THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS, For Saturday, February 6, is just issued and for soil. Its contents are of unusual interest ILLUSTRATIONS.—Duvall's Bluff, Prairie county. Arkansas—Dépat of Supplies of the Army of the Southwest This picture is very beautiful.
ORIGINAL NOVELETTE. - 'Jessie and Mand.' by Mrs Emma Eggleson. SELECT POETRY. - A Hymn - Waiting - In Memo-BUITORIALS. -The Perignation of Senator White-

Jeff Davis and the Spring Campaign - Peace when there is no Peace—A Wheel within a Wheel—The War in East Tennessee—Maximilian—Adolph Thiers—Baptist Noel on CORRESPOS DENCE AND AISODIAM A. HIGHER OF MEMORY OF THE SENTENCE FOR MEMORY OF THE RESEARCH OF THE PRESEATE RESEARCH OF THE SOUTH OF THE SENTENCE OF THE RESEARCH OF THE SENTENCE OF THE SENTE

Religious News.

CITY INTELLIGENCE —Miss Anna E Dickinson's Lecture—A Voice from Castle Thunder—Robert Burns' Sirthday—Finances of the City, etc., etc., etc. CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY. ONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.
The national, local, political, literary gist of the week will be found in each number of the War Press.

Specimens of the "War Press" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$2 per year. A reduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put up to the present of the resulting wars be obtained at the wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price five cents.

Democracy and General Gautt. General GANTT was a Democrat before he was a Secessionist. But when he rebelled against rebellion and nobly returned to allegiance to the Government, it was with some surprise that he found he could net also return to his old party. ULYSSES, when he returned from his long wanderings, was recognized by his dog Argus, but General GANTT found no recognition in the Democracy. He left DougLas its leader of the West; he came back and found VAL-LANDIGHAM, an exile, directing it from Canada. A leader exiled from his native soil; a party, weak but bitter, exiled from the confidence of the people.

No wonder that the change seemed very strange to General GANTT. It was as if the prodigal son had returned to his father's house, and found his worst enemy waiting for him on the threshold. He was astonished to find his Democratic friends in sympathy with the rebellion, striving to save slavery, opposing the war, and unable to take the hand of fellowship he extended. He has said so very plainly. What is the result? That this carnest man, hating rebellion only the more because he was deceived by it, resolved to do all in his power (and that is much) to repair his error, loving the Union the better because he had left it, is denounced by the Democratic papers with more fervor than the traitors he has left ! What a pitiful picture! What a shameful contrast of the Democracy of to day and that

which of old governed the Republic! It must not be forgotten that General GANTT unconditionally sustains the Union. He is upheld by his own State in declaring that slavery is the life of the rebellion, and must be expelled from American soil. He made no stipulations before returning to the Union, and came upon loyal ground excepted, by his rank as a brigadier general in the rebel army, from the amnesty offered by the President But he returned nevertheless All he asked was permission to work to undo the great wrong he had helped to do. He had not travelled one hundred miles in the loval States before he found the Government as merciful as it is just. He had not lived two weeks in the North before he found that, instead of gaining assistance from his own party, it opposed his purpose and denied his principles. Mark the fact. Why is it that every man who forsakes the rebellion, and unconditionally swears allegiance to the Union, is rejected by the dison the floor of Congress; the sixteen Democrats in the Pennsylvania Senate have confessed it unblushingly for weeks; HARRY WHITE wrote it from his cell in the Libby prison; twenty States proclaimed it in twenty

elections last fall.

The great contest in which this nation is ergaged, against a Rebellion which was organized for the express maintenance of Slavery, naturally excites the greatest interest in Europe. The people of this country, driven by misgovernment to assert their Independence, became a nation, by a solemn League and Covenant which bears date July the Fourth, 1776. The Old World looked on at what ensued, and saw the Colonists, led by self-taught military leaders. defeat the trained armies of England and her best commanders. In the second war with England we were again successful. Lastly, a war with Mexico having been forced upon us, we were compelled to go into that foreign contest, and success again placed her laurels upon our flag, and Europe wondered at the moderation which made us leave the vanquished in possession or all their territory— California, which had severed her connection with Mexico, twelve years before it became part of the United States, becoming pressed nationalities of Europe have faith, therefore, in the invincibility of our arms.

They have heard, across the water, how substitutes are accepted in our armies, to take the place of drafted citizens, who may desire, whether from circumstances or any personal cause, to serve vicariously in the legions of the republic. We have an evidence of this in a communication which reached us vesterday from the great commercial city of Hamburg, on this very subject. It came, postage paid, addressed "Der Expedition der Philadelphia Press, Philadelphia, Nord Amerika," and contained two business circulars from the wellknown Insurance and General Agency house of Johannes Hollander & Co., of Hamadvertisement intended for publication in THE PRESS, with a long explanatory letter on its subject. Inasmuch as we do not happen, exactly at this moment, to have a collector in Hamburg, who can receive the son, however, why we should not state its substance.

great number of young and strong men from Germany wish to enlist in the American moderate price, and any persons wanting such men to write to J. Hollander & Co., in Hamburg, or to apply for information at the office of The Parss, Philadelphia." The information which has reached us was conveyed in a fourth missive, being a semi-private letter, dated "January 9, 1864." From this we learn that almost any number of able-bodied young Germans, anxious to make this country their future home, are willing to become substitutes. The tariff, however is rather high, as the travelling expenses of each man must be sent over in advance, and a sum of five hundred dollars (in specie) also forwarded. At the present rate of gold, this would amount to \$790, and the travel from Hamburg to this country would be about \$120 more. Hence, the cost of each substitute from Germany would exceed \$900, which is more than double the highest sum reported to have yet been paid here. Besides, two other difficulties would have to be adjusted. First, what security is there that, if the money were sent over, at he did not pass the surgeon's examination, that he would refund the to stay the accumulating tempest of dis-

The circumstance, however, that young more affected the rulers of the present oppo-Germans, nearly all of whom have received sition to the Government than if that illusmilitary training, should desire to act as trious patriot had been a travelling mounte. substitutes in our army, is too suggestive to bank. Though every succeeding step along be passed by. We state the facts as fully this path of incipient treason was taken

Mr. WIGFALL, in the rebel Senate, speak- not parallel, not a word of repentance ing of rebel finances, said "If repudiation is or regret was heard by the leaders of to be the result, he was prepared to lay down the so-called Democracy. The disaffection his arms and surrender at once, for the loss of Breckinridge budded in Secession, and of liberty would be more tolerable than the | ripened in armed and murderous rebellion. loss of honor." Mr. WIGFALL must have The Southern leaders of the Democracy read Mr. MEMMINGER's report, and should fled from the Union loaded with stolen prothe ready now to make good his words. perty, and staggering under the dead

The Catholic Church and the War. The lental letter of Archbishop PURGRELL of Cincinnati, to the clergy and laity of his biocese, gives expression to some very interesting facts regarding the real disposition in America. The Archbishop's words are excellent in their religious feeling, which loses nothing by his earnest and high-minded patriotism. The italics of the letter are those of the Archbishop:

cd patriotism. The italics of the letter are those of the Archbishop:

Beloved Brithers and Children in God:

* * It tens of thousands of our Catholis bethen have fallen in the front ranks of the National armies, attesting, even at this high price, ther devotion to the Government and their sense of the value of the Union, surely we can unite with the Vier devotion to the Government and their sense of the value of the Union, surely we can unite with the Vier of Christ, undeterred by what friend or free may ray of his paternal interposition or counsel, the testeding the Almighty God to fine, in the coling hosts and their rulers. North and South, with the desire of peace. * It is worthy the noble heart of Pius the Ninth to wish and pray that this great country, but yesterday united, and, therefore, prosperous and powerful, may put back the swood into the scabbard, and enjoy in honorable and uninterrupted peace the blesings which God has poured upon it more abundantly than on any other nation under heaven. The Holy Father, in an audience of three quarters of an hour, granted on the first day of December, to a young American pricet of this diocese, who had left a seminary in France with some of his beloved fellow students, to join the Papal Zouaves, and who told the Pope that as he had risked his life to maintain the territrial integrity of the States of the Church, so would be willingly die to effend the integrity of the Union, and assured him of his sincers love of the people and the Government of the North. At the same time, the Sovereign Pontiff confided to his care an autograph letter for us, doubtless, as in the instances of the letters to the Archbishop of New Orleans and the late lamented Archbishop of New Orleans and the abolition of slawy-gapairs neither of which does the Supreme Pontiff of Christendom utter a single

Southern Advice. In his speech in New York Gen. GANTT

"Some people here say they want to send com-nissioners to bring about peace. And yet loyal Ar-leases has organized a provisional government, and is ready to come back to the Union; and mark my word to night, I will bet that these peace men will be the very fellows that won't want her to come, be cause she has left slavery behind her."

This readistical is worth observing not This prediction is worth observing, not more, however, than the way in which Gen. GANTT disposes of the complaint of subjuga-

"Let me tell you that there are one or two classes the South that must be subjugated; either the new ho has drawn his sword against the Government of his fathers, the man who has attempted to a.c.t of his fathers, the man who has attempted to subjugate his Government, he must be subjugated said brought back to the Government, or the other man in the South who, in darkness, and storm, and rial, has atood true to the fisq of his country, with his faith never wavering. The man who has worked or his country must be subjugated, or the rebeloust be subjugated. Now, which are you going to chip? He has loss all. He has been condicated; se has been hunted like a wild beast. Will you subjugate that man, or send down your columns to upold him and save your country?"

The power and truth of the Union cause The power and truth of the Union cause have won such words as these from those who were once its enemies, yet it will be difficult

to convince Northern Secessionists that Southern Unionists are right. A PARAGRAPH recently appeared in the New York correspondence of THE PRESS which has been interpreted as an assertion that the law suit, in which the business affairs of the Express have been made public, had exposed the bankruptcy of that journal. Our correspondent has declared in a card that nothing could be farther from his intention than to convey the idea that the Express newspaper was either bankrupt or verging upon bankruptcy. We consider, however. that in simple justice and courtesy to our contemporary, we are bound to give further publicity to his emphatic disclaimer, and to state our sincere regret that the paragraph appeared, and our belief that the supposed charge is entirely unfounded. To the politics of the Express we are as positively opposed as night is to day, but we doubt not

criticise or interfere with its business. "THE most devoted Administration cham pions are the men who have fought galnonored Democracy of to-day? Why is it? lantly in the field." This THE PRESS has Mr. FERNANDO Wood has told the reason repeatedly proven, and has not the fact great significance? The man who fights for the Union is certainly a better judge of its government than the man who stays at home and complains that everything is wrong. Again, it is significant that many of these soldiers were leading Democrats-General DUMONT, of Indiana, for example, whose name was incorrectly printed FRE-MONT in the letter of "Occasional" of the 2d. What then is a party worth, abandoned by such men, and ruled now by those who were four years ago either its enemies or unknown among its leaders? The army, rank and file, has deserted the new Democracy, and we could have no better evidence

of the hostility of the party to the war. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

The letter of resignation of Mr. State Se-

nator White cannot be the most agreeable

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1864.

reading to the men who have stubbornly and doggedly stood in the way of the orga nization of your Legislature. That gallant soldier and gentleman fully realizes, in his nauseous prison, that his confinement is the result of an understanding between the traitors who hold him and the partisans who sympathize with those traitors in his own State. There was nothing ours, not by conquest, but by purchase. All in the way of his exchange but the our wars have been successful, and the op- fact that his vote was necessary to the organization of the State Senate by the Union majority. As I read over the long especially bearing in mind that we have catalogue of assaults upon private rights never gone into the conflict without a just and public liberties, by the so-called Democratic leaders, for seven years past, the patience of their followers is more than surprising. It is historically true, indeed, that those assaults have contributed to the defeat of this party, and have brought utter shame upon the pretensions of its leaders. But there are many good men who continue to confide in these chiefs. A glance at the events of the last seven years will show how little claim these partisans had upon the confidence of the people. The imme. diate cause of this war was the manner in which they sustained the tyrannies of the slave-owners of Buchanan's Administration. There were other provocations in the now distant past; but the road that led burg and Bremen. Enclosed was also an to Secession, rebellion, and civil strife, was opened in 1857, under the auspices of the sometime favorite son of Pennsylvania. The Democratic party went down under the load-down in disgrace and ignominy; but the leaders gathered no experience or warnamount of advertising, we do not publish ing from the lesson. Their own tenacity the notice, as requested. There is no rea- held large masses to the organization. They scarcely dared to defend what they sanctioned, but they managed to deceive their Our translator informs us, then, that "a followers by the empty allegation that if they were vile, their adversaries were worse. In the crusade upon popular rights in Kansas, a army as substitutes (Stellvertreter), for a crusade in which all the weapons of the tyrant were recklessly used, the present Democratic chiefs were foremost, and they succeeded in deceiving thousands into the belief that they were right in these stupendous crimes. Pursuing the same career, with undaunted and unblushing front, they broke up the old Democratic organization in the two Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore, in 1860, under circumstances of unparalleled perfidy, cruelty, and despotism And yet, in the face of such a record, the authors of all this injustice and fraud contrived to secure a large Democratic vote, at the election in that year, to endorse their villainy. It was in vain that the Republicans and Douglas Democrats proved that the object of Breckinridge and his backers was to dissolve the Union; the so-called Democratic leaders laughed the warning to scorn, and drove their devotees to the ballot-box in the midst of shouts for Breckinridge and howls against Douglas. The glorious canvass of Douglas in the slave States, when he knew and proclaimed that the man would keep faith, and come to this he could not be elected in the face of such country to fight, and, even if he did come, a persecution as he had to endure, and when ie also proclaimed that his only object was

union—this never-to-be-torgotten canvass no

without hesitation, and was followed by a

train of calamities such as history can-

weight of the most impious perjury. The Democratic soldiers in the Union army demanded of their former associates the benefit of heartfelt sympathies and support. And the cause of the country, like of the Pope towards the question of peace a martyr pierced with many wounds, appealed to the humanity and the patriotism of all the people. What was the response of these party leaders? They refused to be convinced by the open treachery of Breckinridge and by the darker ingratitude of his associates. They refused to allow the Democratic soldiers to vote at the elections; and still further to insult them, nominated candidates for office whose complicity with Breckinridge was fitly followed by their extreme hostility to every movement to give the right of suffrage to the Union troops. And now, this sad record is crowned by the revolutionary proceedings in your State Senate. Not a Democratic" Senator had the manliness to rise in his seat and rebuke this unprecedented injustice and wrong. The question recurs, how long will the people submit to such teachers and to such violations of principle and of duty! There are thousands of honest men who still call themselves Democrats. I direct their attention to the retrospect I have drawn. 'Let them study it fairly and conscientiously, and I have no fears as to the result. OCCASIONAL. The New Campaign.

A new Southern informant reports General Lee's plan of campaign as follows: To give Johnston seventy-five thousand troops, and Longstreet the same number; the former to keep Grant employed i front, while the latter would retake Knoxville and East Tennessee. Longstreet's success would turn Grant's left flank, and, if the latter did not then fall back from Chattanooga to Nashville, he could ad-vance toward Middle Tennessee, and, menacing his rear and line of supply and communication, force him to retreat under the most unlavorable circumstances. Grant once on the move, Johnston would the two could drive him to the Ohio river. "Then Kentucky is ours," said Gen. Lee. "Give Johnston and Longstreet this many troops; let them start Grant out of Chattanooga, and then unite their forces before he could fall on either separately, and I am certain we will regain Tennessee forever, and carry the war into Kentucky, where, I believe, it On the other hand, Jest Davis is said to favor

concentrating 100,000 troops in southwestern Virginia, to acceed the right bank of the Ohio, and ginia, to accend the right cank of the Onio, and occupy a line stretching from the Panhandle to Lake Erie, separating the East from the West! This is said to be Morgan's idea of lighting Canada-wards, and winning recognition by a great victory in the North - the only one that can win reco The Richmond Examiner, however, is less frantic Hereafter our strength will consist in our very poverty. Our sountry is toe sparsely inhabited, too scarcely supplied with food and forage, to be successfully invaded for an indefinite period. The war will isst as long as the North can maintain a muster-roll strength of three quarters of a million, and support an army of four hundred thousand men at a distance of several hundred miles from its basis of subsistence. It has become with us now a simple que tion of endurance."

Esat Tennerace is called the granary of the rebellion. The rebel policy should be to risk nothing. With the South, the duration of the war is simply a question of a continued supply of food for people and army; with the North, a question of enlist ments and finance. For these reasons, not the plans of Scipio, but the tactics of Fabius must be employed The rebel ideas of driving Grant back to the Ohio and making Kentucky the great battle ground, at the same time moving a raid through the mountains of Western Virginia, under the concealment which such a region affords, have received some respect from our own military critics. It does not appear that the rebel leaders have given up their crusading notions. Enterprises of a daring character seem

be as necessary to the rebel depression as stimulant and cordials. Is the South in condition or spirit to endure the Fabian policy, which, even in prospec Our own armies in the Southwest are no doub being reinforced as rapidly as possible. The advance of Longstreet has established at least one fac in favor of the Union forces—our cavalry is superior to that of the enemy. that it will acquit us of any intention to aething is wrong in the command at Knox

wile, if we hear aright. "We are willing to march and fight," says a soldier, "but God did not make us able to live without food." There has been bundant time to collect supplies. "Let it be plainly understood—the Department of the Onions in a wretched condition; we must have more energy and efficiency at headquarters before we can secomplish the full measure of our duty." THE VIEWS OF MR. J. M. BOTTS.—An article representing the views of Hon. John Minor Botts, as to the Virginia Senatorship and General McClellan, is said to have received denial from the Hon. G. S. Smith. State Treasurer of Eastern Virginia. Th

of Mr. Smith's name, and for that received all th credit which has been given to it. As the case stands, the story admits of doubt. WASHINGTON.

ation in dispute was given under authority

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3 Union Caucus. In accordance with a call for a caucus of the Union numbers of the House of Representatives, a meeting took place to-night, Representative Morrill occupied the chair. About sixty members were

present. The object was to consult together an harmonize their views on the measures now pend ing, including the enrolment bill. A disposition was manifested to transact the public business with Il practicable expedition. Senators Not to Act as Agents.

The amendments reported by Senator TRUMBULL, to-day, to the law forbidding members of Congress from seting as agents for the prosecution of claims and the project which prefrom acting as agents for the prosecution of claims, c.c., proposes to repeal the provision which precludes them from acting as counsel or agent in any court or before any commission. Heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus, clerks, and others, are prohibited from accepting pay for services in connection with claims, contracts, accusations, or arrests before any department, or military or naval commission. The fine, on conviction, is limited to \$10,000 and two years' imprisonment, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

Congressional. The new tax bill will soon be considered in the Senate. There are a number of Senators who will vote to adhere to the House bill, which imposes a tax upon all whisky on hand. The Senate amendment, however, is likely to pass.

Mr. MOOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, is upon the select committee on the subject of a national argenal west of the Alleghany mountains. He will doubtless attend to the interests of Pittsburg. The committee

will soon meet. Confirmations by the Senate. The Senate, to-day, in executive session, con-irmed W. H. H. WATERS as receiver of public moneys at Nebraska City.

ALEXANDER MACREADY, receiver of public mo

16ys at Dakotah City. JOHN W. BOYLE, receiver of public moneys at Vermillion, Dakotah Territory. Ralph S. Dorr, receiver of public moneys at San F. G. Adams, receiver of public moneys at Hum-

W. A. MERIWETHER, United States marshal for Kentucky. Christian Commission Meeting at Wash-ington.

An immense meeting was held in the Capitol last night, it being the second anniversary of the United States Christian Commission. Vice President Ham-LIN presided. His opening address was eloquent and effective. Addresses were delivered by George H. STUART, chairman of the Commission; Rev. Robert J. Parvin, Rev. George J. Mingins, of Philadelphia. Synchronical Commission. elphia; Speaker Colfax, of the House of Renre eentatives; Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, and Gen. MARTINDALE.

President Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln were present. On their entering the House, the people were almost wild with enthusiasm.

Colonel PowerL, just from the Libby Prison, told

a thrilling tale. Captain McCabe, also from Libby, sarg "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and repeated it. The Partident said the meeting was a grand success, the Commission having the highest endorsement of the Government. The interest con-tinued unabated until the close of the meeting, at half past eleven o'clock.

Mail Transportation. The Postmaster General has replied to a resolution of the Senate, asking the reason of the frequent failure of the mails between New York and Washington. He attributes them to the insufficiency of equipment in cars and engines to meet the increased demands of travel and transportation. There being but a single track, the number of trains has been reduced, to prevent collisions, and the speed lessened by the increase of burdens. Since the adoption of the schedule of November 23d, by which the time was to be reduced to ten hours be-tween Washington and New York, the irregularity has been greater than before, partly owing to the large increase of passengers, and the consequent delays in receiving and discharging passengers at local points. The line is made up of five several roads, and the companies seem to regard the transportation of the mails as of secondary importance subordinate even to ordinary freight, and changes o he mail trains are made without the knowledge the Department, and discrimination against the mails in case of danger of losing connections. It is stated that a double track is in progress on all the roads. The road through Philadelphia is actively pushed, and the bridge over the Susquehanna is under construction, and the united efforts of the roads will secure the remedy much sooner than it could be obtained by a new line. A practical placing of the lines under one management, by concert and hat mony of action, is suggested as a complete remedy It is hinted that the difficulty in supplying the de mand for labor and material, in the case of the organization of a new company, and the consequen relaxing of effort by the present line, would aggra vate the trouble. No, legislation is recommended unless it be such as would give the Departmen ower to control the action of the companies in car ying the mails, and in the changes without refe

nce to mail connections.

The Blockade of Wilmington, N. C. A private letter from the Wilmington, N. C. A private letter from the Wilmington (North Carolina) Blookading Squadron, on the Eastern Eatrance, dated January 23, says:

"There has been no event of importance for some time. The remels, however, continue to strengthen their position. They can be seen working at some of the forts, looking, from a distance, like a swarm of bees; and, judging from the way their batteries and earthworks have spring up suddenly along the coast, they must work like bees, too, when they go at it."

The Pirate Alabama. It is said, on semi-official authority here, that two vessels of the United States navy, which have just proved to be very fast, are under orders, from the Navy Department, to proceed to the Eastern Hemisi here for the purpose of chasing the pirate Alabama. One of these, it is said, will leave here this week, and the other soon after. Since the arriva of the Vanderbilt, information has been received or further movements of SEMMES, and it is confident expected that the next chase will not be so devoi of profit as the last.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. PURSUIT OF RAIDERS BY GEN. AVERILL.

The Enemy Overtaken and Routed, Union Prisoners Recaptured.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD CLEAR.

Capture of the Steamer Levi on the

Kanawha. GEN. SCAMMON A PRISONER.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3 .- The American has received he following special despatch: CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 3-Noon.-The guard o one company of infantry, nosted at Patterson creek Bridge, eight miles east of Cumberland, was attacked at 1.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by five hundred rebel cavalry, under Colonel Rosser, and after a spirited resistance, in which two of our men were killed and ten wounded, the greater part of the were kined and ten wounded, the greater part of the company were captured.

This accomplished, the rebels set fire to the bridge, and, leaving it to destruction, started off with their priseners in the direction of Romney. The employees of the railroad succeeded in staying the fire, and saved the bridge, with only sligh demage to it.

General Averill, with his command, who had been sent out from Martinsburg by General Kelly this morning overtook the rebels near Springfield and a severe engagement ensued.

and a severe engagement ensued.

The rebels were driven through Springfield, and thence to the south of Burlington. Many of the rebels were killed and wounded, and our captures were large, including the recovery of our own men taken yesterday at Paterson's Creek, and many horses.

The enemy are making rapid tracks for the back rountry, pursued by our cavalry. The intended raid on New Creek has been thwarted by General Averill's quick movements, and the other ample arrangements made by General Kelly, and their an ticipated success turned to a complete rout and dis comfiture.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now entirely

ine will be at once resumed. The weather is clear and cold. WHEELING, Va., Feb. 3.—General Kelly tele graphs this afternoon, to Governor Boreman, that the rebels have been driven back from the line of the railroad at all points, and are now in full retreat, vigorously pursued by our troops.

The damage to the North Branch and Patterson creek bridges is but trifling, and the Baltimore and Obio Baliroad will be in working order in two days.

Governor Boreman has also received a despatch from Gallipolis, stating that the steamer Levi, which left that place for Charleston, West Virginia, last night, was captured and burned at Red House. on the Kanahwa river. Brigadier General Scammer and one of his staff were taken prisoners. The rest of the passengers and the crew were released. The rebels also burned the telegraph office at

cd House. The telegraph line is now working over the Balti more and Ohio Railroad. THE REBELS RETREATING-PURSUIT OF OUR TROUPS.
HEADQUARTERS WESTERN VIZGINIA, Feb. 3.-[Special to New York Herald.]—After we drove the enemy from the bridges yesterday, the rebels com

menced a rapid retreat, our cavalry closely follow ing them up, and skirmishing ensued.

Last night, a portion of Gen. Sullivan's forces, in attempting to cut the enemy off, encountered a large force of rebels in Mechanicaburg Gap, near Romrey, and in the neighborhood of this gap a fight took place. We eventually succeeded in compelling the enemy to take another road to the right, and they skedaddled with considerable precipitancy. In this engagement we took a number of pri soners. In retreating the enemy hastened to make a junction with the main rebel forces near Moore field. It is believed that General Sullivan's and and are now pursuing the rebels vigorously. If the enemy escapes our forces he certainly will not be able to take any large portion of plunder.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2,-The steamer S. R. Spaulding, Capt. Howes, arrived to day with 21 rebel prisoners from Newbern. They were recently captured in North Carolina by the 9th Vermont Re EXPEDITION INTO NORTH CAROLINA.

Major General Butler has just received the official report from the following expedition sent out in his department:
On the 26th ult. General Palmer sent an expedi-

tion to capture a force of rebel cavalry in Jones and Onslow counties, North Carolina. They succeeded in routing the enemy, and captured 23 men, with their horses and equipments. They also destroyed 150,000 to 200,000 pounds of pork, 70 bushels of salt, 10,000 large number of mules and horses. On the 27th uit. Capt. Cady, of the 24th New York Battery, proceeded with his command to Tyrell co., N. C., where they captured five men there employed in a series of robberies. They also took two rebel officers and 1,000 sheep. There is a large rebel force at Kinston, probably

Movement of Prisoners to Point Lookout. [By People's Telegraph Line.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Four hundred rebel prisoners, who have been some time past confined in the Old Capitol and Carroll prisons, were sent to Point Lookout to-day under guard of the 153d New York Regiment. Forty-nine prisoners, the majority of them prisoners of war, were sent in from the Arm of the Potomac yesterday, and committed to the Old Capitol Prison by Captain Todd. This morning Captain Todd committed to Forrest Hall Prison ourteen descriters and stragglers, forwarded here by the provest marshal of Harper's Ferry. Yesterday Hall Prison to Camp Distribution, to be returned to

anticipating an attack.

The Fire at Columbia, S. C .- Loss of Three Millions worth of Cotton. [By People's Telegraph.]
BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—The Clipper of this afternoon has the following summary of the losses by the fire on Tuesday, at Columbia, South Carolina: "The total losses of the day are estimated by one of the gentlemen most interested to be as follows: 2,700 bales Uplands, and 800 bales Sea Island cotton. About 800 bales belonged to the Government, and were stored in the sheds of Messrs. Blakely & Co., 500 bales of Sea Island were stored in the sheds of Mesers. Gibbes & Co., and three residences and outhouses, belonging to Captain Casson, J. D. Feaster, and another party whose name is unknown, were destroyed. Total value of cotton (estimating Uplands at three hundred dollars per bale, and Sea Islands at one thousand dollars per bale) was three million dollars. The value of the other property destroyed, including furniture, salt, and various articles stored for safe keeping, will proba-

bly be covered by one hundred thousand dollars. It is understood that there was only \$650,000 insurance. TRENTON, Feb. 3.—The Chancellor delivered his opinion to-day in the case of the Camden and Amboy Railroad against the Delaware Railroad and only exclusive franchise held by the joint compa-nies was that of through transportation of freight and passengers between New York and Philadelphia, and referred not to local business. He ordered a reference to be made to the master to an account of the passengers and merchandise carried over the defendants' roads between New York and Phis ladelphia, and make a distinct account of soldiers and munitions carried over said roads, and that any final order concerning the last accounts should be reserved until the coming in of the master's report. An injunction was granted to restrain the use of the defendants' roads in competing in through business with that of the plaintiffs. The case will be carried to the Court of Errors. The Hunterdon and Somerset Farmers' Railroad bill was reported to day.

Funeral of Governor Gamble. ST. Louis, Feb. 3.—Governor Gamble was buried to-day, and the civic and military display on the oc-casion was probably the most solemn and imposing ever witnessed in St. Louis. All the courts adjourned, and the members of the bar attended in a journed, and the members of the Merchants' Exchange, body. The members of the Merchants' Exchange, Common Council, city officers, members of the Legislature, a number of the benevolent associations, the scholars of the various schools and universities, and joined the funeral cortege. Many of the public offices and busiress houses were closed, the flags were at half-mast, and there seemed to be prevalent almost universal sorrow. The funeral ceremonies took place in the Second Presbyterian Church. discourse. The remains were deposited in the Bellefontaine Cemetery.

an Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3 .- Satled-ship Zouave, for Liverpool, carrying 38,000 sacks of wheat.

There has been but a light trade during the week. A resolution has passed the Legislature, with pposition, urging the California Congressional elegation to endeavor to procure the consent of the President for the continuance of the shipment of lasting-powder to the mines of Northweste Mexico, the same as has been the case heretofore.
It is stated that the extension of mining operations in Sonora and Senola must be stopped, unless liasting powder can be procured. The French con-rul here has solicited the Collector of the Port to make an exception as to blasting powder, being convinced that no injuries will come to the French army in Mexico from sending such powder to the American and French miners in the northern pro inces of that country.

In addition to the regular shipments of treasure by the steamer to day, the Sub-Treasurer has sent East two million collars in gold on Government ccount. The steamer America \$20,000, making a total in both steamers of \$3,400,000. Sailed-Steamer America, for Panama, carrying n large number of passengers. Also, the stamer St. Louis, for Panama, crowded with passengers. She takes \$945,000 in treasure for England, and \$407,000 in treasure for New York. She also ear-ites a considerable cargo of merchandise, including

(5.000 lbs of green tea.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. REBEL OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

DEFEAT OF RODDY'S FORCES ON THE TENNESSEE.

Trains and Stock Captured CAIRO, Feb. 3. - Advices from Natchez to the 23d uit, state that six hundred rebel cavalry are six miles from that place threatening an attack. The 2d Illinois and 12th Wisconsin Regiments have re-

A deserter reported two brigades of Louisians and Texas troops marching from West Louisiana to the Mississippi river, opposite Rodney, with a view of temporarily blockading the river, and to get arms and ammunition from the East to the trans-Mississippi department. It is said also that the enemy has succeeded in crossing several thousand stand of arms and large amounts of ammunition. The steamer Lilly Martin, captured by guerillas near Napoleon last Thursday, was taken up the Arkansas river. A gunboat will probably be sent

Governor Johnson has authorized the formation MEASURES FOR SUPPRESSING RAIDS. General orders have been issued ordering measures for putting down raids. The losses by guerilla operations are to be repaired, and the Union reugees will be supported by assessments on Se cessionists. Washington. Feb. 3.—The following despatch

has been received at the headquarters of the Army NASHVILLE, Feb. 2.—General Dodge reports tha on the 28th ult. our ferces, under Colonel Phillips, drove Roddy to the north side of the Tennesset river, and captured all his trains, consisting of over 20 mule teams, 200 hundred head of cattle, 600 head of sheep, and 100 horses and mules. We destroyed a factory and mill that had largely supplied him. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Brig. General and Chief of Staff.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA. ACTIVE OPERATIONS RESUMED.

REBEL ATTACK AT BACHELOR'S CREEK.

TTEMPTED RAID ON THE RAILROAD FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 3.—The following des atch has been received: NEWBERN, N. C , Feb. 1-8 P. M .- To Major Gen. ral Butter: Early this morning our outposts at Ba-chelor's Creek were attached by the enemy, repre-sented to be 15,000 strong, consisting of Hoke's bri-gade and Picket's entire division. It being impracticable to make an adequate defence, our force fell

back in good order, destroying the camps, abandon-ing but few stores, with a loss of from fifty to one hundred men, and one section of light artillery. Our forces are now so arranged that we are confi dent of a successful resistance Almost simultaneously with this attack the enemy advanced on the south side of the Trent, with what Our communications continue with Morehead

City, but the enemy are near the railroad with the evident intention of cutting it. The commander at eaufort is aware of the situation, and will use every effort to prevent the interruption of the road. J. W. PALMER, Brigadier General. LATER. The section of artillery supposed to be captured s at Buck creek, and may be preserved.

EUROPE.

THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA ARRIVED. ADVANCE OF AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN TROOPS ON HOLSTEIN.

Disloyalty of the Brother of the King of Depmark.

Rumors of Danish Compromise. NEW YORK, Feb. 3 .- The steamship America from Bremen, via Southampton, with dates to the 20th ult., has arrived. The steamers Olympus and North American ar-rived out on the 19th, and the St. George on the rived out on the 19th, and the St. George on the 20th.

The bark Edisto, of Boston, was burned at sea. Her crew were saved. She was from New York for Cette, with a general cargo.

Three hundred thousand pounds sterling in specie have been sent by the Bank of England to France.

The demand for discount in London is heavy. Consols 901/2691/2 for money.

The rebel loan is at 42/244. French Rentes at Havie 66f. 60c.

A project for the better regulation of Roumania will be submitted to the Fowers who signed the Trasty of Paris.

The French admiral (Hamelin) is dead.

Ten million france were withdrawn from the Bank of France on the 16th.

Ten minion transa were withdrawn from the Bank of France on the 16th. Forty-eight citizens of Warsaw request the Goitizens.
The Divillo has been seized for publishing Gari-The Bath has been served for publishing Gram-baldi's address announcing the formation of a com-mittee to promote Italian union.

The Berlin journals assert that Denmark is ready to participate in the Congress proposed by England if France will also participate.

Prince Charles left Berlin on the 20th ult. with his staff. his staff.

Thirty-two thousand Prussian troops, despatched to Holstein via Hanover, would cross the Elbe without halting. The Austrian troops for Schleswig were forwarded on the 20th by fifty special trains, each carrying 1,000 men.

It is asserted that the Austrian lower House refuses the ten million credit demanded by the Government for the expenses of the occupation of Schleswig.

La France asserts that Prussia and Austrials Sect. La France asserts that Prussia and Austria's first

Holstein.

The Danes are breaking up the ice on the Schlel. The Wiener Zielung says if the small States had for seen that the Great Powers intended to uphold the London Treaty under all circumstances, they would have voted for the occupation at the outset. LATER. The America did not leave Southampton till the 21st, and brings London papers of that date. The steamer City of Manchester arrived out on the 20th. Kill., Jan. 20.—It is reported that the Saxons and Hanoverians are to be withdrawn from their positions in Holstein, and concentrated in Altona, in order to allow a free passage for the Austrian and Philissian forces.

roller to allow a free passage for the Austrian and Prussian forces.

BEELIN, Jan. 20.—The Prussian and Austrian troops march without delay into Schleswig.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—Evening.—The Bank rate of dissount has advanced to 8 per cent., owing to the heavy drain of bullion.

HAMBURG, Jan. 19.—Prince Carl, brother of the King of Denmark, has arrived from Schleswig. He left the country after refusing to take the oath of allegiance to his brother.

HAMBURG, Jan. 20.—One brigade of Danish infantry was transferred to day from Schleswig to Flensburg. All the battalions of Schleswigers and Holsteiners are to be distributed among the Danish regiments. The first Prussian troops are expected here to-day.

The Dagbladt says that "Denmark cannot comply with the ultimatum of Austris and Prussia. Whatever may happen depends upon eventualities in Europe and Germany. In case of a war the German armies will require four weeks to collect the necessary strength, and by that time the Danish army will be larger than ever, and, with its fortified works, will be able to hold in check an enemy twice works, will be able to hold in check an enemy twice as strong."

The Princess of Wales is so far convalescent that also well.

Baron James Rothschild had dislocated his knee Ti is stated that the English squadron will be ordered to Heligoland.

The Austrian force for Schleswig will hardly number 20,000, its strength having been much exagerated. Marshal Von Gublenz will command it.

The Austrians quartered here leave for Schles-

The Austrians quartered here leave for Schleswig.

STUTTGARD, Jan. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day resolved to place the army of Wurtemburg on a war footing, and place a certain number of troops at the immediate disposal of the Confederation.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Rentes 66f 40c,
LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times of to-day has a report that Denmark has offered to suspend the obnoxious Constitution, and adds that if such an offer has really been made, it will for a time avert the imminent danger of war. minent danger of war.
The steamer Ediaburgh left Liverpool on the 20th for New York.
Consols closed on Wednesday at 90%@90% for money; Illinois Oentral shares 26@24 discount; Erie Railroad, 64@66; U. S. 6s, 1881, 63@66; U. S. 5s, 1874, 69@61. The Liverpool cotton market is depressed, and

The Liverpool cotton market is depressed, and the newspaper report says one quarter to one-haif penny lower. Wheat is 2 to 3d lower. Flour dull. Corn brisk at 36 to 3l.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool cotton Market, Jan. 19.—The brokers circular reports the sales of two days at 5,500 bales, the market opening dull at a decline of 3d, except for 1 merican, which continued steady. Eales to specularies and for x port. 1,600 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester markets are irregular, and prices have a dry ward tendency.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester markets are irregular, and prices have a dry ward tendency.

Liver of the steady. The distribution of the control of the steady of the steady. The charter of the warlie aspect of affairs. Committed is firmer at 30s 6d.

Liverpool. Provisions Market — Provisions are steady. The circulars report Boef steady: Pork firm: Bacon steady; Laid firm at 42s 6d to 43s; Tailow dull. dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—Ashes quiet, but steady. Sugar inactive. Coffee steady. Bice steady linesed Oil quiet and steady. Rosin quiet and steady rints Turpentine, to sales. Petroleum firm; \$1.10% LONDON, Jan 20—Evening.—London closed this evening at 80,26002; Illinois Central, 250,24 discount; Eris Hailrad 614,26034.
Livempool., Jan. 20—Evening.—Sales of cotton to day 9 000 bales, including 300 bales to speen ators and importers. The market closed very dull, at a slight decide for all qualities. Corn steady. Provisions quiet nd steady.

Sugar very duli. Produce inactive. Pretroleum firm The Quota of Indiana - Excitement at

Paris, Illinois.
Cincinnati, Feb. 3.—Governor Morton, of Incians, is about to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the State to respond to the President's last call for troops, and fill up the quots of the State. The number of men required will be given as soon as the official data is obtained. Governor Morton is onfident of the ability of the State to meet the emand. Considerable excitement prevails in Paris, Illirois, in consequence of an anticipated attack on the returned soldlers by the Buiternuts in that vicinity. The citizens of Paris have telegraphed to Terr Haute for aid.

- Lieut, Col. Brinton, of the 18th Pennsylvani Cavalry, was recently presented a sword by his old nasociates in the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry—the regiment in which he one year ago held a captain's commission—as a mark of their esteem. A present coming from such a source is a compliment indeed. The sword is a Damascus blade, with a solid silver handle; the scabbarl is handsomely mounted and XXXVIIIth CONGRESS -- 1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1864.

SENATE.

A letter was received from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of Mr. Powell, in reference to military orders concerning elections in Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, and Kentucky, and was reland, Delaware, Missouri, and Kentusty, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, presented memorials from military storekeepers, asking Congress to pass a bill defining helr rank. Beferred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, presented a petition from loyal citizens of Harrison county, Missouri, satting forth the grievances antiered by them. Referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Mr. 570 MNR4, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of a large number of German citizens of foston, protesting against the President's proposed scheme of reconstruction. protesting against the President's proposed scheme of reconstruction.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, reported the joint resolutions relating to members of Congress from Judiciary Committee. With amendments.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a joint resolution in reference to lands belonging to certain States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. CARLILE of Virginia, the enlistment bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. GRIMES, of lowa, reported a substitute for the bill amendatory of the charter of Georgetown, D. C., which was ordered to be printed

Mr. WILSON reported back favorably the bill providing for the examination of certain officers in the ATENY. urmy.
The Judiciary Committee were discharged from the arther consideration of the case of Mr. Hall. further consideration of the case of Mr. Hail.

The Revenue Bill.

The House revenue bill as amended, by the Finance Committee of the Senate, was then considered.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained at length the merits and effects of the proposed amendments. The amendment levying a duty of 60 cents on all splits sold and distilled, and removed for consumption or sale previous to first day of Valve west, was adopted. mly next, was adopted.

Mr. HENDEICKS. of Indiana, moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until to morrow.

Garried Consideration of the bill until to morrow.

Carried Mr. WADE, of Ohio, introduced a bill repealing the acts of 1845 and 1846 which allow foreign goods to be imported into Canada through the United States, or exported from Canada through the United States, or exto the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill to establish a uniform ambulance system was taken up. At the suggestion of Mr. GRIMES, an additional section was added to the bill extending its provisions so as to provide for mule and horse litters. The bill was then passed. Equalizing the Pay of Soldiers. Equalizing the Pay of Soluters.

Mr Wilson asked the unaninous consent of the mate to consider the joint resolution equalizing the yof solders in the United States armies. Objection as made, and the resolution lies over.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Naval ammittee, reported favorably on the bill legalizing vitain payments of Paymaster Edward C. Doran, at the orfolk navy yard, under coercion and duress in April. 1861. The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, in answer 10 a resolution of the Senate, in reference to failures of the mails between Washington and New York. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post koads.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPERSENTATIVES.

Mr PEDDLETON, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a bill providing that the secretaries of the Executive departments shall occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, objected.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, introduced a bill for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, in the State of New York, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of the continuation and the joint resolution amendatory of the continuation are to Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, replied to Mr. Stevens, maintaining that this is not a public war, as between nations, but a civil war within the States. He argued that the laws of wer do not anthorize the conquest of individuals or private property on land excepting in specified cases. In the exercise of the war power we cannot attack the temples of religion and despoil the arts, and esize and cor fiscate private property on land. If we do this, we do it in the face of the Christian world. The States in rebellion are not out of but is the Volon, and in this connection he poole of the sovereignty being a the mass of the people, who had delegated cartain powers to be exercised by Congress. Debate on the Enrolment Bill.

The Honse went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Senate bill amendatory of the enrollment act.

Sented AMOS MYERS. of Pennsylvania. said if, as assented AMOS MYERS. of Pennsylvania. said if, as assented and the other ide, the draft was unpopular. It was been also do not be other ide, the draft was unpopular. It was been said on the other ide, the draft was unpopular. It was been said to the other ide, the draft was unpopular. It was been said to the form of the form

thousand votes. But furloughs were absolutely dealed to soldiers who were Democrate to return to their homas to vote, and it was truly said that bayonets rule, and not the popular will. The new ple were opposed to the conscription, which was a failure. By the lagistical proposed the President could make the oratiperpetnal. It gave him absolute control. The provest marshal held in his hands the liber yof every mean, woman, and child, and from his decision times was no immediate appeal. Our armies could not be filed up by conscription, and some other mode must be devised. He did not believe, with his colleague, that was war could be ended by Lincoln and the Administration's policy. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, in discussing the bill, said that every power for the defence of the country may be exercised, when necessary, executing when the property for public uses, it can take the producer himself. Admitting the day of every man to support and defend the Government, the right to enforce his services is a crobay like. The principle of every law is cosmolutary principle. The principle of every law is cosmolutary principle in the said and must inevitably perieb with the first formidable convulsion.

The committee then voted on and rejected Mr. Williams' smeakdment, by a vote of, yeas 26, nays 23, repealing so much of the old act as authorizes exemption from military serves on the payment of three hundred declars.

a dollars, nother amendment was agreed to, striking out the hundred dollars commutation, and thus leaving it here hundred dollars.

It. BLAINE, of Maine, in reply to Mr. Garfield, said to every commutation poid. every commutation paid has produced a man, fore there could be no such effects as the gentleman

that every committeen paid has produced a man, therefore there could be no such effects as the gentleman had described,

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, contended that the Government has a right to the service of every citizan. There should he no exemption excepting to a limited extent. The intri-ters of the Gospel who remain at home, persons who have having religious scruples, may be excepted by the conducting the content of the Gospel who find the for support, and person having religious scruples, may be excepted by the conducting the content of the Committee will be content of the content lause he stricken out, Mr. STEVENS said that, according to his amendment. njust. The committee, by a vote of 79 against 49, struck out

FARNSWORTH was in favor of filling our armins, pay commutation.
The committee then rose.
Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, introduced a bill to establish an assay office in St. Louis, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.
Mr. ARNOLD reported a bill for a ship canal, for vessels of war, from the Mississippi to the Northern States.
The House then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, February 3, 1864. HARRISBURG, February 3, 1864.

SENATR,

The Fenate met at 4 o'clock P M, and was called to order by Mr. Johnson, Speaker protem.

A letter was presented by the Speaker protem. from the father of Senator White, enclosing the letter of resignation from Senator White, dated Libby Prison, Richmond. Va., Nov., 1863.

The letters having been read by the clerk, the SPEAKER pro tem announced that writs have been issued for an election on February 19th, 1864.

Mr. STEIN moved to proceed to thirteenth ballot for Speaker. Lost-11 to 11.

Mr. CONNELL moved to ballot for Clerk. Lost-11 to 11. Mr. CONNELL asked leave to read a bill, which was Mr. CONNELL asked leave to read a DIII, which was refused-11 to 11.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to consider amendments to the Constitution allowing sodiers to vote. Consideration referred by a vote of 11 to 11.

Mr. GRAHAM moved to consider an act incorporating a masonic Hall Arsociation of Pittsburg. Pa.

Mr. FLEMING moved that 2,000 copies of Senator White's resignation be printed.

A general discussion ensued, which was participated in by Senator Lowry, Champneys, Clymer, and Lamberton, in course of which remarks were made by Mr. Chempneys, which were understood by Mr. Clymer to be a charge against him personally. COSIND Responses, which were understood by Mr. Clymer to be a charge sgainst him personally.

Mr. CLYMBE retorted, and declared that the statemental he had eyer said that the election of Seymour and Valradgham would withdraw our troops from the field was a direct falsehood.

Mr. CHAMPSE'S denied that he had intended to make a prevent above various the Senator. Mr. CHAMFF 116 days against the Fenator.

The resolution of Mr. FLEMING to print Senator
White's resignation was lost by 12 to 12. Adjourned.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. by Speaker Johnson.
The EPEARER presented the annual report of the Auditor General on Pennsylvania railroads, with a sammary embracing the following facts:

Persons killed during the year 1863...... Receipts of roads..... Mr. COLEMAN offered a resolution authorizing the purchase of State and county maps for the Kailroad Committee. The resolution passed.

The following bills were reported by the various committees. nitiess: Kelarive to opening certain streets and paying damages herefor in Philadelphia. Relative to the opening of Jackson street in Philadel Relative to the opening of Jackson street in Philadel.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Blo HAM, an act authorizing the commissioners of
Allegheny county to issue bonds (\$800.000) to provide
money for the payment of bounties. Passed.

Mr. ALLEMAN, a supplement to the act providing for
the adjudication of certain military claims. Eric county
to the western district of the Supreme Court.

Mr. BAKGER, a supplement to the act incorporating
the Pennsylvania Grape Company.

Mr. WATSON, an act regulating places of public
anusement. amusement.

Mr. MILLER, an act to repeal certain portions of the minth section of an act regulating the election and inpecuton of buildings.
Mr CBABBR, an act requiring the Quakake Railroad of fence their road in Rush township Schuylkill county.
Mr WEISER, an act for the relief of Henry Welsh, a Mr. ALLEMAN moved to proceed to the consideration on act apportioning the State into representative dis annonneed that the committee would probably he destructed by the Speaker on Monday evening next.

Mr. PERSHING moved to consider a supplement to an act apprepriating the military text of each accounties to the relief fund of the said counties, providing that the ect shall not interfere with the payment of brigade intractors. Passed.

Mr. MCLELLAN called up a resolution amending the foir rule, so as to require the House to adjourn every Friday until Monday. Agreed to, and the resolution passel. Adjourned.

GOODS, CARPETS, &c.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of American, British, French and German dry goods, heavy carpets, feathers, &c., embracing about 650 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in linens, cottons, worsteds, woolens, and silks, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four mouths' credit and part for cash, commencing this morning at precisely ten o'clock, to be con-tinued without intermission the larger part of the day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctionears, Nos. 232

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF SPRING DRY

day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctionesrs, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

Auction Notice—First Spring Sale of 1394.

—We would call the attention of buyers to the large and desirable assortment of 1,000 cases of boots, shoes, borgans, balmorals, cavalry boots, &c., to be sold by catalogue, at auction, for cash, this (Thursday) morning, commensing at 100'olock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 1925 Market street and 622 Commerce street.

Gen. Burnside Reviews Massachusetts Troops.

Boston, Feb. 3.—General Burnside reviewed the adville this afternoon. Governor Audrews, both branches of the Legislature, and other State officers and members of the city Government were present-

Counterfeit Greenbacks. Boston, Feb. 3.—A counterfeit twenty-dollar "greenback" was taken by one of our banks yes-Edward P. Jeffries has been convicted of obtainng goods on false pretences.

Return of Veterans. New York, Feb. 3.—The steamer Atlantic has rrived from Hilton Head, with the 62d Ohio Regient of re-enlisted volunteers. Sailing of the Canada. BOSTON, Feb. 3. The Canada sailed to-day Liverpool. She took out no specie.

Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE,—It is with more than common pleasure that we refer to the first production last evening, of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" at this establishment, The play broughout was performed with unusual excellence impersonations of the actors well-proportioned in their relation to each other. Not that we would ave it inferred that the representation was perfect, or that we could not select individual instances where better acting was anticipated. We would say that, as a whole, the "Ticket-of-Leave dan" was better seted last night, at the New Chest nut, than it has been in any other theatre in this In the first place, much of the scenery was new and good, and although this does not come within the scope of acting, yet it is an accessory, and is

naturally looked for in the presentation of a new play. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. C. Koppitz, rendered the music of the drama in de-

lightful style, and the musical performance of Mr. Koppitz bimself, especially between the third and fourth acts, was so brilliant and pleasing that he was unanimously encored. But it is the equable distribution of the characters that insures the permanent success of the play. The new scenery, the appropriate appointments, the beautiful and well-executed music, are comforts which we cannot well lo without, but a fair cast of character is a luxury which most managements think it too expensive Mr. Harry Pearson played Robert Brierly the Lancashire lad. It is clair by the "universal consent of distinguished dramatic critics," he is "esteemed one of the most fitting persons on the American stage to whom to entrust! the character. The most fitting persons are very few; but we are willing to admit that Mr. Pearso is one. Without drawing any comparison between

him and others whom we may have seen, it is only fair to acknowledge that his impersonation is very touching and natural. Quiet and forcible, and just to awallow a theatrical camel. Easy and good hearted, and steadfast in his repentance to the end, the Robert Brierly of Mr. Pearson is one of the most pleasing efforts in that line of acting which we have seen for some time.

Mr. F. Mordaunt did very well throughout as James Dallon, but was peculiarly effective in his disguise in the third act. He did that part of the cusiness most excellently. Mr. W. A. Donaldson was as cool as a cucumber as Hawkshaw, the detertive, except when he feelingly described the death of his pal, Joe. Mr. Walter Lennox, as Green Jones, looked like a younger brother of De Boots, went through a sallor's hornpipe, which was rapturously encored, and altogether was quite amusing, Mr. James J. Prior was almost equally acceptable as

Melter Moss, a speculator. Mr. George H. Andrews performed Gibson, the banker, with white-waistcoat propriety. Mr. J. Ward was sufficiently obsequious as Mailby, landlord of the Bellevue Gardens. Mr. J. Matthews did James Jackson, the sprightly waiter, o admiration. So much for the male members. Miss Sugan Denin was the Emily St. Evenon. She looked very pretty—will she never get tired of hearing that?—and acted with her charming habitual sauciness. Miss Sophy (limber was May Edwards, a "waife" in the first act, and a wife (or nearly so) in the fourth. This lady is petite and good looking, has handsome eyes, and a sweet voice. She sings well, and was encored in her song. "Why should I weep for thee?!" She acted in quiet, unobtrusive, pleasant style. Miss Fanny Browne is entirely too pretty for a boy of fifteen. In fact she looked delicious, and was so pretty, and pouting, and red-lipped, and harum-scarum, and good for nothing, that the kouse was quite delighted with her. Mrs. Willoughby, the garrulous old grand-mother, who thinks that "short pipes is the thief or time, and tobacco is the root of all evil,"
was hit off very well by Mrs. Placide Mann. If
this lady would speak louder, she would produce a
wider effect. With such an even care thorough attention to detail. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" ought to run at the New Chestnut for many a night. As it is now played, it will prove a great competition to the other theatres. We have before remarked that a good stock company is what the

city needed; now, it should seem, we are to enjoy that privilege. Source Militaire,-Major G. Eckendorff has been tendered the handsome compliment of a grand "Soirce Militaire," at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening next, Feb. 9th, by the "Wyer's Academic Cadets," of West Chester. The proposed compliment is intended as a tribute from this admitable young military organization to Major E., in testimony of their appreciation of his well aimed endeavors in perfecting them in the school of the soldier. The exercises on Tuesday evening will be of a highly interesting character, and we doubt not the Academy will be well filled by an intelligent

and appreciative audience.
"The Two Commonwealths."—We take pleature in calling attention to the Rev. Treadwell Walden's lecture on this absorbing subject, to be delivered this evening, at the Musical Fund Hail. An hour cannot be better spent than in listening to the teachings of patriotism, well thought out and elequently speken, which the reputation of the lecturer promises to his audience. THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITT NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE. PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.-Last eve-

PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.—Last evening Concert Hall was crowded to excess with ladies and gentlemen who had assembled there to witness the presentation of the National and State flags and three guidons from the ladies of Philadelphia, to the 91st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunciers, commanded by Colonel Gregory. The flags were made in a beautiful and substantial manner, at a cost of three hundred dollars. The officers and members of the regiment were present with their torn and tattered battle-flags which added solemnity to the scene. The stage was draped with a number of American flags. A band was in attendance which discoursed patriotic airs before the exercises began. Mr. Grotge W. Magre acted as chairman of the meeting. A prayer was then ofered by the Rev. Dr. Mears, on behalf of the country and the 91st Regiment, and imploring a blessing upon all, after which Professor Saunders, of this city, was introduced.

upon all, after which Professor Saunders, of this city, was introduced.

He said: The most experienced speaker might feel abashed at looking over this wast audience. He knew that if he would fall, there were speakers to follow that rever failed. His greatest embarrassment would be, not that he stood before the beautiful and the accomplished, or the young and the zged, but that there stood behind him the brave men who had bared their hosques to the shots of the

knew that if he would fall, there were speakers to follow that tweer failed. His greatest embarrassment would be, not that he stood before the beautiful and the accomplished, or the young and the zged, but that there stood behind him the brave men who had bared their boroms to the shots of the enemy. There is more valuable history connected with this war thus far than has ever been connected with this war thus far than has ever been connected with this war thus far than has ever been connected with this war thus far than has ever been connected with this war thus far than has ever been connected with this war thus far than has ever been connected with this war thus far than he were received with great applause.

At the conclusion of his speech, the reveille was beaten by the drum corps of the 31st Regiment on the different battle-fields, which was on the platform at the time.

The flags were then presented to the regiment on behalf of their lady friends by ex-Gov. Jas. Pollock. Before commencing his remarks he proposed three cheers for the 31st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which were given with a will, the ladies and gentlemen standing upon their feet to do so. The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to the position which the sons of Pennsylvania took at the commencement of this mighty rebellion, and of the great part which they have played in the crushing of it. His remarks were received with great applause. He handed the colors to Col. Gregory, commander of the regiment, who received them in bealf of the officer and men. In doing so he said: the commencement of this mighty rebellion, and of them. The audience known it. He then proposed three cheers for the colors with grateful health. The mon them sat down, and the Colone's proceeded. He said: We receive these colors with gratifule to your country. I need noty your colors, then proposed three cheers for the color with grateful health. The subject of the subject health of the war would be at an end and leading the proceeded. He said: We receive these c

the shackles be broken from every slave in the land. [Applause]
At the corclusion of his remarks, the tattoo and the Starspangled Hanner were beaten by the drum corps, which elioited much applause. The proficiency attained by these drummers is wonderful, and great credit is due to Drum Major Bancker, who has charge of them. At the conclusion of this part of the exercises the large audience retired.

Cononer's Inquests.—An unknown man was drowned in the Delaware last evening. His hody was speedly recovered, but life was extinct. Coroner Taylor held an inquest, and a verdict of accidentally drowned was rendered. The deceased is rupposed to have been one of the crew of the British brig Elmira.

An ir quest was also held on the body of a man ramed Francis Diemer, aged sixty years, who, while pick mg up coal on a lot near Columbia avenue and Bload street, yesterday morning, about 11 O'clock, iell dead. Verdict death from natural causes.

CORONER'S INQUESTS .- An unknown man

THE MONEY MARKET The money market in working very say cont., with a tendency to an over supply. The Secretary Chase in issuing the five-per centification of the supply of th violent attacks from partisan newspapers, the country from the dreadful consequence mercial panic, which is infinitely of more and more carefully to be avoided, than a t

PINANCIAL AND COMMERCE

and more exercitly to be avoided, and a temporease of our currency. At the close of the and to the five-twenty sixes money was rather had been working extremely so for a long brikes and bankers were contracting them although apaculation was active, there were no predicted trouble ahead if something were had As it was impossible to negotiate freely a national loan with the market in that co As it was impossible to negoliate freely in national loan with the market in that contained and with the market in that contained the market in that contained the market and when there of plethora, he will offer his bonds and remobility of a financial apoplexy, thus procuring for his present requirements, without destroy prosperity of the country.

Gold was more in demand, and rose to 16th of the shock market recovered from the depression teresy, and buyers were out in strong for take advantage of the low prices. Almost events also advanced. Fulton Coal rose 1. Mem sold at 7. Mem sold at 8. Green Mountain sold at 7. Mem sold at 8. Green Mountain sold at 7. Mem sold at 22th the preferred at 32th chapt the preferred at 32th chapt value, sold at 12th the preferred at 32th Chapt value, sold at 12th the preferred at 32th Chapt value, sold at 1 Mendow at 78. North Pennsylvania closed at 1 Mendow at 78. Orth Pennsylvania closed at 1 Mendow at 78. Can demand and Amboy at 165. Better the common. Little Schuylkill soid Minehill at 60th. Camden and Amboy at 165. Second 2 the and 11th and 15th an

Minebill at 60%. Camden and Amboy at 165, 18th rose to 17, an advance of 1%. 2d and Spruce and Pine at 14%. 18th and 18th at 3 th at 60. State and City loans were strong securities steady. Bank shares dull. but firm cless, the disposition to bdy war very etrong Drexel & Co. quote:

U. S. bonds 1831.

Certificates of Indebtedness, new 92 to Certificates of Indebtedness, old 162, U. S. 73-10 Notes. S. 73-10 Notes. extermasters' Vouchers. ders for Certificates of Indebtedness.

compared with same time last yea.

Week. 1

MINES. 5.20 17

East Sugar Load. 1.555 17

Council Ridge. 1.333 14

Mount Pensant. 961 02

Spring Mountain. 2,419 07

Coleraine 968 11

Beaver Meadow. 968 11

New York and Lehigh. 197 13

N. Spring Mountain. 2,150 11

Jeddo. 2,068 17 compared with same time last year Harleigh
German Penna.
Ebervale Coal Co.
Milnesville
Buck Mountain
L. M. Coal
Lehigh Coal and Nav. 3,311 11 1,416 14 Increase.... 4,945 02 Fighe following circular has been

Total......27,017 17 124,047 16 1 rresponding week last year......22,072 16 159,532 10 : 32,484 14 Fifthe following circular has been issued from a sary Department in Washington to all the national which have been designated permanent deposits. which have been designated permanent deposity, to the various Assistant Treasurers:
Under instructions from the Secretary of the Tayou are authorized to receive subscriptions for the year? five per cont. Treasury notes, which are alregal tender for their face value by the act of fire legal tender for their face value by the act of fire heads of the control of the secretary of the control of th 1863. Such subscriptions may be received from banks, other corporations, firms, and individent sums of fifty dollars or its multiple, and place credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Con duplicate should be issued therefor, the inacest to the party making the deposit. Used the original certificate at this office, the sequence of Triasury notes will be issued, bearing liver date of deposits, complying, as far as practical the wishes of depositors. Such notes will be a repectively at the expectation of the control of the wishes of depositors. Such notes will be with the certificate.

The New York Eventing Post says:

Before the first seesion the market was dull but the Hilmois Central and Michigan Southers being in a setive of the Western stocks. Gold was quoted at: 157%, New York Central at 1826/1826, Erie at 1827, 21 indexon Biver at 193/60/140. Harlem at 1836/1824, and Central at 1824/2 Michigan Southern at 913, 7 lilinois Central at 1824/2 Michigan Southern at 913, 7 lilinois Central at 1824/2 Michigan Southern at 193, 7 Toledo at 1876/1874.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements Board compared with the latest prices of yesterday.

Wed Tu Adv.

Terre Haute..... Northwestern....

62 62% . 491 471 1 After the board the market was strong. New Yel Central closed at 132% (21.33, Eric at 107 k (2017); Husen Eivers 1, 104 (2014). Harlem at 104 (105%, Michigan Sa-tral at 132% (21.32%, Michigan Southern at 92/2032; Lill-rois Central Script at 1272 (21.23, Toledo at 136 (135), 121 Fort Wayne at 87/2 (28.3).

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Feb.

Island B..... 41 42

Philadelphia Markets. There is little demand for Flour either for export or hind use, and the market is dull; sales comprise about 1.5% bbls at \$6.76 or extra, and \$7.260.50 \$9 bbl for extra family. The retailers and bakers are buying at foul \$1.00.50 for experine, \$6.760.7.25 for extra, \$7.255 for extra family, and \$8.50 up to \$80 \$9 bbl for fancy braids as to quality. Bye Flour continues acarea; small side are making at \$6.50 \$9 bbl. There is vory little doing 10 Corn Meal; Brandy wine is held at \$5.70 \$10 bbl. extra family, and \$8.50 up to \$10 \$ bbt for fancy brands as to quality. Bye Fibur continues scarces small sales are making at \$6.50 \$\tilde{b}\$ bbt. There is very little doing 1] Corn Meal; Brandy wine is held at \$5.75 \$\tilde{b}\$ bbt.

GRAIN.—Holders of Wheat are rather firmer in the common to prime Western and Pennsylvania reds. And white at 180,0000c, the latter for rather farmer in the common to prime Western and Pennsylvania reds. And white at 180,0000c, the latter for prime Kentucky. Bye rather quiet, with sales of \$6.00 \$\tilde{b}\$ bashel. Our is dull, and buyers only offer 12 the Kentucky. Bye rather quiet, with sales of \$6.00 \$\tilde{b}\$ bashel. Our is dull, and buyers only offer 12 the Kentucky. Bye rather quiet, with sales of \$6.00 \$\tilde{b}\$ bashel. Our is bushel. However, and the cars. Oats are rather dull. Bark.—There is very little doing: 1st No. 1 Querch row soid at \$4.7 \$\tilde{b}\$ to more activity in the warkst, and prices have advanced to \$\tilde{b}\$ is about \$80 bales of \$1.00 \$\tilde{b}\$ for cash.

GROCERIES—Course is held with less firmness, with small sales of \$1.00 \$\tilde{b}\$ by a small sales of \$1.00 \$\tilde{b}\$ for \$1.00 \$\tilde{b}\$ for \$1.00 \$\tilde{b}\$ by \$1.00 \$\tilde{b}\$ for \$1.00

New York Markets, Feb. 3. New York Markets. Feb. 3.

Ashes are unchanged, with small sales, at \$5.75 for Pots, and \$10 for Pearls.

Pots, and \$10 for Pearls.

Buttansyupps.—The market for State and Wes. 48 four is 6000 cetter, with a fair demand.

Rye Flour is quiet and steady, with sales of 20) belief Models of for the range of flew, with sales of 20) belief Wheat is 162 cents better, what superfine. Myence; sales 122 000 bus at \$1.000 flew or ficially spring, \$1.000 flew at \$1.000 flew or ficially spring, \$1.000 flew of the first model of the first models of the first subset of the f

New York Cotton Market-Feb. 3.

COTTON.—There has been a decided improvement to the demand to day, both from spinners and speculator and prices have advanced to 8th for Middlings, at which raise the market closes very extrapt, sales of object & 4th blues.