixed to his Christian name. Thus the grandson of GEORGE I. was Prince FREDERICK, and his eldest son, born during the life of GEORGE II., whom he succeeded, was only Prince GEORGE during his father's lifetime; he subsequently became George III.

No prince of the blood-royal in England succeeds to any hereditary title, except the Sovereign's eldest son, who is born Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, and Hereditary High Steward of Scotland. The title of Prince of Wales is generally conferred on him, by patent, when he is a few days old. Not one of Queen Victoria's sons, the Prince of Wales excepted, has yet a Peer's title, which alone would qualify them to sit in the House of Lords. Of the sons of George III, FRE-DERICK was created Duke of York and Al- with the death of temporary combinations bany at the age of 21; WILLIAM HENRY But that a military character should be was made Duke of Clarence at the age of made a Presidential candidate only because 23; EDWARD was not created Duke of Kent | he was a military character, and that those until he was 32; ERNEST was made Duke | making him a candidate should sternly reof Cumberland at the age of 28; Augustus | fuse the soldiers who fought under McClel-FREDERICK became Duke of Sussex also lan to vote at the elections—this novelty was at 28, and ADOLPHUS, his father's favorite, was made Duke of Cambridge when he was 21. As the custom has been to settle on little to blame for the sad fate which each Prince, on his creation as Peer, the has befallen his managers. When he sum of \$60,000 per annum, for life, besides other emoluments, the British public, we dare say, will not be particularly anx- pro-slavery aristocracy, whether of Richious for the present young princes mond, New York, Philadelphia, or Charlesto be converted into Royal Dukes. ton, especially that branch of this efficie pacalled Albert the Saving, laid by the navy and joined the rebel hosts, there was a magnificent sum of five million dollars, out of deal of very angry denial and a torrent of his income, which was not less than \$300,000 a year from all sources. It might have been expected that his daughters, at least, would have received their dowries out of this large sum. On the contrary, the British people were called upon to provide his three married children (the Prince of Wales, the these early charges looked more real than Princess Royal, and Princess Alice,) with rash. And when, at last, he took strong and large dowries, liberal outfits, and perpetual eloquent ground in favor of Judge Woodannuities. No wonder, then, that the Royal progeny is so dear to British taxpayera.

Steam to Europe. A very important correspondence between the Corn Exchange Association and Thos. RICHARDSON & Co., projectors of an independent line of steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool, appears in our paper to-day, and particularly challenges public attention. It confirms the opinion which we expressed on this subject ten days ago. The most active and live, as well as patriotic and liberal, commercial organization in this city is the Corn Exchange Association, always foremost when charity and loyalty appeal to them. The traffic of this body over the railways of this State is enormous, and its members naturally desire to have this port as an outlet to their trade with Europe; in other words, they do not wish that New York shall be, what to a large extent it now is, the port of entry for Philadelphia. The exports and imports of this great city and State ought to be direct, to the great

saving of money, time, and trouble. The Corn Exchange, through its most in fluential members, asks what are the propects of having the direct steam-line es ablished which, it was understood, several weeks ago, was the subject of negotiations with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The reply will be read with interest.

The Railroad Company broke ground. last fall, by soliciting Messrs. RICHARDSON. to negotiate with them in reference to placing a fortnightly line of passenger and freight steamboats between this city and Liverpool. Several weeks' negotiations eventuated in a mutual agreement between the parties as to certain concessions and guarantees, which were finally adopted by a full board of the Railroad Directors. On the strength of this agreement, which required only to be duly "signed and sealed" to make it legally binding, Messrs. RICHARDson immediately ordered two first-class steamers to be built, in the most competent building-yards on the Clyde, and their construction is now being proceeded with. All the expenditure for this, and for everything else, would have been defrayed by Messrs. RICHARDSON, without calling on the citizens of this city or this State for one dollar. Moreover, they offered a guarantee that the line should be continued for a certain number of years; thus securing its permanency. They found, however, about a fortnight ago, that the guarantees and concessions

granted to them had been transferred to a Philadelphia Steamship Company, which proposes to raise an amount of capital from our citizens, which is palpably inadequate to the purpose which it professes to hold in view. On this we shall only say that an insufficient capital is ominous of failure in any enterprise; that, in this country, steamships managed by boards of directors have scarcely ever been successful; and that the rule has not yet found its exception in Philadelphia.

It is certain that Philadelphia requires direct steamship traffic with Europe. The difference between an undertaking by a private firm, experienced in all its details, and a public company, with an inferior capital to be raised by subscriptions, is too obvious to be noticed. Let us hope that, in this case, Philadelphia may remember the story of the dog and the shadow-where the substance was lost by the endeavor to grasp at the illusion.

Maximilian. The following extract of a letter from the Archduke MAXIMILIAN to the Mexican schemer, Almonte, will determine belief that the Archduke has accepted the Mexican crown. The extract appears in the Courrier des Etats Unis:

"Rest assured, my dear General, that I do not in the least hesitate about coming to you. My reso-

Presidency, in Pennsylvania, as that Anti- of this statement, we are led to infer that bid off to the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be Not venturing to doubt the authenticity Slavery meetings in Arkansas announce the Archduke has never entertained any him as the candidate of the free South. It | serious objection to the offer of the Mexican is now of no consequence whatever that monarchists. The fact of conquest appears Governor SEYMOUR and General McClel- to be the one virtue necessary, and to esta-LAN are discontented, while Louisiana and blish this fact MAXIMILIAN has secretly lent his whole influence.

The joint action of the Corn Exchange and the Board of Trade is likely to provide fact that the free State men of New Or- Philadelphia with a flour inspector, an officer found very useful, twenty years ago, and now more imperatively demanded than belowed a small chance to deceive the people. fore by the requirements of trade and do-The gathering of the loyal Texans to the mestic consumption. A large quantity of standard of General Hamilton, the increas- flour is annually shipped from this port to ing success of free labor on the Southern foreign parts, and the credit of our marplantations, are other marks of growth in ket ought to be kept up, and can be kept up the South, and other guarantees of the una- by having a properly qualified and honest nimity of the North. Hate of the rebel man to examine it. Flour, it strikes us, is oligarchy, not of the Northern Democracy, entitled to at least as much attention as will ere long be the predominant feeling of whisky. There are several inspectors of the Southern people. We are little bold whisky (and a multitude of consumers of the in saying that slavery is at this moment article) in this city, but not yet any inspecexecrated by the great masses of the South, for the simple reason that it has been the here, but the decided preference which Engcause of ruin, and is worthless because of lish bakers have always manifested for Amethat ruin. In time, Northern opinion may rican flour arises from the fact that it takes only fulfil its simple duty in keeping pace more water than European flour. We have with the progress of freedom in the South. heard English bakers declare, as the profita-Arkansas and Louisiana are about to become ble result of their trade experience, that free States, restored to the Union. A new whereas they can produce eighteen pounds order of things has become established, of good bread out of fourteen pounds of which it would require another revolution | European flour, they can produce twentyequal to that of a fresh rebellion to disorone pounds of bread out of fourteen pounds ganize and uproot; and to this end, should of American flour. The latter, as we have the pro-slavery sentiment of the North said, bears much more wetting to be convertrevolt, freedom in the South is strong ed into dough, and therefore makes the larger quantity of bread.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, January 26, 1864. The effort to make General McClellan President of the United States is characterized and accompanied by some most significant developments. If the men who have this enterprise in charge were not veteran politicians, there would be some excuse for the ridiculous position they allow themselves and their favorite to occupy. In her forty-fifth year. The Prince of Wales a word, General McClellan is put forward as a Presidential candidate, in the coming election, solely on the score of his military achievements, solely because he led some hundred thousand of his countrymen in battle; and yet the chiefs and managers of this movement everywhere—in the press, in the courts, and in the Legislatures-oppose the right of the soldiers to vote in the elections, and when an attempt is made to give this right the sanction of law, they resist it with bitter and persistent hate! Now I call this something of an anomaly. Run a hero for office, and deny to his own troops the pleasure of voting for him! We have had some odd performances within the last three years, but nothing equal to this. We have seen the Democracy turned into an anti-war party. We have seen the old leaders turning their backs upon a betrayed, debauched, and defiled organization, and their places filled by men who had been outlawed by their own party, or who had lost individuality reserved for the present stage of the rebellion. The good General, himself, is not a was charged, more than two years ago, with certain tender yearnings towards the father, who deserved to be trician school who fled from the army and objurgation. It was to insult a brave and a tried soldier to say so. But as events unfolded themselves, and the excellent General allowed himself to become the beneficiaire of some and the guest of others of the most avowed of the sympathizers,

McClellan's soldiers to vote for Governor when George B. McClellan wanted this person elected Chief Magistrate of our good old State, nobody wondered that his sincere feelings on that side should have cropped out so early in the war. But it will be an outre show of a general running for President, without the votes of his own soldiersnot only without them, but in the name of his friends, refusing them. But it is probable that General McClellan is to be put up on other than military grounds. Here. indeed, he might be most formidable. In the present troublous condition of public concerns why should he not be a transfusion of all civic greatness and inspiration-a statesman, diplomat, financier, and philosopher combined? Why not! Wonders will never cease, and this would not be half so marvellous as running a general for President and refusing his own soldiers a chance to vote for him! OCCASIONAL.

THE UNIVERSE.-Mr. J. M. Spellissy, editor of this paper, formerly entitled the Calholic Herald, has formally denied that Bishop Wood could have removed his name from it because it advocated the Fenian Brotherhood. Mr. Spellissy says: Fennan Brotherhood. Mr. Spellissy says:

"The Fennans have never been advocated in my columns. Advocate is a term of wide signification, I wrote an article against secret societies, at the end of which I stated to correspondents that to the best of my knowledge the Fennan Brotherhood is not a secret body. This is the extent of the advocacy of this association. of my knowledge the Fenian Brotherhood is not a secret body. This is the extent of the advocacy of this association.

"Why the Bishop has ceased to employ a paper, lately his own, as the medium of his ecclerisational communications with his clergy, is what I am unable definitely to settle. He intimated to me that he wished to discontinue it as his medium, and of course he was complied with. This is the entire case. It would be absurd to father on the Bishop any editorials that have recently appeared in the Universe. He did not edit a single line in the paper. I did; and my name was responsibly at the head of the columns. Nor should any one think that because a paper ceases to be the medium of more Episcopsi announcements, its catholicity is in any degree diminished. There are many Catholic papers in the country, only two of them the Bishop's organs. Are all the rest non-Catholic? Not by any means. A Bishop's name is a good and venerable name; but the absence of it does not imply the absence of catholicity. In the meantime, I am glad to be able to say that 'Popular Lives of the Popes,' written ty myself, and commenced in my paper of the present week, carry with them the imprint of Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood."

This certainly settles one question which has

This certainly settles one question which has puzzled the religious public for a week or two. The Universe did not cease to be the organ of the Bishop because of its advocacy of the Fenians. Mr. Spellissy himself thus settles another of more general lissy himself thus actiles another of more general interest in his editorial columns:

"The 5-20 loan is entirely subscribed for. We Democrats, however much and bitterly we are opposed to this Administration, must admit, by this fact, that the whole country is determined to support the same Administration in carrying on the war, in its efforts to restore the Union, in much of its manner of governing the entire Republic. Let us be just enough to confess the truth. The late elections disappointed the judgments, the desires, and the hopes of many of us; the exhaustion of the 'loan' has confounded us altogether. We may carp, but the elections have gone against us, and the loan is entirely taken; that is to say, both the votes and the money of the people austain Abraham Lincoln in his management of the Republic. Our talk about despotism, the ruin of law, the destruction of the Republic, and all that, are silenced by these two facts."

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26 The Army of the Potomac. A note from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac represents all quiet with no indications of Wilson, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the army, has issued a circular directing that certain inspections be made by the various commissaries and acting commissaries of subsistence, having in view the proper distribution of stores by those entrusted with that duty.

The Spring Campaign. Gen. HALLECK, in conversation with prominent public men, has expressed his belief that the last grand and desperate effort will be made in the ensu ing spring by the rebels to transfer the real fightin ing spring by the rebels to transfer the real fighting to Northern soil. They cannot subsist their armies in their own desolated region, from all the most fruitful parts of which slaves have been withdrawn into the interior cotton States. It is difficult to determine whether their new campaign will be due north into Pennsylvania again, or across Kentucky into Ohio, using Longatreet's present position as a base of operations. All the secret advices received at the War Department short that the Part of the control of the contro at the War Department show that a Peter-the-Her mit crusade against the North is now being preached throughout the Confederacy, and that they are conscripting into the ranks with ruthless violence everything human that is able to bear arms .-

Homesteads for Military Services. Senator Wilson's bill to secure homesteads to persons in the military service, and which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, provides that all lands not included in the corporate limits of any city, town, or village against which decrees of condemnation and sale shall be rendered und deemed unappropriated public lands of the United States, and shall be subject to entry, under the provisions of the homestead law, by any officer or sol-dier who shall have served two years during the present rebellion, or been discharged by reason of wounds or disease contracted in the service, or by any person of African descent rendering military service to the United States. All buildings ar permanent improvements on such lands to he treasury within five years by the persons entering the same, and such value to be a lien on such lands and buildings in favor of the United States. The laws of the United States relating to public lands

are to be extended to these lands, so far as appli-It appears by a circular issued by United States Treasurer Spinner that the regulations respecting the employment of national banking associations, as depositories of the public moneys, has been mod as depositories of the public moneys, has been modified so that any banking association, under the national currency act, may qualify itself to become a depository of the public money and a financial agent of the United States, by giving security in any sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, and such security may be by a deposit of the whole amount of security in United States hoods or exhibitories for security in United States bonds or certificates of insecurity in United States bonds or certificates of in-debtedness, or both, in any proportion of either de-sired, or by a deposit of not less than one-fifth the whole amount in United States bonds and the re-mainder in personal bonds, or by a deposit of not less than one-half the whole amount in certificates of indebtedness of the United States and the remainder in personal bonds. Whenever the Secre-tary of the Treasury shall be of the opinion that any additional bonds as he may judge necessary for per-

The National Finances. There is no prospect whatever of a present attempt to negotiate a new loan. It is not likely that any bonds will again be put upon the market until by the appreciation of those already issued, it is by the appreciation of those already issued, it is rendered certain that a five per cent. security can be placed at par. In the meantime the Treasury De. partment possesses ample resources for meeting its obligations to its creditors in legal-tender streasury Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed the nomination of Chas. A. Dana as Second Assistant Secretary of War, and Addison R. Flint as receiver of public moneys for the sale of public lands in Oregon, vice BRIGGS, removed. The Post Office Self-sustaining. Mr. Kasson, in the House to-day, stated that the Post Office Department is now, for the first time in

Appropriation Bills.

Appropriation Edits.

The deficiency bill, which will probably pass the House to-morrow, appropriates over \$7,000,000 and makes provision for an additional Secretary of the Treasury, and the navy bill appropriates about \$105,000,000, which will probably be increased. Exposure of a European Canard. The statement copied from European papers, that Marshal Forey had an extraordinary mission to Washington, and had obtained of the Government of the United States a promise not to disturb the new Mexican monarchy, in return for promises made by France with regard to her attitude towards

directly or indirectly, with this Government, nor has any such proposition been made. The State papers sent to Congress with the President's message contain all that has passed between the United States and Mexico, Spain; and Austria, on the sub-ject of the French occupation of Mexico. General Gantt's Views. General Gantus views.

General Gantus, of Arkansas, will issue an address to the Southern people, urging them to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance under the President's amnesty proclamation, and declaring that, as slavery is dead, there is nothing left for the South to fight for.

Col. L. C. Baker's Regiment. Orders were some time since issued by the War Department authorizing Col. L. C. Barre to fill up his battalion to a regiment of twelve hundred men. In pursuance of this order, recruiting offices are now open in Maine. This regiment is known for its efficiency in drill, and good qualities of horses, equipments, and arms.

Chief of the Cavalry Bureau. General Wilson, of General Grann's staff, has been appointed to succeed General Stoneman as chief of the Cavalry Bureau. General Stoneman assumes command of the cavalry in Gen. Grann's Commutation.

Though a majority of the House Military Committee is in favor of the abolition of the commutation clause in the enrolment act, the House will The Patent Office. The Patent Office has accumulated a fund of \$40,000 since last July, after paying all expenses. Against the Test Oath. The lower house of the Maryland Legislature voted yesterday against establishing a test oath. Rebels and Secessionists can vote hereafter in Maryland, unless the military commander of that district interferes as General Schenor did.

Committee on Public Expenditures this morning. Mr. Palmer, special agent of the Treasury, was examined. The sergeant-at-arms has not yet reurned from New York with Messrs. WADDELL, White, and Dennison, who were subposneed. The Whisky Tax. It is believed that the Senate Finance Com-u ittee will adhere to the House tax on whisky. John Brown. PARTIMORE, Jesu 26 - Flore is firm; eastes are reported of 1 to blis this eatra at \$7.50, a d & oblis superfine at \$7.50. Wheat is dull, with a rather fair demand, at \$1.10 (\$1.11. Whisky dull; Onio is offered at \$000. Codes (\$1.11. Sames of \$000.) A brother of John Brown will probably be appreme Judge of Pennsylvania, to allow Gen. violety.

Custom-House Investigation.

The New York Custom House was before the

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Graham's Expedition on the Peninsula. DESPATCH FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The following has been eccived at the War Department: FORTRESS MONROR, Jan. 26, 1864-To Hon. E. M. Stanton: Brigadier General Graham, by my direc-tions, went with three armed transports and a com-petent force to the Peninsula, and made a landing on James river, seven miles below Fort Powhatan, known as the Brandon Farms, and captured 22 of the enemy, 7 of the signal corps, and brought away 99 regroes; destroyed 2,400 pounds of pork, a large quantity of oats and iron. They also captured a chooner and sloop with 240 boxes of tobacco, an five Jews preparing to run the blockade.

The expedition returned without the loss of BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

CHARLESTON.

Rumor of an Attack on Savannah. A Sensation in the Fleet.

New York, Jan. 26.—A Morris Island letter of the 21st inst. says: "There was a big scare in the fleet a few nights since, caused by some rebel ob-structions floating out to sea. If our iron-clads were nearer Charleston, neither torpedoes nor sea-horses would run against them with impunity. The ob-structions in the channel between Sumpter and Moultrie are entirely gone, and the oninton of the Moultrie are entirely gone, and the opinion of the naval officers is that there are no impediments to the progress of our fleets excepting those extend rom James Island to the middle ground. Of their from James Island to the middle ground. Of their nature it is impossible to judge, though they are probably not half as formidable as imagined. A rebel iron-clad, probably the Chicora, was seen yesterday west of Fort Simkins. No less than three

REPORTS OF A CORRESPONDENT. New York, Jan. 26.—A letter from Folly Island o the Commercial says: o the Commercial Bays:
"Rumors are still prevalent among the troops of
meditated expedition towards Savannah, but nohing of a reliable character wasknown. "There was a general review on the 20th of all the roops on the island. Seven thousand men were in line, besides two full batteries. General Terry is in command on Folly Island.

"All hopes of reaching Charleston this winter have died away among the troops."

rebel iron-clads are seen daily."

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 25.—List of vessels pass FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 25.—List of vessels passing the guard ship Young Rover; inward bound:
Schr. Torpedo, Captain Lowe, Boston to Hilton
Head.
Steamer City of Richmond, Captain Kelly, New
York to Fortress Monroe.
Steamer Perritt, Captain Delano, Alexandria to
Fortress Monroe.
Steamer Philadelphia, Captain Allen, Baltimore
to Fortress Monroe.
Steamer John A. Warner, Captain Cone, Washington to Fortress Monroe. ngton to Fortress Monroe, Steamer Chas, Osgood, Captain Geer, Alexandria o Fortress Monroe, Steamer Quinnabang, Captain Bedell, Alexandria D Fortress Monroe. Fortress Monroe.
The gunboat Morse recently left Yorktown with a detachment of colored troops, entering Mobjack Bay, and went up East River, meeting with no re-

bel force or guerrillas.

They brought away three families (whites) of women and children, fifteen in all, with nine con-trabands, all of which arrived here to day, on the Yorktown mail boat, together with several other refugees from Richmond. Refugees are coming into our lines daily, both by Yorktown and Suffolk. Tajor General Butler and staff have gone to Norolk to day. Brig. General Maraton arrived this morning from Point Lookout,

The United States despatch-ateamer Massach

setts arrived here last night and proceeded immediately to the fleet off Newport News, where they left a large mail for New York and other places, and proceeded to Philadelphia. They did not communicate ashore, and consequently we obtained no news List of vessels passed by the guard-ship Young Rover, outward bound Steamer Avon, Captain Dunbar, Crancy Island to New York. er Phonix, Captain Barnes, Newbern to Schooner Brothers, Capt. Howes, Graney Island to Boston,

Bark Adelaide, Captain Etchburger, Fortress
Monroe to Rio.

NORFOLK. The Guerilla Burroughs Attempts an Es-cape and is Shot.

NORFOLK, Jan. 26.—Major Burroughs, the guerilla chief, was shot by the guard last night while at-tempting to escape from the Pest House, where he was being treated for the small-pox.

ST. LOUIS. The Ice in the Harbor-Attempted Escape of a Rebel Spy.
St. Louis, Jan. 26.—A large portion of the harbor was cleared of ice to-day, and the ferry boats have resumed their trips. General Grant arrived to-day, and proceeded im-

General Grant arrived to-day, and proceeded immediately to the bedside of his sick son.
General Rosecrans is expected here to-morrow.
H. B. Boyd, a young Englishmen, who was arreated at the Planter's House a few days since by
a sebel spy, attempted to escape from the guard today, while being conducted to the Process Manneth day, while being conducted to the Provost Marshal's office, by leaping from the fiifth-story of the hotel, down the centre of the winding staircase to the basement. He was taken up insensible, and he now lies in a critical condition, though no bones are broken. HARRISBURG.

Legislative Caucus.

HARRISEURG, Jan. 26.—A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature met in the State Library this evening, and resolved to recommend the payment of the interest on the State debt in currency, carrying out the views of the Governor as expressed in his annual message.

The question of an adjournment was informally discussed, and the sense of the caucus gave a decision against the proposition by an active majority.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Jan. 26, 1864.

SENATE,
The SPEAKER presented the annual reports of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and of the Philadelphia Saving Fund.
Mr. CONNELL presented petition of citizens of Philadelphia for relief to old and infirm teachers.
Mr. CONNELL offered a resolution appointing a select committee of five to apportion the State into representative districts. Refused second reading—ayes 10, nays 10.
Mr. CONNELL moved to proceed to a ballot for clerk. Lost—ayes 10, nays 10.
Mr. CONNELL moved to digurn until 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, Not agreed to.
Mr. LAMBERTON moved to proceed to a thirteenth ballot for Speaker.
Not agreed to—yeas 10, nays 10.
Mr. LOWRY offered a resolution declaring that Senators should receive no pay when they do no work.
Mr. CONNELL suggested to amend by styling

work.

Mr. CONNELL suggested to amend by giving \$1.000 to those who were willing to work.

The Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of the original resolution—year 10, nays 10.

Mr. CONNELL moved to adjourn. Agreed to, Adjourned. HOUSE. The House was called to order at 11 O'clock A. M. by Mr. OLMSTEAD, who had been deputized by the Speaker to act in his absence.

Mr. BERGUIN offered the following resolution:

Mr. BERCULN outrou and comming assuments.

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee General requested to report to this House, at their earliest of The resolution was adopted—yeas 31, nays 3. The nays were Messrs. Benton, Rice, and Searight. nays were Messrs. Benton, Rice, and Searight.

Bills Introduced.*

By Mr. BIGHAM, incorporating Manchester
Water Association.

By Mr. DENISTON, extending time of paying
enrolment tax, or an act relative to Masonic Hall of
East Liberty, Penna. Passed.

By Mr. RICE, relative to volunteer bounties in
Délaware county.

By Mr. WEISER, annulling the marriage contract between Josiah and Mary Kerns. By Mr. WEISER, annulling the marriage con-tract between Josiah and Mary Kerns. By Mr. BARGER, exempting Southern Dispen-sary of Philadelphia from a certain tax. By Mr. WATSON, exempting the Mercantile Li-brary Building from city and county tax. By Mr. OOCHRAN, extending the time for the construction of the Philadelphia and Olney Railway, By Mr. KERNS, incorporating the Merchants' Hotel Company of Philadelphia. By Mr. McMANUS, allowing city cars to run on Sunday. Sunday.

By Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, supplying certain sections to the penal code.

By Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, changing the venue in a certain case from Schuylkill to Northambton county.

ampton county.

By Mr. ORWIG, providing for the education of children of deceased soldiers.

By Mr. LILLY, joint resolutions, providing for an adjournment on Wednesday until February 23d, an adjournment on Wednesday until rebruary 23d, 1864.

Mr. HENRY moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the act with reference to claims for transportation. Agreed to.

Mr. REX moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Agreed to.

Mr. SCHOFIELD moved that the House adjourn. Not agreed to—yeas 16, nays 65.

Mr. LILLY moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution providing for an adjournment from Wednesday next until the 23d of February. Not agreed to—yeas 36, nays 57. Interest on State Debt

The bill reported by Mr. WATSON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to interest on the State debt, is as follows:

Bettenacted, &c... That so much of an act approved June 12th, 12th, as requires the interest on the public debt of the Commonwealth to be paid in special or its equivalent, end also the third section of an act approved the eleventh day of April. 4. D. 1862, be, and are approved the eleventh day of April. 4. D. 1862, be, and the same are hereby, repeated: Provided. That during the time said interest is paid in funds less vacuable than specific the sixtent Treasurer shall not collect from the local of the act of the sixtenth day of April A. D. 1865.

Bec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay all interest falling due on the public debt of this Commonwealth, on and after the thirty-dist day of January A. D. 1864, in such notes as have been or may be inved by the United States Government.

A Blockade Runner Condemned. BOSTON, Jan. 26.—A steamer called the Triton, pull on the Clyde in 1836, put into Surinam about the lat of January. She was leaky and would be condemned. She had been sold for delivery as a oleckade runner. Sailing of the Columbia.

Boston, Jan. 26.—The steamer Columbia sailed to day at 11 o'clock for St. Johns, N. F. She takes

Markets by Telegraph.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

Proglamation of Governor Curtin HEADQUARTERS, P. M., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEFARTMENT, HARRISBURG, Jan. 21st, 1864.—The War Department having authorized Major General Winfield S. Hancock, and Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, two of the most distinguished commanders in our army, to recruit the 2d and 9th Corps, now under their respective commands, to fifty thousand men each, for such duty as may be assigned to said Corps, by the War Department, I address myself to the patriotic loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, earnestly invoking them to lend their active sid to Generals Hancock and Burnside, in the prosecution of such measures as they may adopt, under the reguiations of the War Department, governing en-listments in this State, to fill up the Pennsylvania regiments and batteries of these noble Corps.

They comprise the following Pennsylvania regiments and batteries:

In the 2d Army Corps, commanded by Major Gen.

Hancock, are the 53d, 69th, 71st, 72d, 81st, 106th, 116th, 140th, 145th, and 148th regiments, and independent batteries C and F, and batteries F and G of he 1st Pennsylvania Artillery. In the 9th Army Corps, commanded by Major Gen. Burnside, are the 45th, 48th, 50th, 51st, and 100th re-giment, and Durell's Independent Battery D. The reinforcement of our victorious armies in the field is the only means of bringing the rebellion to an early close, and of forever sealing the fountain of civil war. Let us, then, maintain the illustrious record which those gallant armies have already von, and effectively aid the Government in securing a glorious future to our country, by filling up their ranks now greatly reduced by disease and the casualties of the field.

Full information regarding bounties and enlist.

nents in any of the Pennsylvania organizations attached to the 2d and 9th Army Corps will be found in the published circulars of Major Generals Han-cock and Buruside. By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor, &c. A. L. RUSSELL, Adj't Gen. Penns.

Voting for Kentucky Scuator. Cincinnati, Jan. 26.—In the Kentucky Legisla ure, yesterday, three more ballots were taken for United States Senator. The last ballot stood as follows: Guthrie, 47; Bell, 42; Burnham, 32; Buck-ner, —. Necessary to a choice, 64. Sixteen re-enlisted Ohio regiments have arrived at Columbus up to yesterday. Nine thousand new recruits have been raised in this State since Octo-

The Navigation of the Mississippi. CAIRO, Jan. 26.—The steamer Mars has arrived from Carleton, and reports the river gorged with ice forty miles above that point. The river is rising here very rapidly and the ice has commenced run ning out. The steamers Omaha and Benefit have arrived from a point ten miles above here. The weather is very warm, and the resumption of navigation at all points is speedily looked for

Port Royal and Stone Inlet. NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The steamer Fulton has arrived, with advices from Port Royal of the 23d, and Stono Inlet of the 24th inst. She brings no news of importance.

Improvements are being made in the various forts The health of the troops is good.

Nova Scotia. HALIFAX, Jan. 26.—The Canada sailed at 11 o'clock last night for Boston, where she will be due on Wednesday morning. The weather is splendid. The examination of the Chesapeake pirates, at

San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—All the southern counties of the State continue to suffer severely The Los Angles Star of the 23d says during the

winter only two rains have occurred, one in November and one in January. The weather is now like ummer, and the remnants of vegetation are with ing. There is great loss by starvation. On some of the ranches half of the stock has perished. The loss of sheep and horses is comparatively small. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION.

Mr. Bayard Consents to Take the Oath On the opening of the Senate Mr. BAYARD, of Dela-ware, stated that he had resolved to take the oath, though he should resign the seat he had held here for thirteen years shortly afterwards.

Mr. BICHARDSON, of Illinois, said he had no ob-jection to the eath, but doubted its policy.

Messrs. Richardson and Bayard then subscribed to the oath. Mr. Bayard Intends to Resign

Mesers. Richardson and Bayard then subscribed to the oath.

Mr. Bayard Intends to Resign.

Intended to Resign.

Intended to Resign.

Intended Inten

seat for nearly one year since my election. Sir. I admit that I covet the approbation of the good, the Wise, and the reflecting

Mr. Bayerd, after descanting at length on his conviction of duty in subscribing to this new rule of toyalty, concluded as follows:

I close these remarks with the language in which a historian of the Constitution so eloquently portrays the universal sentiment of the American people.

"Alas! how changed now, at the time of its adoption and the great object they injended to accomplish in thus cementing more firmly a Federal Union. They beheld that Republic and Constitution which, with all that it comprehends and all that it bestows. Was that if that it comprehends and all that it bestows. Was that if that it comprehends and all that it bestows, was that if that it comprehends and all that it bestows, was that if there could be no peace—no social order, no training and no as sety for them and for their posterity. This liberty they knew must be preserved—they loved it with passionate devotion—they had been trained to it frought and action, their cherished principles, their hopes, their ide, as a people were all bound up in it; and they knew that if they suffered it to be lost there would remain for them nothing but a heritage of shame, and ages of confusion, strife, and sorrow."

Mr. Bayard then retired.

Exchange of Prisoners. Bill to Secure Homesteads to Soldiers.

Bill to Secure Homesteads to Soldiers.

The bill of Mr. Wilson to secure homesteads to persons in the military service of the United States contemplates the purchase, in the name of the United States, by the Secretary of the interior, of all outlying real settates selected under the confiscation act, and their free unity to select under the confiscation act, and their free unity to the extent of eighty acres, by any soldier of two years service, whether white or bisck. Any unitings or improvements found on the land may be taken at their appraised value, and the United States have a lien upon the land for the payments upon them.

Explanation by Mr. Davis.

A letter was read, at the request of Mr. Davis, setting forth this fact. That, in offering these resolutions. I had no purpose to incite the army to mutiny, or the people to sedition or any resistance whatever, but it was to incite the whole people. North and South, to terminate the war by a constitutional settlement of their difficulties and a reconstruction of the Union, and that the series of resolutions could not fairly admit of any other construction.

censure of Mr. Davis Proposed Instead of Expalsion.

Censure of Mr. Davis Proposed Instead of Expalsion.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, offered an amendment to Mr. Wilson's resolution expelling Mr. Davis by striking out the word "expelled" and inserting "shall be censured." Mr. Howard said be had known the Senator more than twenty years, and had occasion to admire his patriotism, frankness, and devotion to principle. In the course of the singular series of on the principle. In the course of the singular series of omplaint against the Benedity of the Government and dominant party in the loyal States, the Senator also dominant party in the loyal States, the Senator also dominant party in the loyal States, the Senator also dominant party in the loyal States, the Senator also dominant party in the loyal States, the Senator also dominant party in the loyal States, the Senator also dominant party in the loyal States, the Senator also dominant party in the loyal States, the Senator also dominant party in the loyal States, the Senator also dominant party in the loyal States to terminate the wator of the own hands, and elect members to a National Contention of all the States to terminate the wator do. It was plain that the word "revolt was used here as a revolutionary rising against the Government Aschool-boy would so interpret it. He could not sit in his seat and hear sentiments of this kind ultered within his seat ing that the Senate rebuke the Senator. We were enservation for all time. The question before us was well as and the succumb, it will be an acknowledgment of a want of vigor to maintain our institutions for year.

would also so the receition He believed there never would also permanent peace if they permitted this great a states would be unwise to last. The people of the United States would be unwise to let the war close without a feeting this object.

He was in favor of subjugation, and when he used the word he used it in the sense of conquest, or a deprivation of all power of military resistance. It by no mean; implies acts of atrocity and wanton barbarity. The rebule had gone out from am rage in without suffering the wronk; the Government had never injured a hair of a resel head. They have gone sway with the boast that one Southern man was worth five Northern men. They have thrown the gage of batis and we have taken it unand he (Mr. Howard) would light this battle as long as a man, woman, or child remained capable of a handling a muskel. [Loud applane.] The rebels were fearfully in earnest, and we could not subtime such men by soft persuasion and sweetscented billet-doux, but with the bayonet, cannon, and every other instrument allowable in the prosecution of war. They have treated as with contempt; they have open the feet.

By, Johnson, of Maryland, said the resclution to expel the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed treaton of the Senztor was based upon the supposed

contended that there was disloyalty in salling into question the sonatitutionality of the conduct of the Enginetics. Be thought it right to watch the Engently of the conduct of the English of the neighborhood of the English of the metered to the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, and cited instances of opposition on the part of legislatures to the war policies of the Executives. Heasid we should take counsel from the mother country, to go into the houses of Parliament. We find members sahamed not of the executives. We find members sahamed not of the conduct of the Higgor Green. It was not only the duly but the right of the Hepresently He quoted the conduct of the Executive when wrong He quoted the conduct of the Executive when wrong He quoted the conduct of the Chatham, whose clounent words nerved this American arm and heart in the Revolution, and of B tike. Motos arm and heart in the Revolution, and of B tike. Notes arm and heart in the Revolution, and of B tike. Notes arm and heart in the Revolution, and of B tike. Notes are such that the result of this unlimited freshom of death is entitled in now the flacet country on the face of restricting the same proposed of the sing has thus become nothing; his portion of the sing has thus become nothing; his portion of the sing has thus become nothing; his portion and the same proposed to the sing has thus become nothing; his portion of the sing has hus become nothing; his portion. He thence proceeded to speak of the past loyalty of Mr.

The theore proceeded to speak of the past loyalty of Mr.

He there proceeded to speak of the past loyalty of Mr.

Davis at a me length, and controverted the position of
Mr. Boward that courts martial could not be swept

away, and contended that a military and naval commission could be established under the Constitution. He

would like to see the clause in the Constitution preventing the people from meeting together, call it what he

might, to influence the policy of the President or of Gugress. gross.

Mr. MOBRILL, of Vermont, obtained the floor, but gave way until to morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Confiscation Act.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of a joint resolution explanatory of the confiscation act woods, of New York, said that the proposition under consideration sought to accomplish

proposition under consideration sought to accomplish two great wrongs—one to repeal a measure which prevented a Presidential veto of the confication bill, and which was substantially a part of that law, and the other was to evace or violate the Constitution is self. He gave a general Pistory of the proceedings attending the pareage of the confiscation bill in 1862, and argued that the explanatory resolution was a part of that bill, and that the President gave his assent to the two as one mean re-

which was substantially a part of that law, and the other was to evade or violate the Constitution i self. He gave a general history of the proceedings attending the passance of the confiscation bill in 1802 and argued that the passance of the confiscation bill in 1802 and argued that the passance of the confiscation bill in 1802 and argued that the passance of the confiscation bill in 1802 and argued that the passance of the confiscation in the passance of the passance of

St. Johns, New Brunswick, will be resumed to manity, to throw itself into the arena and save a manity, to throw itself into the arena and save a meries peace! God of our fathers, grant us peace! Feace in our hearts; at Thine altars peace! A the red waters and the bighted shores: Peace for the leaguered cities and the hosts Peace for the leaguered cities and the thin; Peace for the homeless and the fatherless; Peace for the capits on his weary way. And the rude crowd who jeer his helplessness; For them that suffer, them that do this wrong, Singing and sinned against, O God! for all: For a distracted, form, and bleeding land, Speed the glad tidings! Give us, give us peace!" The morning bour having expired, there we further proceedings on the pending joint resolution further proceedings on the pending joint resolution.

The Bouse passed the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Major Generals Hooker, Meade, and Howard, and the officers and men under their respective commands, in connection with the operations of the Army of the Potomae, and in successfully driving back the vahels.

Washington, Jan. 26, 1864. SENATE.

rebels.

Also, the resolutions of thanks to Major General Banks and the officers and men under his command, for the capture of Port Hudson and the reopening of the Missiscommand.

Thanks to Commodore Vanderbilt.

Also, a resolution of thanks to Commodore Vanderbilt for his gift to the Government.

Deficiency bill.

Extension of the Capitol.

Mr. KERNAN, of New York, offered an amendment in a more money shall be expended on the Capitol or Treasury Department extensions than shall be necessary to protect said pulidings from lining. He enforced the propriety of his amendment by saying we should cot put up additional marble columns, while the columns which support the Union are trembling. The appropriations should be postponed to a more appropriate time.

Tecessary of Chrostian Capital Contractions Mr. Bout with a more appropriate time.

Mr. Bout with a few and the more appropriate time.

Mr. Bout with a few and the more and additional taxation, as it was impossible to rate money on credit for the prosecution of the war. The time had come when converses should express its indigment, not to make appropriations based on necessity.

Mr. Rernan's amendment was agreed to by a vote of the to the House.

Naval Appropriations.

The committee the proceeded to the consideration of The committee then proceed

and suttion godiers of new york, said no class was more who objected.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said no class was more patriotic and deserving than our sailors. If preference was to be given, it should be to them. In tempests and storms, by night and by day, they not only protest our coast, but are in position to resist all aggression threatened from abroad. Our foreign ministers and coursils and dan equivatient in gold, and gold is exacted at the court of the protection of t

ther proceedings on the pending joint resolution. Thanks to Generals and the Army

ippl. Also, the resolutions of thanks to Major General Burn-ide and the officers and men who fought under his

Government Hospitala.

Mr. J. Allos My Err, of Pennsylvan'a, said that he had observed on several occasions that gentlemen on the other side raise points and arguments, the tendency of which is to produce the impression that the majority here were opposed to raising the pay of the soldier and sailor. He was almost ready to suspect the motives of gentlemen who offer such propositions. When the time comes to increase the pay of soldiers and sailors, they would find that the loval majority here had taken proper action in the premises.

Mr. J. C. Allen, of Illinois, said his amendment was offered in good faith, and he would tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) that no soldiers and sailors in the West are paid in anything else than Government money, excepting perhaps, by agents who are endesvoring to swindle them.

Mr. STROUSE, of Pennsylvania, in reply to the remarks of his colleague (Mr. Myers), said he (Mr. S.) was quite as loyal a: any gentleman on the other side, and we'nld hurl back any insinuation to the contrary. He insisted that the pay of the sailors should be laresead.

without further proceedings, the committee rose, and the House adjourned. SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—This anniversary will be held at 7% o'clock to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music. It will be remembered that it is at once a national and Philadelphian enterprise—a national blossom from a Philadelphia bud. The exercises are under the management of prominent diverging the management of prominent divergence. are under the management of prominent citizens, and the names of the gentlemen from whom addresses may be expected include some of the most distin T. B. Peterson & Bros. have sent us the offi-

cial coal, iron, railroad, and canal map of Pennsylvania, accompanied with statistical tables, and giving complete information of our mining and transportation interests. They have also a new map of the anthreside coal fields. map of the anthracite coal fields. These are invaluable documents. Petersons' Detector for February 1st is just issued. Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. -Mr. Groven

NEW OHBSTNUT-STREET THRATRE.—Mr. Grover commenced his season last night with "The Veteran." We have neither time nor space for a detail of the plot. The reason why "The Veteran." was selected is probably because the cast is long if not strong, and sufficiently heterogeneous to give a chance to the principal members of the company. The scene through the first two acts is in France, and in the last three in Algiers. The hero and heroine are thrown together in rather warm-colored and tantalizing predicaments. Miss Susan Denin will please distinctly understand that as Blanche D'Irvy, she looks almost as young and pretty as ever. Her acting was flesh-colored and natural. Miss Alice Placide, as Amineh, looked the character very tolerably and acted with discretion. Mr. Harry Pearson made an excellent Colonel Delmar, was a too rapid utterance. Mr.T. L. Donnelly, as Of-an-agan, Grand Vizier, had the true accent, and received an encore in the song "Ould Ireland, you're my Darlin." "The Veteran" is not a fair play by which to judge the company which Mr. Grover has collected. As fars "The Veteran" allows them to go, they do very well. But it is only after they have been seen in standard first class plays, that their merits sis a standard first class company can be determined. We take pleasure in adverting to the excellent orchestral management of Mr. Charles Koppin, and the compliment of an encore, which was last evening paid to him.

The house was crowded with an audience evident. Mr. Charles coppers, and the compilment of an encore, which was last evening paid to him.

The house was crowded with an audience evidently well pleased, and Mr. Grover begins his season. with an assurance of the public support. The open with an assurance of the public support. The opening night was a decided success, though the management had but little time to prepare the theatre and get the company into good working order. In fact, some of its leading members have not yet reached the city; but those who appeared last night well kept the promise of the management. A new theatrical enterprise is always of interest to the public and the best friends of the drama, and we think Mr. Grover will do his best to win the applause of the many and the good opinion of the few. To-Night Miss Anna E. Dickinson will repeat, in the Academy of Music, the address she delivered in Washington recently before the President, Cabinet, and members of Congress. Miss Dickinson has been called the "Corinne of Republican politics," but called the "Corinne of Republican politics," but coarcely needs the compliment of even this compa-rison. Her own abilities are sufficient to maintain the great reputation she has won, which, we doubt not, will be increased by her eloquence and argu-ment to-night. ment to-night.

The Oblebeity of General E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, won by his bold and unconditional repudiation of the rebellion and slavery, should, of itself, attract an immense audience to the Academy of attract an immense audience to the Academy of Music on Friday evening. General Gantt obtained his title in the rebel army, was dragged into the rebellion by many political and personal ties, but was one of the first men to see its wickedness and use one of the irrat men to see its wickedness and usclessness. But the meeting has a higher claim to our aid, in the fact that it is for the benefit of the sufferers in East Tennessee. Of them Hon. N. G. Taylor, of East Tennessee, will especially speak. For the credit of the loyalty and generosity of Philadelphia, we should like to see the Academy grammed on Friday.

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL OUT MEWS, SHE FOURTH PAGE.] ROBERT BURNS' BIRTHDAY .- The one hundred and fifth anniversary of the immortal Sootch poet's birthday was celebrated on Monday evening by the Burns Club. One hundred and ten members partook of supper at the North Pennsylvania Hotel, and about forty more at Burns' Cot-tage, corner of Minor and Sixth. At the former place, with the addition of sixteen invited guests, officers of the Thistle, Albion, St. Andrew's, St. Beorge's, and other societies, and the representatives of the press and two gentlemen from Norristown, eight toasts, litustrative of the poet, the country, and the time, were proposed from the chair, and the time occupied in responding to them was—precisely six minutes, viz: four minutes by Captain ohn H. Jack, on "The United States of America: may they remain United, and become more cemented than ever," and two minutes by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, in reply to "The President and the Constituted Authorities of the United States." Toasts in honor of Burns were telegraphed of from Burns Clubs of Washington, Baltim

Tosats in honor of Burns were veiegraphed on from Burns Clubs of Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, Jersey City, New York, and Albany. In consequence of their being so little oratory, there was some excellent recitation—particularly Allan Cunningham? description of Burns' last moments, by Mr. David Winebrenner, and Monk Lewis "Maniac," by Mr. Vanhorn. The singing, which was excellent, was contributed by Mesers. D. Molntyre, Thomas Duncan, Jr., John H. Jack, R. T. Iwhite, Harkins, N. C. Vache, Robb, John Shedden, Finnie, W. C. Smith, Huggart, George Snyder, &c. In the sourse of the evening, Mr. Joseph Pilling, vice president of the St. George's Society, made an excellent speech, which was only too brief. The catering of Mr. Abel Lukens, who provided the entertainment, was very satisfactory and successful. The officers of the Burns Club for the present year are: President Daniel McIntyre; vice presidents, Thomas Duncan, Jr., Captain John H. Jack; treasurer, John Booth; chaplain, the Rev. Dr. West; secretary, Jas. B. Mitchell; corresponding secretary, John Shedden.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CORN EXCHANGE AND THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.—PHI-LADELPHIA, JADUARY 25, 1864—Messrs, Thomas Rich-ardson & Co., Philadelphia: Dead Sirs.—As members of the Corn Exchange Association, fully impressed with the great importance and value of steamship communication between our day and Liverpool, we heard with plessure that you were in negotiation with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, promis-ing such an arrangement as would authorize you

We regret now to hear that another project (based on subscriptions to a moderate amout of capital to be used in the chartering of vessels) is, in substitution to your pioposal, now receiving the endorsement and sympathy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Will you oblige us with information as to your negotiation with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and what is the prospect of your line being established?

Respectfully yours,

Budd & Comiy, Wm. B. Thomas, Detwiler & Hartranft, D. N. Wetzlar & Co., Detwiler & Hartranft,
Ivins & Allen,
Ohas, H. Gummings,
George Raphael & Co.,
Josiah Bryan & Co.,
L. G. Mytinger,
George Cookman & Co.,
Freed, Ward, & Freed,
James Steel & Co.,
James Barratt & Son,
P. Fitzpatrick & Co.,
Wm. Brice & Co.,
Wm. Brice & Co.,
Wm. Brice & Co.,
E. Lincoln,
S. Delbert,
Macky & Hogg, S. J. Christian & Co., Aliman & Wenger, Shipper & Detwiler, Alex. Nesbit, P. B. Mingle, Jas. L. Bewley & Co., Kirkpatrick & Co., H. Mears & Co., Brown & James,
Wm. Bumm & Son
J. A. Dougherty & Sons,
James Geddes, Jr.,
Baker & Hopkins,
L. F. Peterson,
Edward Siter, Macky & Hogg, Supplee & Gillespie, J. M. Smith & Co.,

Thomas A. Wright, Wallace & Brown. Malone & Co.,
Malone & Co.,
John T. Bailey & Co.,
Lambert Thomas & Co.,
Thomas Barnett & Son,
J. S. & E. L. Perot,
E. Rurk. Workman & Co., Geo. G. D. Matlack, D. W. Herstine, Brooke & Pugh, A. C. Craig & Co., H. H. Catherwood & Co., Jacob T. Alburger & Co., Gaskell & Galvin. ja16-tf

Alex. G. Cattell & Co., Humphreys & Hoffman, Garkell & Galvin.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1864—Corn Exchange Association, Philadelphia—Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of this date, we desire to state that, at the request of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, we had extended negotiations, through the Steamship Committee of their Board of Directors, in reference to our placing a fortnightly line of first-class steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool. After many interviews, reaching over a period of several weeks, we agreed on certain concessions and guarantees, which were approved by the committee, and afterwards adopted by a full Board of the Direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

We naturally presumed that the negotiation was terminated, and that a contract would be signed, and it would be our pleasure to announce to the Philadelphia public that a permanent and efficient steamship line would be established.

Influenced by the expected natural result to such a negotiation, we obtained the refusal of the two most competent building yards in Europe, and have actually now under construction two steamers, in every respect adapted to the trade. To these we should have added two more, had the ratification of our accepted propositions been carried out; but, to our surprise, after a negotiation deliberately and faithfully carried forward by us to a state of completion, we find the concessions and guarantees mutually agreed to, offered to a Philadelphia Steamship Company, who now ask subscriptions from our citizens to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars, which sum it is proposed to use in the chartering of vessels with which to open a steam connection with

ally agreed to, offered to a Philadelphia Steamship Company, who now ask subscriptions from our elitzens to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars, which sum it is proposed to use in the chartering of vessels with which to open a steam connection with Europe.

We believe the only way in which success and permanency can be assured to a steamship line is by avoiding all experiments, and constructing such vessels as have already proved their peculiar sufficiency of fitness for the business.

Such steamers as would be suited to the necessities of a Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Line cannot be chartered, as they find already profitable employment elsewhere; and, admitting they might be secured at an extreme price, the small amount asked from the Philadelphia public would not long suffice to sustain them.

We believe there is a fair support offered in Philadelphia to a line of suitable steamships, but we know it will be the result of patient labor, and past experience is full of illustration that, for a time at least, loss must be anticipated.

We can also state that, hitherto, all management here of a teamships by boards of direction have resulted in loss, and eventual extinction, without any resulting satisfaction to the subscribers who gave so that her sister cities have shown few exceptions.

We thought, when we tendered so excellent a proposition to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, approved as it was by them, it would not fail of not ceptance, but we can readily recognize that it must have their cordial sympathy and hearty op-operation to make success certain.

We can only say in conclusion, gentlemen, that we fully appreciate, in common with yourselves, large receivers as you are, via Pennsylvania railroad, of the produce of the West, "the great importance and value of steamship communication between Philadelphia and Liverpool," and that if our proposition prove to be the beta method of securing a permanent and successful steamship line, it may yet be adopted and carried out.

FIRE LAST EVENTEG—PA

FIRE LAST EVENING-PANIC IN COURTS

FIRE LAST EVENING—PANIC IN COURTS AND ALLEYS.—About nine o'clock last evening the foundry of Messrs. Walker & Davis, in the rear of No. 119 Craven street, eastern part of the Sixth waid, was, with its contents, destroyed by fire. It was an old two-story building, and belonged to the Stackhouse extate. The gentlemen who occupied the place were extensively engaged in casting articles for machinists and others.

The second atory contained a number of patterns, a considerable part of them belonging to Messrs. Farrell & Herring, fire-proof safe manufacturers. All these were destroyed. Several other houses, surrounding the foundry, were somewhat!damaged. The old Stackhouse manion, immediately adjoining, had the roof destroyed. This dwelling was occupied by two families, of Joseph Smith and James Duffield. Their household effects were more or less damaged by water. The entire loss will reach at least \$3,000. Insurance to this amount is secured in the Royal and other companies.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The annual meeting CORN EXCHANGE.—Inc annual meeting of this association took place last evening. The report of the Board of Managers was read, embracing the trade statistics of the port of Philadelphia for a series of years, which we have already published, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year. and the following omoers elected for the ensuing year:
President—Henry Windson,
Vice President—Samuel Hartranft,
Secretary—Joseph S. Perot.
Tresaurer—Francis K. Shipper,
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