FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1864.

Jett Davis and the Spring Campaign. Supposing at the first set-to, JEFF DAVIS and his merry men had utterly demolished the Union; supposing he had entered Washington in triumph, with President LINCOLN and the Cabinet in the rear of his triumphal chariot; supposing he had torn down the White House, and built one equal to his Richmond palace; supposing he had plucked up our Congress by the roots, and organized a Confederate Senate and House of Representatives; supposing he was in a condition to provide Mrs. Davis with new dresses all the year round; supposing he could afford to live on plum-puddings in December, and on water-ices in July; supposing, in a word, he was JEFF DAVIS at the top of the ladder, instead of JEFF DAVIS at the bottom; it is exhilarating to reflect how much more cause he would have for good spirits in the commencement of the

spring campaign. The opportunity to reflect and reform is one of the few advantages which can accrue to the South from the present inaction. Their physical powers remaining idle, and their physical resources drained to the very last drop, perhaps their mental and moral faculties will find ample room for energy. As far as their preparations for the new campaign go, indeed, there is very much for them to do; but very little that they can do. Whatever preparations they would like to make are not the objects of our present consideration. It is not what they can do and will do, but rather what they cannot do and will not do, that we are to look at now. In the first place, it does not appear that they can raise an army, Such an army as they have at present is broken down and dispirited, half-fed and half-clothed. The clean shave their drafts are making is taking off even the saplings and the withered branches. In the second place, allowing that they can muster an army of respectable dimensions, how are they going to put it in respectable condition? How are they going to provide it with overcoats and shoes, to say nothing of caps, jackets, and trowsers? They have, to be sure, an unaccountable prejudice in favor of United States clothing, ambulances, and teams, but they cannot expect to thrive forever on these involuntary contributions. Again, how are the natural resources of the country to be cultivated; how are business operations to be effected, if no males are leit behind to conduct them, except the maimed, the halt, and the blind? Are these auspicious omens for the opening of the new campaign?

Still the question of the spring campaign is one which will not satisfactorily be answered until the spring campaign is over. We are aware that the rebel leaders are driven to the bounds of desperation, and that they will make one stupendous struggle for supremacy. That struggle will be a life or death one. Everything in the social system will be rendered subservient to military discipline, and it is not for us to shut our eyes to the fact that we shall have something to contend against. There is yet, with all those counteracting influences to which we have adverted, something in the South to oppose us. And whilst it is plain that their resources are dwindling down to the lowest ebb, it is also evident that they will centralize and intensify their energies, as they have never done before, and oppose a resistance which all our energy should be ummed to crush at once.

The history of the Confederacy hitherto speaks volumes in favor of Mr. Davis and his clique, truly! What a wise set they are down in Richmond, after all! How Mr. Davis holds the sympathies of the people. like a watch in his hand, and looks at them from time to time to see what's o'clock, and whether he is gaining or losing! There is something the matter, too, with the North Carolina wheel, and he will have to carry it to another set of artificers than those at Richmond to get it set right In brief, JEFF DAVIS is like the cause he represents -he is getting played out. What would he be at, after all? Would he construct a republic of freedom upon a slavery foundation? He might as well expect to erect a granite building upon a spider's web, or to float a ship upon a river's dried-up bed. No! His arguments have not answered, and will not answer. One of the truths eliminated by this war is, that slavery cannot exist in our Republic. There is not breathing-space for it. The atmosphere is too bracing; it must repair to some more torpid clime. Tears, and blood, and agony, and death have attended the elimination of this truth. But the doctrine has been set forth and held up before the eyes of the world, and will some day be universally accepted by it. At any rate, the North approve it now, and are speedily winning the South over to their view of the case. If the South, however, are determined to maintain their darling sir, they must look sharp and set to work in earnest, as best they can, to make the most out of the spring campaign. If they expect to take the lead, they must even now be up and doing. If they are going to be something more than merely defersive, it is well that they should calculate the resources whence they shall draw, to effect successful raids. Georgia, and Alabama, and Fouth Carolina, will soon be all that is left to them, for JEFF DAVIS seems to be preparing to abandon Virginia, rather than submit to Virginia's abandoning him. The intercommunications between LEE and LONGSTREET, if each maintains his respective position, will soon come to a dead stop. Meantime, the extensive line of Southern defence is being rapidly rendered futile, the facilities hitherto provided by railroads being in a dying condition. The time is not far distant when JEFF DAVIS will be glad to bundle his best clothes into his valise, bid

"WE give this advice to our readers: Never be-lieve anything you read in the Republican news-papers unless you know it is true." This has always been the habit of the World, and a very bad habit it has proved, for the vast extent of its ignorance has left it very little to believe. It laughed when we predicted the election of Governor Cur-TIN; it sneered when we said Governor SEYMOUR would be condemned by the State election last November; it will not now profit by experience and put faith in our assurance that the Union party will be triumphant in the coming campaign. If the World only believes what it knows of political truth, its creed can be put in a nutshell. We are satisfied with advising our readers to disbelieve only those things they know to be false in Opposition papers. We have no fears of their want of skepticism.

farewell to his Presidential mansion, and

leave for parts unknown.

WE know so, much of the sufferings of the loyal people of East Tennessee, sympa. thize with their noble endurance so deeply, that the appeal to be made in their behalf this evening, at the Academy of Music. will undoubtedly be well answered. Were these higher reasons for the success of the meeting wanting, the presence of General GANTT, and the remarkable interest attached to his bold repudiation of the rebellion, would be an extraordinary attraction. The Committee have reduced the price of tickets to fifty cents in order to give all citizens and soldiers an opportunity of hearing Gen. GANTT and Hon. N. G. TAYLOR.

The Meeting at the Academy To-Night. Our citizens will have a rare treat to-night in hear-ing General Gantt, of Arkansas, speak in behalf of the fund for the suffering and dying people of East Tennessee, and in listening to the painfully interesting statements of the horrors of rebel rule in that district, by Colonel Taylor. Either of these gentlemen ought to attract a large audience, but the plea-sure and novelty of listening to them both should

fill the Academy.

General Gantt is about 33 years of age, of fine personal appearance, a ready, off-hand speaker, a man of great influence in his own State, and one who may be regarded as the first fruits of the coming harvest of returning Southern loyalty. His birth-place was in Murray county, Tennessee, whence he emigrated at the age of 21 to Arkansas, where he soon took the first rank at the bar. He was brought up in the Jackson and Polk school of politics, and was a member elect to the Congress of the United Carried away by the exaggerated doctrines of State rights current at the South, and the influence of mittee of Ways and Means, and personal and political associations, he allowed him-

ar if to be drawn into the whirlpool of the war, in which his intellectual powers and commanding ability placed him at once in a prominent position. He was made a brigadier general, and, while acting It is was made a brigadier general, and, while abong in that capacity, he was captured by the Federal forces. While still a prisoner he wrote the celebrated address which appeared in November last, and which has had a wonderful effect in preparing s of Arkansas for a return to the Union, Being above the rank of colonel, he could not avail Being above the land to the proclamation of amnesty; but his moral courage in anus coming out the Dresi-its reward in a special pardon issued by the Presi-toring the present month. Let the Union men but his moral courage in thus coming out has met of Philadelphia show him to-night that there is really more joy over one sinner that repenteth than ever ninety and nine just persons that need no rentance. He now appears before the public for probably the only time in any of the large cities of the North, in answer to a pressing invitation of the friends of the suffering people of the eastern portion

of his native State. Col. Taylor, who will also speak to night, is a native and resident citizen of East Tennessee, of the stock of Gen. Zachary Taylor. He was educated in the Clay Webster school of American politics, appearing first in the Harrison campaign, and has been prominent as a public man on that side ever been prominent as a public man on that side ever 'zince. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and distinguished himself by a celebrated speech against the repeal of the Missouri Compronire, being one of the very few Southern Representatives who took that side. In 1860 he and the Hon. Bailie Peyton were on the Bell Everett electoral ticket for the State at large, and his speeches in that campaign in defence of the Union will compare favorably with those of the ablest statesmen of the

age. Up to the last day before the State of Tennessee, by fraud and violence, was dragged out of the Union, Col. Taylor was found upon the hustings vindicating the cause of Union, and endeavoring to avert the threatened calamity.

During the last two years he has remained quietly at home, in Centre county, Tennessee, in daily apprehension of the halter and the prison, to which so many of his fellow-Union men were consigued, and we regret to say that his family are yet within the rebel lines. Colonel Taylor comes on, at this time, to the East to represent the destitute, starving, and naked condition of his people, over whose territory both armies have repeatedly passed, leaving desola-tion in their track. We hope that the citizens of ti is city and State will preserve, at this time, their well-known reputation for liberality and humanity. Let us not forget that East Tennessee is the only

its devotion to the flag, in the midst of the very hottest fires of persecution, and among the ruins o its homes. The committee of arrangements have reduced the price of admission to fifty cents—a capital measure Tickets can be procured at Mr. Pugh's, Sixth and Chestnut, the Continental Hotel, the Union League the Union Club, and the Academy of Music. Per sons who have bought dollar tickets can exchange each of them for two fifty cent tickets, admitting to f those places.

section of the South which has preserved untainte

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23. Congressional Gossip. Twenty speeches are already down on the Speak r's list which are awaiting their turn to be made or the confiscation bill in the House.

The chairman of the Judiciary Committee will copose this afternoon that the House set apar ciday and Saturday for debate on this subject, so that the vote can be taken on Monday.

General McClellan's report will probably ready for distribution to-morrow.

The investigation of the custom house frauds in New York grows deeply interesting. Prominent parties are deeply involved. The investigation will unquestionably have to be removed to New York. A large crowd of whisky holders are lingering around the room of the Senate Finance Commit this morning. They are sanguine of partial success in gaining the committee over to their views of the

tax on liquor.

The House Military Committee, at its sessio yesterday, decided to recommend the postponemen until after the close of the war of all proposition to indemnify Union inhabitants in the rebel State for losses sustained by the occupation of the coun try by the Union armies. The Reopening of Trade with the Border States.
The Secretary of the Treasury has promulgate the following additional regulations of trade:
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 23, 1864.

The commanding general having expressed as princion, in reply to a letter addressed to him by the opinion, in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 16th inst., that is strictions on trade in the States of Missouri as Kentucky may now be safely removed, and the Secretary of War in his letter of this day, Jan. 23. 1884, having approved that opinion, the 20th regulation of trade, established, with other regulations on the 1th day of September, 1983, is so far modified that all restrictions on trade in the States of fied that all restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky are annulled and abrogated, and all the products and goods may be freely taken into and transported within the said States as in time of peace; provided, however, that no products or goods shall be taken from said States, or either of them, into States declared to be in insurrection, or to any port in said States heretofore blockaded which has been or may be opened, except in compliance with the resolutions of September 11, 1863.

863. Restrictions upon trade into or from other States and also upon trade with States in insurrection, and parts of said States, especially on the Mississippi and the rangable rivers, will be removed whenever in the opinion of the President, such removal shall be found compatible with the military measures necessary for the suppression of the rebellion.

S. P. OHASE,

Segretary of the Treasure. Secretary of the Treas

The Secretary has under consideration the furthe removal of the restrictions on trade, and when the approval of the War Department shall have been obtained, additional regulations will be adopted, en-larging the field of commercial transactions in the sections rescued from the insurgents. He is known to have favored the most liberal facilities for bring-ing in cotton and other products to market, consiatent with a due regard for the requirements of the military service. Generals commanding are neces-sarily the judges of the necessities of the situation in a military point of view, and when those directing the military movements shall deem it prudent and safe, the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be wanting to adapt the regulations to a more liberal traffic of the staples of the insurrectionary States.

Blockade Smugglers Arrested. Five blockade-runners, recently from Richmond were arrested on Tuesday, by Patrolman Kline, of the First district, while on board of the stage which had just arrived from Port Tobacco. On their per-tons were found between three thousand and four thousand dollars in gold, twenty-two gold watches, five Georgia State bonds of one thousand dollars, and two North Carolina State bonds. The following are the names of the captured parties: Thos CLAYTON, SAMUEL PALMER, JAMES THOMAS, CERISTIAN BELGIS, and E. G. EBES. They were sent to the Old Capitol by the provost marshal. The Exchange of Prisoners.

We have authority for contradicting the statement, published in several Northern journals, that General BUTLER had succeeded in effecting the exchange of all the paroled Union prisoners captured prior to the 1st of September, 1863. No such ar More Naval Captures.

The Navy Department has received information of the following captures: On the 10th of January the U. S. bark Roebuck captured the Confederate sloop Marie Louise, while attempting to run out of Jupiter Inlet, Florida. She was of about eight tons register, and laden with 3,000 pounds of sea-island cotton. On the persons of the captain and passengers were found about \$725 in gold and silver, and \$240 in Confederate notes. She had a Confederate register, granted at Savannah last October.
Off Jupiter Inlet, on the 11th inst., the Roebuck captured the English schooner Susan, of six tons burden. She had cleared from Abaco with 43 bags, and sundry boxes of dry goods,
At the same time and place the U. S. steamer
Honeysuckle captured the English schooner Fly, of Nassau. Her cargo is not stated.

On the 13th inst. the schooner Two Sisters, a tender to the U. S. flagship San Jacinto, captured, while attempting to enter the Suwanee river, the British schooner William, from Nassau, laden with

salt, bagging, and rope,
On the 16th inst. the U. S. schooner Beauregard
captured, near Mosquito Init, the British schooner Minnie, from Nassau, laden with salt, liquors, and The Sanitary Fair.

The opening of the ladies' great National Sanitar Fair was inaugurated last evening under the mos auspicious circumstances. A large sudience, com-posed of citizens and strangers, was present, and the exercises were of a most patriotic and interest-

The Naval Race. Yesterday morning the Ella, Acting Master Eldridge, left for the lower river, taking down Commander Parker, of the flotilla. In all probability the gunboat Eutaw, which, it is said, will have a race with the steamer kiu Kiang, will proceed to Fortress Monroe this morning. The Eutaw has made fifteen knots per hour, and the Kiu Kiang has made fifteen knots per hour, and the Kiu Kiang is admittedly the fastest merchant-built vesses afloat. The ordnance steamer Baltimore is having a thorough overhauling. The Western World, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and the Freeborn, Fuschia, and Primrose, of the Potomac tilla, are also undergoing repairs.

Reception of Hon. Fernando Wood. The reception of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD to night was brilliant and largely attended, embracing many Indies, members of Congress, the judges of the Supreme Court, foreign ministers, and others. Impeachment of Judge Miller, of Wisconsin. Col. Cobb, of Wisconsin, has presented to the House of Representatives two memorials, asking

the impeachment of Judge MILLER, of that State.
The matter is to be fully investigated by the Judiciary Committee, to which the memorials have been Ordnauce. The Committee on the Conduct of the Warto-day Examined Commander Wise, who is in charge of the Bureau of Ordnance, relative to the character of the ordnance, and other subjects connected with

that naval bureau. Prisoners.

The number of prisoners at present confined in the old Capitol and Carroll prison, as stated by yesterday morning's report of Ms. Wood, the superintendent, is as followt: In the old Capitol 767; Carroll prison 287. Total, 1,044.

On Tuesday Edward A. Thomas, alias Wm. A. Harry formerly of the 12th Massachusetts volun-HILL, formerly of the 12th Massachusetts volun-teers, was sent to this city from Fort Delaware. He

was found among the prisoners of war at this post. Jeweler Committee. Mr. PERRY KENNARD, of Kennard Brothers, Bosten; Mr. Tiffany, of Tiffany & Co., and Mr. BLACK, of Ball, Black, & Co., New York city; and Mr. Bailby, of Philadelphia, all extensive importers of jewelry, are now in Washington, and constitute a committee, representing the importers of jewelry throughout the country, to wait upon the Committee of Ways and Means, and if possible induce

Commissioners of Pardons. Mr. Lincoin has had several thousand copies of the amnesty proclamation struck off. They are printed in large type, and at the close is the following notice, from which we gather that what were called during General Washington's administration "Com-missioners of Pardons" are to administer the oath and record the restoration to aivil rights: "The book wherein to record the taking of the "The book wherein to record the taking of the above oath, by such persons as may apply, is in the custody of _____, at ____, who is authorized to administer the said oath to such persons of that vicinity, and is required to give every person requesting it a certificate in form below, until some other mode of proof shall be authorizatively provided Sufficient evidence of the facts certified to entitle the holder to the benefits as provided in said proclamation:

the the holder to the benefits as provided in said proclamation:

"(CRETIFICATE.—I do hereby certify that on—day of ——,186—at —, the oath presented by the President of the United States, in his proclamatic n of December eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, was duly taken. subscribed, and made matter of record, by ——,"" Movements of Gens. Grant and Rosecrans, St. Louis, Jan. 28.—General Grant's son is convalescent. The General visited the theatre last night, and received quite an ovation. A complimentary dinner will be given to him at the Lindel Hotel to-morrow. It will be one of the grandes affairs ever witnessed in this city. The General will leave for the South on Monday.

General Rosecrans will arrive here to-morrow s noon, to be welcomed by a committee of citizens, and escorted to his hotel by a procession comprising oth civic and military order.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. PROBABLE END OF THE RAID. The Rebels Repulsed at Athens and

IOHNSON'S ARMY FALLING BACK FROM DALTON, CA. Rebel Pickets Near Kingston.

PROSPECTIVE RAID OF MORGAN

Florence.

THROUGH THE GAPS. Official Despatch from Major Gen. Thomas NASHVILLE, Jan. 27.-Later information from General Dodge, at Pulaski, Tenn., under date of January 26th, says the enemy crossed the Tennessee river last night, and attacked Athens this morning, and were defeated. They are now trying to recross he river. The troops at Athens had mostly gone to nce to attack Johnson's force crossing and Col. Harrison, with 600 rebels and two guns,

took advantage of their absence. Still later advice say that Dodge has whipped Johnson very badly at Florence. In all probability the raid is at an end. CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—A special despatch to the Commercial, from Chattanooga, says:
"Johnson's army has fallen back from Dalton.
Col. Burke, of the 10th Ohio Regiment, with a flag of truce, went out forty five miles, but could find r nemy.
The rebel advance pickets were near Kingston. forty miles south of Dalton, probably to cover the retreat. Cheatham's division went there on Wednesday. Several unimportant cavalry raids have een made to cover their movements." The Gazette's Nashville despatch says that per sons who left Knoxville on Saturday report skir-mishing between Longstreet's cavalry and ours, No doubt is felt that Knoxville can be held. It is reported that John Morgan, with seven regi-

nents of cavalry, will make a raid into Kentucky

through the Gaps in the eastern part of the State. OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM MAJOR GEN. THOMAS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The following despatch has been received at the headquarters of the army has been received at the neadquarters of the army:
OHATTANOOGA, Jan. 27.

Major General Helleck, General-in-Chief:
Colonel Borne, with a force of four hundred and filty men of the 28th Kentucky (mounted) Infantry and the 4th Michigan Cavalry, attacked the camp of the Home Guards, Colonel Culbertson commanding, and routed them, destroying their camp, a considerable number of arms, and other property, and re-turned to camp without any casualties in his for Johnson's brigade, of Roddy's command, or the Tennessee river three miles above Bainbrn and six miles below Florence, intending to make a unction with a brigade of infantry who were expected to cross the river at Lamb's and Brown's fer-

loss is ten wounded. GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major Gen. Commanding. NORTH CAROLINA.

rics, and thence proceed to capture our forces there.

number, including three commissioned officers. Our

We engaged them, killing fifteen, and wounding a

PROGRESS OF UNION SENTIMENT. The Stars and Stripes Toasted at a Christmas Dinner-Governor Vance Present.

New York, Jan. 20.—The North Carolina papers contain the following:

The Raleigh Standard says: "Governor Vance has tendered the seat in the Confederate States Senate, made vacant by Mr. Davis, to Hon. William The Raleigh State Journal savs: "The Stars and The Raleigh State Journal says: "The Stars and Stripes were toasted at a supper given on Christmas eve in that city, at which Mr. Holden, of the Standard, and Mr. Pennington, of the Progress, and Governor Vance, were present."

The Petersburg, Va.; (late the Raleigh) Register comments sareastically upon such proceedings at the very Capitol of the State.

Calvin C. Dibble of Newborn has left for the Calvin C. Dibble, of Newbern, has left for the

SOUTHERN NEWS. THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON. NORFOLK, Jan. 28.—The Richmond Examiner of January 25th contains the following despatches: CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—The firing on the city has almost entirely ceased, only nine shots having been fired since nine o'clock last night. The position and number of the fleet is about as usual.

REPORTED BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI. *

MERIDIAN, Jan. 23.—Advices from Vicksburg state that the Mississippi is blockaded at Greenville and Miliken's Bend by our batteries. Very few transports go down the river, and provisions are The steamer Ben Franklin was taken to Vicksburg recently, by a gunboat, with her crew in irons. She had been detected in crossing with ordnance stores to the Louisiana shore REPORTED NEGRO MUTINY.

A fight occurred at Bovins, Warren county, be-tween the negro troops and the whites. The ne-groes killed a number of Yankees, when reinforcements arrived and charged on the negroes, took their artillery, and opened on them with grape and canister. Several hundred of the negroes were CAVALRY MOVEMENTS AROUND KNOX-VILLE. RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 23.—Advices from the front are encouraging. Our cavalry were within four miles of Knoxville, having captured five hundred head of cattle and one hundred wagons.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. An editorial in the Richmond Examiner on the Presidential election in the North discusses the importance of the event to the people of the South, and its bearing on the prospect of adjusting the

FORTRESS MONROE.

ORDER OF GEN. BUTLER. FORTRESS MONEOR, Jan. 25—Special Order, No. 24.—That Mrs. Jennie Graves, of Norfolk, having a husband in the rebel States, and having taken the oath of allegiance on the 2d inst., as she says, to save her property, and slso having delared that her sympathies are with the South still, and that she hopes they will be successful, be sent through the lines, and landed at City Point, so that she may be where her hopes and sympathies are. By command of Major General BUTLER.

[Mrs. Graves was, in accordance with the above order, sent to City Point to-day, on flag-of-truce steamer New York, in charge of Major John E. captured at Brandon Farms, in the recent raid up the Confederacy.

Captain H. E. Goodwin has been relieved as quartermaster at Norfolk, and Captain Godfrey is appointed in his place.

The rebels have commenced to construct a battery on York river, ten miles above Gloucester, and on that side of the river. They have also placed torpedoes in that river, and two at the mouth of the Pamunky. They have also obstructed the passage up the East viver by torpodoes several being placed. the Confederacy.

up the East river by torpedoes, several being placed near its entrance into Mobjack bay. THE CHESAPEAKE PIRACY.

The Defence of the Prisoners-Progress of the Trial.
St. John, N. B., Jan. 28.—In the Chesapeake ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan, 28.—In the Chesaponac case, to-day, the prisoners' counsel cited a royal act of Henry VIII. relating to piracy, and produced a copy of the commission establishing a vice admiralty court in this province, contending, therefore, that the police court had no authority under the extradition treaty in cases of piracy. Two witnesses were called, who testified that the paper said to be Parker's commission was shown at several meetings in

ABBIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

New York, Jan. 28 — The steamer Champion has arrived from Aspinwall, with the California treasure

The Champion brings \$325,000 in treasure. Among her passengers is the Hon. Robert McLean.
Advices from Guayaquil report that Mosquera had forced the passage of the river Cholo, and that Flores had refrested or was driven back towards Quito.

Another armistice had been agreed on, and Flores made a proposition for peace, pledging himself to pay \$3,000,000 indemnity to New Grenada for her expenses of the war, which would be rejected by Mosquera, who was sure soon to occupy Quito, and it is already reported that he has done so. A rumor is also affect that a revolution had broken out in Quito and the President taken prisoner, but letters rom Guayaquil say nothing of it. The Central American news is unimportant. There was some excitement in Panama when the Champion left, occasioned by a British Catholic clergyman being brought before the Prefect and having a criminal suit entered against him for performing mass for a few persons in a hotel. This matter is likely to cause trouble between New

An engagement had occurred in the State of Antio-

quia between the Government forces and some four lundred conservatives. The latter were routed.

Grenada and England.

EUROPE.

THE-DANISH QUESTION STILL FORMIDABLE Enlistment of British Subjects in the Rebel Service.

ONE HUNDRED ARRESTS OF GARRI-BALDIANS IN PARIS. Troubles Brewing in France...The Eva-cuation of Mexico Demanded... France Unable to Pay

M. THIERS' MOTION FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. Mazzini's Denial of Complicity with the Parisian Conspiracy.

NEW YCRE, Jan. 28.—The City of New York has arrived with Liverpool advices of the 13th iust. The Hecla and Jura arrived out on the 12th. The Danish question is unchanged. The Attorney General has appealed from the decision in the Alexandra case.

Numerous arrests of Italians have been made in

Paris.

The Times says on the Danish side the last resolve has been taken, and should any German regiment adsolved the northern boundary? The Federal Tirre of Danish is resolved to enter on war with all die energy. It is quite time the two great German Powers had declared their future course with equal precision. The secondary Powers cannot turn the ostensible occupation of Hoistein into an invasion of Denmark without aid from their powerful supporters. The resal elijects of Austria and Prassia are still in the dark. THE VERY LATEST PER THE CITY OF NEW YORK. The following are the latest advices per the steamer City of New York, received via Queenstown. Loxdon, Jan. 14. The Paris Concitutionnel says, "The reception given in Germany to the proposed conference on the Schiewing Holstein question, is a proof of its impossibility." The Constitutionnel then adds. "The procedured in the contract more objections than the The decree relative to the new French loan has been highty elers men of Holstein have resolved upon an ddress to the Federal Diet for the recognition of Prince Augustenberg.

VINNA, Jan. 14.—It is asserted that Count Rechberg has addressed a circular to all the German States formally requesting the Federal Diet to strictly observe the limits of its competency. Should it exceed these limits in the question of the succession of the Duchies, Austria and Prussia will be compelled to settle the question themselves.

and Prussia will be compelled to settle the question themselves.

RENDAURC, Jan. 12—The Federal Commissioners arrived here to-day. It is believed they have come to terms upon the matter of the six villages on the north of the Eiser, claimed by Holstein, but not yet evacuated by the Danes

Hamsufe, Jan. 13.—Advices received here from Copenhagen of Monday state that there are great hopes entertained of the preservation of peace.

Pauls, Jan. 14.—Maximilian is expected here early in February.

An amendment to the address was defeated in the Corps Lotslettf, In the course of the deninistration, and declared it to be his opinion that universal suffrage will prove the safeguard of the country. The country.

VIENNA, Jan. 14 —It is asserted that a note has been ddressed to all the German States requiring the strict beer yance of their limits, which, if not adhered to, Austria and Prussia will be compelled to settle the question. It is denied that any correspondence between the Emperor and the German Princes has taken place
BRUSSELS, Jan 14—The Ministry resigned to day.
COPENRAGEN, Jan 14—It is stated that Minister Mourad has declared to the English and Russian ambassacors that benmark would accept the English proposal for a conference on the Hols ein question, but that benmark is fully resolved on war it a single German soldier nark is fully resolved on war II a single defined solvent resses the Eider.
Liverpoot, Friday night.—A vessel, with over eleven bons of gunpowder on board, was burned in the Marsey to-day. The explosion was terrific. No lives were lost, but considerable property was destroyed. FARIS, Jan. 15.—On the occasion of conferring the Cardinal's hat upon Bishop Bonnechose, yesterday, Na poleon responded to the Cardinal in a speech enunciating liberal sentiments. On the Bourse rents opened at

66f, 65c.

Frankfort, Jan 15—In the Federal Diet yesterday, the representative of Saxony declared that troops of Prussia and Austria could not pass through Holstein to occupy Schleswig, without the consent of the Federal Diet. Diet.

Diet.

COPENHAGEN, 11th.—At the King's banquet yesterday, the president of the lower house proposed a tosst to the King, saying the Danes had determined upon remaining a free and independent people, and expressing the utmost confidence in the fidelity of the army and people. The King replied Be solemnly promising ever to uphold the liberty and independence of Demark.

Drespen, 14th.—The British Infiniter at Dresden has addressed a note to Baron Von Beut relative to the movement of Federal troops, to which the Baron repited, complaining of the offensive tone of the former puts, and saying the conduct of the Federal troops in Holtein is a matter which does not concern foreign Powers. Holstein is a matter which does not concern foreign Powers.

The papers contain a litter from Mazzini, denying, in the most explicit manner any complicity whatever in the plot said have been-discovered recently in Paris.

It is reported that certain persons in Liverpool will shortly be brought before the magistrates, charged with relisting British subjects for the rebel service.

The London Times 1 ays it is almost certain that war will be averted in India and Japan.

A public execution, which had took place in London, had produced a strong anti-hanging demonstration, and much indignation was expressed against the Home Severlary, who recently remitted the sentence of a respectably-connected murderer, but refused to do the same in the case of a laboring man.

much indignation was expressed against the Home Se-erctary, who recently remitted the sentence of a respec-ably connected murderer, but refused to do the same in the case of a laboring man. The French Corps Legislatif are still debating the address to the Emparor. Nearly one hundred arrests have been made in Paris of parties connected with the recent conspiracy, or for being engaged in recruiting for an expedition which Garibald is said to be contem-plating. Rence were at 65 to 80. plating. Mentes were at to to ou. The Times sees some encouraging indications in regard to the Danish question. Earl Russell's letter of December Sist to the Federal Diet is published. He demands in the interests of peace, a conference of the Powers which signed the treaty of London, with a German representative, and that the state quo be maintained in the meantime.

France has addressed a circular to the minor German States availaining ber position relative to the conference. States explaining her position relative to the conference.
The Danish Min letty has proposed to Austria reason on escutations from the point where they were broken of a 10.2, but the conference and the conference of the 10.2 but the 10.2 bu

FRANCE. FRANCE.

In the Cops Legislatif the general debate upon the address had been closed, and that upon the paragraphs and seem endments of the London Times says. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says. It is reported that yery numerous arrests have been made among the tailed in Paris—some speak of fity, others to hundred seems the with the conspiracy headed by Greeo, or engaged in recruiting for the expedition which Garibaldt is said to be contemplating." THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION

the expection which Garibaldi is said to be contempaining.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION

The London Times says there are some encouraging indications in the midst of all the entanglements of the question. For both parties the first stage of the movement is accomplished, and neither is in a position to enter on the second. The actual result is a pansa in the action Denmark has already conceded every point raised as to Holstein. If, on advice, she revokes the common Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig, then we bel'eve the English Government would be disposed to invite the co-operation of other Powers in a combined effort to save the Danish monarchy from destruction, and preserve the peace of Europe. The interference would thus become almost a duty, but certainly England has no desire at present to involve herself in war on this question. England will not abandon its hopes or its efforts to raise the peace of Europe. The interference which is a support of the German papers publish Earl Russell's desmatch to the Federal Dist, of December 51. He demands in the interest of peace firstly, that a conference of the Powers which signed the trenty of London, in connection with a representative of the German Confederation, shall meet in Pairs or London to settle the difference between Germany and Lemmark. Secondiy, that the statu quo shall be maintained until the conference shall have furshed its labors. France had addressed a cli calar note to the secondary German States, systalming her position in reference to the proposal of England for assembling a conference to the proposal of England for assembling a conference to the proposal of England for assembling a conference to the proposal of England for assembling a conference to the foreign Powers who signed the protocol of condon in the quarrel with Denmark, has changed its views of the subject.

The special correspondent of the London Times in Ariel, writing on the shi instant, says that there was no probability of immediate action of any kind. The political confer

ITALY.

In the Italian Parliament great indignation had been expressed at the conspiracy organized against the Emperor Rapoleon.

The Chamber of Deputies passed the bill for the suppression of brigandage by 160 to 48 votes.

Mr. Home, the spiritualist, had been ordered to quit Rome

MONETARY AFFAIRS—The English funds continued flat and drocping. Consols closed on the 12th at 90%@%

There were heavy gold withdrawals from the Bank of England, reported for the Bank of France. It was said a London house had contracted to supply the Bank of France with 25,000,00. This drain, it was feared, would cause an advance in the hank rate of discount before long. A Danish loan of 41,200,000, at 5 per cent., had been brought out in London. THE STEAMER KEDAR'S NEWS.

The steamer Kedar sailed from Liverpool on the 12th, or New York. The following is a summary of her The steamer Kedar asiled from Liverpool on the 12th for New York. The following is a summary of her news:

The American steamer Scotland was selzed by the custom-house authorities at Canton, for taking aboard guns and other contraband of war.

In the Court of Exchequer on the 11th, judgment was given refasing a new trial in the Alexandra case. The ship would be released.

A telegram from Hamburg says the Danes had opened the dams of the Eider. In order to inundate the country. The approach to Frederickstadt is partially obstructed. The Diricipal military lorce of Deumark, consisting of 16, 60 men, was concentrated in the city of Schieswig. Colessal ralisades and extensive barricades are being excited.

The class of solders of the age of thirty-five has been called the propagations are going on in Norway.

Was out by the Danish Government.

Was out by the Danish Government.

Was not preparations are going on in Norway.

Danish expensations are going on in Norway.

The French Corps Levislatif had granted the extra-criticary credits do nanded by the Government.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 11th, M Friers spoke strongly in favor of increased liberty in France, and said; If the Chief of State does not know how to concede, the country would exact that which it now respectfully requests.

M. Boucher replied, and said that the Government was not affait of the threat uttered by M Thiers He maintained that none of the liberty demanded was deficient in France.

Jules Favor spoke in the same strain as M. Thiers. maintained that none of the liberty demanded was defi-cient in France.

Jules Favre epoke in the same strain as M. Thiers.
Rumors of an approaching Ministerial change in Aus-tria were current.

Important changes for the government of Hungary were spoken of, including the introduction of the aus-trian press law and the abolition of the military tribunals.

The Committee of the Persian Chambers rejected the loan of twelve million thalers demanded by the Govern-The Committee of the Pertian Chambers rejected the loan of twelve million thalers demanded by the Government.

It was believed in St. Petersburg that a Constitution for the entire impire would be promulgated on January 18th.

Advices from Japan, state that the agents of Satsuma bave agreed to pay the indemnity immediately, and relax no effort to turn the murderers of Mr. Richardson over to the English

Attelegram from Bombay reports a virtual termination over to the English

Attelegram from Bombay reports a virtual termination to the suppose of the punion of the control of Exchange and refere by the Keday that the Court of Exchange and refere by the Keday that the Court of Exchange and refere by the Keday that in the Congret of the gunboat Alexandra; and that, wing to the case of the gunboat Alexandra; and that, wing to the case of the gunboat Alexandra; and the decision. The Attorney General intimated his intention to appeal. The London Times publishes in extense the opinions delivered by the four indees, extending over cheven closely-printed columns. It is explained that where the opinions of indees are equally divided, as in this case, it is customary, in the absence of a casting vote, to avoid a dead lock by the nominal concession of the youngest indge. Accordingly, Baron Pigott withdrew his judgment, and the rule was refused, ambject to appeal.

It was reported that certain persons in Liverpool would shortly be brought before the magistrates of that town in a charge of enlisting British subjects for the rebel efervice.

the product and the prince of the magnetiates of that town on a charge of enlisting British subjects for the rebel for a charge of enlisting British subjects for the rebel for a charge of enlisting British subjects for the rebel for the prince of the pri

ment, and the obduracy of Sir G. Grey was strongly condemned.

Areport on the finances of France, presented by M. Larrabure to the French Legislative Corps, concludes by pronouncing an unequivoxed opinion in favor of peace in the in erest of liberty, as well as of a sound administration of the finances, and with the following digalfied exhortation to the Government:

"Shall we have further rights and liberties to conquer in future? It is possible we may. Our Constitution has been proclaimed to be capable of improvement. Let us leave it to t.me. But until then let us make use of what power we have. If we make good use of it it will rest with us to prevent our expenditures exceeding our resources. If, on the contrary, we allow ourselves, in spite of the spread of the sovereign sto give way to unanity compliances (de mollege decomplaisances)—if we accept for France burdens that exceed her normal resources, France and the sovereigns will use accept for the seril which we could prevent if we refrained from doing so. Gentlemen, our duty is to your nate Government with offectionate respect, to hold back on the incline of damperous impulses, if it were exposed to such. We shall thus show sincers devotion to the country and the Emperor, whose interests in our eyes are closely consected. According to us, real devotion is that which consists in telling wholesome traits. We are numnimous, gentlemen, in recommending an end to be put to the war in Macteo; not at any price-beaven forbid! French deputies could not give such advice; but as soon as the honor and interest of France permit. The expression of that wish certainly corresponds with the general feeling of the country-from what price-day by received by the Emperor? Government."

It is significant that M. Larrabure, to whom this report is due, is a member of the Government mority.

This symmetal that is the flower that they not is due, is a member of the Government majorityport is due, is a member of the Government majorityTHE FERNCH OPPOSITION.

MM. Arman Concell, Jubiuel Delthell, Plectoril de
Parien, and Las Cases, have given notice that they will
move the following amendment to the address of the
Corps Législatif:

"The distant expeditions of China, Gochin China, and
Mexico have caused great unessiness in France in consequence of the obligations and sacrifices they involve.
We recognize that they are likely to increase the respect
of our flagand our countrymen abroad, and may develop
the maritime trade of France. We consequently units
in the hope that the happy results anticipated by your
Meisesty may be speedly results anticipated by your
Meisesty may be speedly results anticipated by your
Meisesty may be speedly results anticipated by your
Meisest hat a friendly mediation may at last brir Rabout
between the States composing the old American United
the Commence.

The Arman Commence of European
commence. Commercial Intelligence.

Cotton opened with an upward tendency, and closed flat ard tending to decline. The sales on Monday and Tuesday were 8,500 bales, including 2,600 to speculators and exporters. The Manchester market is dull, and tending downward.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. Jan. 15-noon. -The Edinburgh arrived out on the Oot!on sales on Wednesday and Thursday, 6,500 bales, neluding 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market dull, but unchanged.
dull, but unchanged.
Brewdstuffs quiet. Provisions fi m.
Petrolerun firm at ls. ltd. for refined.
Sugar tending downwards. All other articles are unged. sols, for money. closed on Thursday at 90% to 90%. bullion in the Bank of England has decreased 0.00.

N. 15 — The Confederate loan advanced yesterday
44 to 46, afterwards reaching 60
e Bank of France lost 44,000,000f. in specie during last month.

to Danish question is unchanged
to Danish question is unchanged
to Greet Eastern has been bought in at auction for
0,000, there being only one bid or £50,000.

to steamer Sumpter was sold at the same time for

The steamer bumpter was sold at the same time for £4.000. The English funds are unalitered. The discount market is active. The discount market is active. The discount market is active. It is a substantial to the same time for the week amount to 20,600 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators. and 5,000 bales for export. The market is dull, and prices have dedined 3d from previous quotations. The sales to day (Friday) are estimated at 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to exporters and on a speciation—the market closing quiet at unchanged prices. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling.

New Orleans.

Midding.

28d.
Mobile.

27d.
Upland.

The stock of Cotton in port amounts to 250,000 bales, including 33,000 bales of American.

STATE OF TRADE —The Manchester Cotton market is very dull, and the prices show a decline of 1d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. —Messrs. Richardeon, Spence, & Co. Bigland & Atps., and other authorities. report Flour nominal at a decline of 6d.

Wheat heavy, with a decline of 2d@44 for winter and spring wheat. Corn—mixed is still declining and sells at S0s. where wheat. Corn—mixed is sun geometring wheat. Corn—mixed is sun geometring with the sun generally quiet but steady, except Lard, which is firm, with an unward tendency.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, January 15.—Consols closed at 90% (90%). American securities are nominal. KANSAS AND NEW MEXICO.

The Pacific Railroad.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 28.—The lower house of the Legislature has adopted an amendment making road. Twelve hundred of the Colorado troops have re-

enlisted as veterans.

A personal quarrel is going on between Secretary
Ainy and Chief Justice Benedict, of New Mexico. San Francisco. SAN'FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The liquor merchants are much excited at the prospect of another tax being levied by Congress upon their stock of liquors. They say they have already paid one excise tax on the liquors which have gone into their private stores, and they cannot see with what justice they can be called upon to pay another.

T. J. L. Smiley has been arrested at the suit of the agents of the London underwriters, for refusing to deliver up or account for the treasure recovered from the wreck of the steamer Golden Gate. Mr. Smiley has been in the custody of the United States Marshal several days. The court requires Mr. Smiley to give bonds for \$150,000.

The work of the wrecking ship Aquila, for the purpose of saving the monitor Camanche, is pro-

gressing as favorably as can be expected. New Orleans. New York, Jan. 28.—The New Orleans papers of the 18th inst., report the arrival of the steamer Eve-ning Star from New York on the 17th. The Young Men's Union Association was organized in New Orleans on the night of the 16th inst. General Banks has agreed to modify his proclama-tion so as to have the election for delegates to the Convention to form a State Government to take place at the same time as the election for State offi-

cers, that is to say, on the 22d of February. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION, Washington, Jan. 28, 1864. SENATE.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia, presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of West Virginia, praying Congress to institute legislation relative to the navisation of the Onio river.

Mr. GRIMES, of lowe introduced a resolution to amend the city clarter of Georgetove, D. C.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, introduced a bill confirm-SENATE.

amend the city of arter of Georgeburn D of Mr. HOW ARD, of Michigan, introduced a bill confirming certain land claims.

Mr. DOLLITLE, of Wisconsin, submitted a resolution that in all sessions of committees to take the testimony of winesses in relation to any matter of fact partaining to the conduct of any department of the Government, or any branch thereof, the head of such department shall be requested to employ some competent and proper person to aid in the examination of winesses, and to furnish any other evidence or proof pertinent to the matter inquired into.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the 18th of February was set apart for District of Volumbia business.

Mational Armories.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, covering a statement of the expenditurps at National Armories, &c.

Passage of the Pension and Homestead Bills.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the pension bill for the ficeal year was taken up and passed.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, called up the bill amending the homestead law, which was passed.

This bill provides that any person desirous of availing himself of the Homestead act of 1882, who, by reason of actual service in the military or navy of the United States, is unable to do the pensonal preliminary acts at the district land office, and whose family, or some member thereof, is residing on the land which he desires to enter and upon which a bong fide improvement and settlement have been made, may make the affidavit required by such act before his commanding officer after the necessary dues have been paid; and he shall thereby the entitle to all the rights and privileges conferred by the previous act.

the necessary dues have been paid; and he shall thereby the entitled to all the rights and privileges conferred by the previous act.

Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin presented a petition from circums of his State, praying that the reciprocity treaty be so modified as to prevent the admission of lumber from Canada. or such a tax imposed as to prevent undue competition with our own citizens. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. WILKIPSON, of Minnesota, offered the following: Resolved. That the President be requested to inform the tenate, if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interests, whether any portion of the appripriation for the colonization of persons of African descent. now residing in the District of Columbia, to Hayti Liberia, etc., has been expended, and what steps have been taken to execute the provisions of the act of Congress in relation to the colonization of persons of African descent. The resolution was agreed to. The Resolution Expelling Mr. Davis.

The Resolution Expelling Mr. Davis,
The Senate then proceeded to consider the resolution
of expulsion of Mr. Davis
Mr. CLERK of New Hompshire, thought the resolutions of Mr. Davis very intemperate in language and
errorsons in statement; and, if not so intended, they
were calculated to lead to consequences which he was
sure would be injurious. If the Senator from Massasure would be injurious. If the Senator from Massasurest (Whe injurious, if the Senator intended to incite to
treason, he was justified in offering his resolution of expulsion. The Senator having, however, disclaimed any
insurrectionary object in their introduction, he though
the Senator bound to accept the disclaimer, and
all with Senator's own interpretation of his language,
the Senator only meant, by the word evolt, to refortion opposition and the pedaders, he stough the resolution of expulsion should be withdrawn, and he hoped it
would be
Mr. FUSTER, of Connecticut, briefly gave his ressonation of expulsion should be withquawn, and ne noped as would be
Mr. FUSTER, of Connecticut, briefly gave his reasons for voting both against the expulsion or censure of Mr. Davis. The resolutions, he said, were improper to be introduced into this body, as they charged high crimes on the Executive—crimes for which he was liable to be impeached—and to assume, before such impeached—and to assume, before such impeachment, that he was guilty of the acts charged in the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, would be transcending the limits which we as judges should assume
These resolutions also impeach the majority of this body, and we would be unift to sit as a court of impeachment were we to pass them. He recognized the right of the Enguage

liable to the interpretation given them by the Sanator from Massachusetts He thought it best to suffer the temporary annoyances which unlimited freedom of speech would cause, than to infrings it by putting the brand of expulsion or censure upon one of our members to improve either his speech or his manners.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, controverted the opinions of Mr. Foster, on the impropriety of Senators denouncing the acts of the Executive, sufficient for his impropriety of Senators denouncing the acts of the Executive, sufficient for his interpretation of the Senator of the Lat purpose of the result would be that we could nell be speak him the, inside croutside of the Senate chamber speak him the, inside croutside of the Senate chamber of the Senators of the Senators to leap an overwatchful even on all departments of the Government, that the spirit of liberty might ever be kept alive Mr. FONTER, while he agreed, in many respects, with the Senator from Maryland, thought the proprieties of debate here had their limits. The passage of the resolutions would straign the Presedent here as under an indictment without his presence or that of the Chief Justice and Congress. He would not wish to sit as a ludge without the presence of the accuse.

Mr. HOWARD expressed his disasent from the views of Din researched a single system of the senator could contract the contract of the senator o e is acting contrary to his oath.

Mr. FRSSENDEN, of Maine, asked what was to be coneif the Executive were trying to break up the Government?

Must we not try to save the Constitution and the Covernment? ident: must we not try to save the constraint as a save ment of the first property of such a case. The Problem the ment of the first problem to the first pr suith of the Executive. We must use our own judicial functions.

Mr. FE. SBNDEN. Suppose he had a large army at his heck, what would we do then?

Mr. HOWARD said he would rebel and he would fight him as sharply as the Senator from Maine.

Mr. Wilson Consents to Withdraw the Resolution.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, raid he yielded to no man in passionets and venement love for free speech, a tree press, free men, a free country, and a free world. Though he would have these wholly free, he would hold every one responsible for his words. The resolutions came before the country when the land resonads with the tread of more more than a militon of our men; when cur waters are redeened and our soil stained by the llood of civil war.

The lation is staggering under the blows of armed property of the country the country when cream seefing upon the line forts to carry the country can be bett, and the P. esident is trembling becaute the burgens were supported to the property the country can be self as upon the lating that the property the country can be self as upon the property the country can be self as upon the property the country.

Mr. WILSON proceeded at some length to comment on Mr. Davis' course, on all subjects relating to elavery, since his connection with legislation, and said he was really drunk with the fanaticism of slavery. The Senator had put upon record words of renunciation, or modification of his language. Friends on this side are willing to take his construction of his language. He was not disposed to be more censorious than others, and he therefore accepted these modifications and assertions. Withy this disclaimer the resolution becomes a ferce as broad as any put upon the boards of Canterbury Hall, and he would withdraw his resolution. and he would withdraw his resolution.

Adjournment till Monday.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the Senate agreed to adjourn from to-day till Monday next.

Hill to Encourage Enlistments.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate took up the bill to encourage enlistments.

Mr. JOHN VON addressed the Senate at some length in opposition to the clause freeing the wives and children of colored troops. He contended that it would be unconstitutional and unjust, especially to Maryland, which had never left the folds of the Union.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Emrohment Bill.

Mr. WILSON, of lows, suggested that to-morrow or the next day be devoted to the discussion of the resolution amendatory of the conflection act.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he would ask the flouse for the consideration of the reports from the Committee on Elections. on which she house to limit the debate to the five minutes rule.

After a general conversation, with a view to come to an amicable arrangement concerning the consideration of the enrolment bill.

Mr. ECHENCI moved that it be made the special order for Monday next, and considered till dieposed of,

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, objected to the bill being made the special order.

Mr. SCHENCK said that as the unanimous consent of the House could not be obtained, he would have to insist on his motion, heretofore made, to reconsider the yole by which the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view to bring back the bill into the House, and enable the majority to control it.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD said that he and his friends intended to maintain their rights in this House. The

J. W. FERNANDO WOOD said that he and his friends intended to maintain their rights in this House. The Constitution and the laws gave no partiality to one side over the other. They would take advantage of their privileges to prevent the passage of this infamous and unconstitutions bill.

Mr SCHENCK replied that the Constitution, in establishing a legislative department, made the House one of its branches, and he presumed that for all purposes of legislation the majority should control its action. He had offered to the gentlemen on the other side a fair opportunity to discuss the bill, but the gentlemen from new York (Mr. Wood) had shown a disposition not to let the bill passa is also of the motion of Mr. Schenck to reconsider the vote by which the enrolment bill was referred to the Committee of the Waole on the state of the Union.

New York (Mr. Schenck to reconsider the vote by the Maole on the state of the Union.

Mr. PENDLETON. of Ohio, moved to lay on the table the motion of Mr. Schenek to reconsider the vote by which the enrolment bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Schenek's motion was then agreed to—yeas 100. Mr. Schenek's motion was then agreed to—yeas 100. Mr. Schenek's motion was then agreed to—yeas 100. Mr. Schenek's motion was gain brought before the House.

When, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, its further consideration was postponed until Monday next.

The Confiscation Law.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, addressed the House on a resolution amendatory of the confiscation law. He held that the ordinances of Secassion are void and illegal, and he expressed the hope that the revolted States would be brought back to all their rights under the Constitution. He would say, solemnly and distinctly, of the doctrines of the President and of the gentisman of Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), that if the views the latter had announced, that the war was to be prosecuted for subjection and conquest should be carried out. the restoration of the Union under the Constitution was impossible. He contended that, by the modern usage of nations, we have no right to selze and confiscate the private property of those in arms against us: nor have we the right to selze had every modern the world was in favor of preserving their fundamental rights under the Constitution. He wanted a lasting peace, founded on equity and justice, and which would bring gladness to millions of hearts.

Gen. Garfield's Remarks.

Mr. GARFILLD, of Ohio, could not agree with Mr. Stevens, that the rebellions States are out of the Union. The Surreme Court had laid down as a rule, clearly and well defined, that when a great rebellion is no operation the Precident and Congress may declare we are in a state of war, and that we should follow the laws of war. All the obligations of the Union hang over them, but by the act of rebellion they have placed themselves brown the privileges of the Constitution. The only question was, could the Government

majesty of a great people rising in their Strength we break down the last hope of the South.

Mr. GARFIELD spoke also of the great anxiety manifested by the rebels pending the Ohlo State election, last autumn. When the telegraph flashed to the army the news of the Union victory and the defeat of Vallandigham, he (Garfield) sent a general order through the camps, when from every little tent there burst forth shouts which fairly rent the air, and sent terror and despair to these men, the rebels who watched over the border. In conclusion, he repeated that slavery must be swept away, in order to a permanent peace. They should follow the example of Cromwell, and let out the brad blood of the country, and imitate the severity of the Puricase. Mr. EDGERTON, of Indiana. expressed himself op-pose i to confication, on the grounds of Christianity and public policy, and took issue with the policy of the Administration

iministration. At five o'clock the House adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, January 28, 1864

SENALE,

The Senate was called to order, at 11 A. M., by Speaker PENNEY.

"Mr. LOWRY presented a communication signed by Mr. T. Devils, of Ebensburg 1t was in the form of a prayer for the "disloval" members of the Secate, and erminated with an appeal for them to organize at once. Leid on the table. All the table.

Mr BEARDELEY presented a Republican newspaper, nd asked the clerk to read therefrom an extract—such at act stating that, as the case stands, the "Republicans its in the wring." The paper was the "Honesdale then acrost." are in the wrong." The paper was the "Honesdaie Democrat."

Mr. CONNELL said that, as there appeared to be no business before the Senate, he would ask for the reading of the remainder of the newspaper. [Langhter.]

The Clerk accordingly proceeded (there being no objection) to read a long editorial, such editorial denouncing the "Copperhead" members of the Senate, and at the same time declaring that Senator White was wrong in holding offices under the United States and the State of Pennsylvania at the same time.

Mr. LOWRY renewed his offer to give the Democrats a share of the officers if they (the Democrats) would then agree to pair off with Senator White.

Mr. RIDGWAY hoped that the Senator (Lowry) spoke for himself alone, for he (Ridgway) would give the Democrats nothing.

would ever be willing. The agreement which the Democrats offered now was the precise compromise effected in 1855.

Air. CONNELL, referring to the extract read from the Honesdale Democrat, said that the editor had not quoted the law correctly. There were two cases in which persons could hold offices under both the United States and the State, and these two exceptions were in fa your of attorneys at law, and persons serving in the militia. New, Senator White was in the militia, and commissioned by the Governor.

A general discussion ensued, participated in by Senators Connell. Beardaley, and Kinsey.

As BERTON, moved to process to the 13th ballot for a Speaker. Lut-yeas it, may 31.

Mr. CONNELL moved to ballot for Clerk. Lost-yeas it, pays 11.

Adjourned. The House met at 11 octock A. M.; Mr. Olmstead, epsaker protum., in the chair.
Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Adams, of Phila-

Beradstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour opered quietly, and common graces eil off about to cents it bid. but at the concession, there was a moderate business done for export, and the market closed steadily.

The sales are 12 710 bbls at \$6 4600 65 for superflue State, \$6 9007.15 for extra State, \$6 5600.75 for superflue State, \$6 9007.10 for crita do, including shipping brands of rount-hoop thiost \$7.407.65, and trade brands of at \$7.7509.60. Sonthern Flour is steady and in fair request. Sales 21.00 bbls at \$7.7609.15 for superflue Billin ore, and \$1.20 Canadian Flour opened heavily, but closed steadily. Soles \$6 bbls of \$7.1607.20 for common, and \$7.2509.80 for State \$6 bbls of extra compared heavily, but closed steadily. Soles \$6 bbls of extra \$7.1607.20 for common, and \$7.2509.80 for strength of the and superflue. Canadian Flour opened heavily, but closed steadily. Soles \$6 bbls of extra \$7.1607.00 for common, and \$7.2509.80 for strength of the and superflue. Cara Meal is steady, and in moderate request; sales \$25 barrels at \$5.500.70 for Jersey; \$6.25 for Brandy with a superflue steady and for export and prime lots the should be superflued for extra superflued for extra \$1.500.00 bushels at \$1.500.00 for Chiraga spring; \$1.560.00 for Milwanise Ciab; it \$1.600.165 for amber Milwanise; \$1.600.71 for winter and westers; \$1.100.75 for amber Milwanise. \$1.600.71 for winter and westers; \$1.160.75 for amber Milwanise. \$1.600.71 for winter and westers; \$1.160.75 for amber Milwanise. \$1.600.71 for winter and westers; \$1.160.75 for amber Milwanise. \$1.600.71 for winter and westers; \$1.160.75 for winter and westers; \$1.500.75 for winter an

The New York Money Market. By the People's Telegraph.] New York, Jan. 28.—The loan market is more active, at 7 per cent., and we observe indications of pressure in certain quarters, atill there is in this city, and in the other great financial centres, an abundance of accumulative capital which is seeking temporary investment outside of atock circles; con-sequently, while in the street money is scarce, nong the merchants there is an abundant supply. on easy terms. The stock market is extremely duli Governments are strong, and railroad bonds firm; bank shares neglected, and coal stocks steady; rail-road shares are lower, but firm at the prices. There is an evident indisposition on the part of a large proportion of the public to buy at the present high rates. This reluctance, and the prevailing desire to realize, depress quotations, and, if not checked, will probably bring still lower prices.

HALF PAST THREE O'CLOCK P. M.—The firm-

ness exhibited this morning in stocks has resulted in a rise of from one to three per cent, this P. M. Harlem has sold up to 105; New York Central 137%, Reading 118, Toledo 136%, Rock Island 145, Illinois Central 127%, Michigan Central 133, Pitts The market presents a very firm appearance, and there is a large accession of outside buyers. Quick-uliver has been justifying its name by its mercurial novements, after dropping to 40, it closes this after-noon at 48 bid; Pacific Mail recovered to 228; Can ton is firm but inactive, at 38%@39; Cumberland 49%, and inactive. Gold has recovered, and stands it 157%. It has sold between the boards as high as Albany, Jan. 28.—At a joint meeting of the Bank Committee of the Senate and Assembly, it has been informally concluded to recommend the passage of s law authorizing the reception of the six-per-sent. United States stocks by the superintendent of the bank departments as a basis of banking. He is to issue thereupon to the State, bank notes, stamped

upon their face, accured by the pledge of United tates stocks. Arrival of the Roanoke. NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The steamer Roanoke has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 22d instant. The news is not important. No further military operations have taken place in St. Domingo.

The rebel steamer Little Lela left Havana on the 19th, but returned, two U.S. cruisers being reported The English steamer Sea Queen arrived on the

21st inst. from Matamoros, with cotton. The steamer Columbia, from New York, arrived n the 22d at Havana. Arrival of the City of Limerick. NEW YORK, Jan. 28 .- The steamship City of Limerick has been signalled below.

The Pacific Railroad. New York, Jan. 28 .- A despatch from Leavenyorth, Kansas, says the difficulty between General Fremont and Mr. Samuel Hallett, the financial agent of the Pacific Railroad, threatened a delay to he work on that road. Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE. -" The Vete-

ran" will be produced this evening for the fourth time. The tableaux are magnificent, the costumes rich and in character, the acting on the whole ex-cellent. During this week, the New Chestnut-street Theatre has been a place of delightful entertain WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Lucille West em takes a benefit this evening. We take pleasure in noting a very perceptible improvement in Miss Western's acting in "East Lynne." Her characterizations of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine, though by no means free from faults, are effective in their aturalness and pathos.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This evening is devoted to the benefit of Miss Price. An attractive pro-200 GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—The rehearsal to mor 5. Overture—William Tell....... B. Arie and Ballet from Robert der Teufel,

7. Third Finale from der Freischutz..... PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED .- We have "The Inndian romances, published by T. B. Peterson, who has already issued nine of his works, and promises "The Red Track" and "The Smuggler." We also have Peterson's Counterfeit Detector for February. It gives particular descriptions of thirty-six new ounterfeits issued within the last fortnight. There is only one purporting to be Pennsylvanian, viz: Bank of Pottatown, Pa., 20s counterfeit: vignette. rolling mill; engraved head of Daniel Webster on right; picture of a man drinking, with woman and

following abstract of the annual report for year was read:

Jash received at the Central Office and Branch Offices during the year.

Value of stores donated.

Value of Scriptures contributed by American Bible Society.

Value of scriptures contributed by British and Foreign Bible Society.

Value of railroad facilities contributed.

Value of telegraph facilities contributed.

Value of delegraphs acclitions contributed.

Value of delegraphs services. 9,590 00 72,420 00 Total..... ---- \$916,837 65

The Research of the Control of the C

of promoting the interests of his may Every one, he said, has a specific during it is over and above the giving of mone cles necessary to the comfort of the bod pointing of these men to Christ; as the whereby they may enjoy happiness and whereby they may enjoy happiness and this life, and also in the life that is to this life, and also in the life that is to remarks in regard to the noble and holy performed by the Christian Commission; performed by the Christian Commission tifully portrayed, and were interspersed of a Christian character, that were calculate of a Christian character, that were calculate the hearts of all present. After he had the hearts of all present. After he had the earts of all present, after he had the calculate of the people rising in their seats a will, the people rising in their seats a will, the people rising in their seats a will, the people rising in their seats. Another hymn was then sung, and the were dismissed with the benediction by

THE FINANCES OF THE CITY. nual report of the City Controller, which is hed yesterday, shows the following ready The total expenditure of the year 1863 was., From which deduct, on account of defence of the city, familes of volunteers, &c....... Leaving the amount actually expended for the ordinary costs of the Departments for the fiscal year 1863. Add the amount of warrants for the year 1889 outstanding.

howing the total cost of the Departments () Showing the total cost of the Departments of 1863 to be.

After deducting all amounts paid for be After deducting all amounts paid for left of families, and all other expenses need with the ordinary expenditures of ments, the cost for 1863 is largely in except of the three preseding years, as will be of the three preseding years, as will be following extracts from the Uontroller's those years:

The cost of the year 1860 was.

There is some falling short in the column taxes during 1563 as compared with those the tax duplicates were nearly equal, and ference in the collection of taxes for the cur. 1563 may be accounted for by the amount 167 prompt payment, payments being receive three months earlier than in 1862. ollected in 1862, current taxes. Difference

It will be observed there is apparently amount of outstanding taxes, and no commade, for years prior to 1857; a great propie taxes recorded as outstanding should not extend the following reason: no allowances, exprompt payment, have been entered to the the amount of the tax duplicates; the amount of the tax duplicates, and returned to this office. Sue ever, has not been the practice herefolore, the amount apparently outstanding, a large for years prior to 1861s exist only in figure propriety of discharging the amounts for ye to 1858 is suggested, if they are not already limitation.

The present condition of the Finances of the second to the second taxed the second taxed to the second taxed the second taxed to the second taxed to the second taxed taxed to the second taxed taxed to the second taxed ta

imitation.

The present condition of the Finances of the may be stated thus:

1.57 CR,
By cash balance in hands of City Treasu-

By amount due from loan for im 96,535 55
By another does not for conBy another due from loan for conBy amount due from loan for conBy amount due from loan for purchase of Penrose-Ferry Bridge. 30,000 00
Ey cash due from Chestnut-atreetBridge loan . 13,067 77

Making a total deficit Jan. 1, 1864. of 2.20 at A portion of the increases of the public degarises from loans of the districts transferred at paid within the last three years, in excess of its amounts reported as outstanding. There seems he so much uncertainty as to the maturity of mu of the loans, as well as to the amounts assumed in the consolidated city, that the like payments we occasionally occur. In some years the amount put is in excess of the appropriations, while interest is abort. This may, and in some instance day arise in manner as follows: Many of the distintions are made payable in the latter part of the year, say in October and November; in transferment them the new certificates are made payable on it first of January following, thus taking them out in the following one.

UNITED STATES MINT.—The annual re-Making a total deficit Jan. 1, 1864. of....2.2 3 at 1

United States Mint.—The annual to

counterfeits issued within the last fortinght. There is only one purporting to be Pennsylvanian, viz. "Bank of Pottstown, Pa., 20s counterfeit; vignette, rolling mill; engraved head of Danial Wester on right; pleture of a man deinking, with woman and child near him, on left."

Correction.—The name of the proprietor of the "Jones House," Harrisburg, Pa., was incorrectly printed in our advertising celumns a few days ago. It is now, however, corrected, and the travelling public, and patrons of one of the most popular thouses in the eapstal of the State, will observe that Charles H. Mann is its proprietor, and also that he is the man, who knows how to keep a hotel.

The attention of officers and men belonging to Pennsylvania regiments attached to the 9th Army Corps is invited to Special Orders No. 3, published in another part of to-day's paper.

JANUARY 98-moneter.

JANUARY 98-monet

STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND NORTHERN LIBERTY GAS WORKS.—During the year 1663, the quantity of gas manufactured at the Philadelphia Gas Works was 735 698,000 cubic feet, which is an increase of 76,741,000 feet over the previous year. This increase is largely owing to the activity in the manufacturing of all kinds and to the change in the public lamps from fluid to gas. The whole quantity made neder the Trust, from its commencement, is 6,905,261,000 cubic feet. The largest consumption in twenty-four hours, to this time, is 3548 600 cubic feet. The street mains laid during the year baye a length of 129,873 feet, making the entire length of main pipes 461½ miles. The whole number of public lamps under the care of the Trust is 1.97, of which 7,169 are lighted with gas and 18 with fluid whilst 173 have been changed from fluid to gas during the year. of which 7.185 are lighted with gas and 18 with haid, whilst 173 have been changed from fluid to gas during the year.

The entire number of lights supplied with gas from the city works is 557,979, being an increase of 28,979 during the year. In regard to the increase in the price of gas, the Board says that, before adopting a measure of such importance and general interest, the subject was investigated with great care. They believe the price to be in proportion to the cost of materials and labor. The price of gas coal for the year will, in all probability, rule two dollars above the rate of last year, and consuming about 30,040 tons will make \$160,000. It is also estimated that the largely augmented price demanded for simulate every article required in carrying on the business, will amount to not less than \$20,000, making a total of \$280,000, to offset which there will be received an advance in the sales of colla, tar, lime, etc., about be realized from the sales of gas.

The report of the Northern Liberties Gas Works shows that there was realized during the year from the sale of gas \$101,923,50; from sale of coke, tar, &c., \$10,316,30; making a total of \$112,039,80. The expenditures for the same period have been \$366,768,87. The price of gas has been increased thirty cents per thousand cubic feet; for the public lamps hall price is charged, as required by the charter of the company.

A HANDSOME SWORD FOR A TRUE AND GALLARY SOLDIER OF THE UNION.—There may be sten, for a few days, in the window of the store of Mr. Henry Harper, on Arch street, above Fifth, one of the prettiest swords ever manufactured in this or any other city. It cost \$800, and is much handsomer than the sword presented to General McClellan by the City Councils. It is made of silver, gold, and Damascus steel. It is made of silver, gold, and Damascus steel. It is made of silver, gold, and Damascus steel. The handle is finished with a figure in solid silver, made the proper size from a photograph of the "statue of freedom" that adons the national capitol at Washington. A solid silver cressent, or C, the mark of the division, is set in beautiful blue enamel in the hilt. On the back of the chandle is the figure of a spread eagle, the same workmaship is exceedingly fine, and will bear the closest inspection. The following inscriptions, engraved on the sides of the elaborately finished scabbard, explain themselves: "Freented by Divisionfof the 11th Army Corps, to their beloved the officers and privates of the 2nd Brigade, 31 commander, Colonel Waldmir Krzyzanowski, as token of their regard. Dec. 26th, 1853."

On the reverse is the following, significant of the battles in which the Colonel led on the column: "Cross Keys, Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Marassess Plain, Second Bull Run, Chancellorville, Ridge."

Colonel K. has, since the sword was ordered, been promoted to the position of General. A HANDSOME SWORD FOR A TRUE AND

Rigge."

Colonel K. has, since the sword was ordered, been promoted to the position of General.

He entered early in the campaign in 1861, and is an eloquent man, as well as possessing a large share of military skill. He is expected in New York in the course of a week, to recruit for the coming cambaign. paign. Business of Philadelphia Post Office,

Amount of stamps and envelopes sold.. 111,312 32 LECTURE POSTFONED.—The annual ad-LECTURE FOSTPONED.—The annual address of Professor Sam D. Gross, that was to have been delivered last evening, at the Hall of the University, before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, was postponed in consequence of a death cocurring in the family of the lecturer.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—The following death was reported at the Medical Director's office, resterday, from the Post Hospital at Chambersturg, Pa., Private Daniel E. Bumheart, Ca. M., 21st l'a. Cavalry. UNDER OUR CITY ITEMS, Mr. Gillingham calls attention to the formation of his new classes in Gymnastics. Those who wish to join should see him at once, as the classes are rapidly filling up. Drowned.—Philip Sheridan, four years cld, was drowned in Gunners' run, Nineteenth ward, yeaterday afternoon. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of accidentally drowned was rendered.