THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1864.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. For Saturday, February 13, is just issued, and for sale at this efficient the various agencies throughout the city and State. Its contents are replete with interest, gathered from the best and freshest intelligence and liteaturo of the week past.

A F!NE ILLUSTRATION— Rebel Soldiers Despoil-

A FINE ILLUSTRATION—"Rebel Soldiers Despoling the Drion Dead," representing an actual scene of one of the great battle-fields—Outside pages of Original and Selected Literary Readicy—Important Reviews of New Works, and Collations of Foreign and Domesiis Literary News—The calculity-gathered Record of the War—An Editorial Page of numeual interest—Financial, Commercial, and Agricultural Intelligence, with other numerons features make up the interest of a standard number.

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In Congress

Time has not yet made the wondrous change familiar. Even now, in reading the debates in Congress, we feel how strange are its proceedings, and find something dream-like in anti-slavery legislation, autislavery speeches by members from slave States, and the feebleness of pro-slavery opposition. Is it possible that the Senate of the United States should actually think the ejection of a colored man from a street-car in Washington an outrage which demanded national rebuke? Is it possible that a Senator should say he did not consider it any disgrace to ride with colored people. without being covered with shame and demolished by chivalrous indignation? Is it possible that no assault was made upon the Senator from Massachusetts for asking that the law should grant the colored race equal privileges with the white in the public streets? That privilege is not granted in Philadelphia, and are we really to believe that in three years a city in which, for half a century, black men have been sold as cattle, is freer in spirit than this city, wherein slavery has been forbidden for generations? It is true. Congressional legislation is more liberal than local spirit, and it is well that the reform begins in Washington, whence the evil was originally distributed through the

whole North. Consecrate the nation to freedom, and inevitably every State and county will in the end be delivered from the influence of slavery. Even Indiana will disavow the prejudices of Mr. Hendricks. We are pleased with Mr. HENDRICKS. He objects to riding in a car with a major in the United States service on account of his color, and thinks it an outrage that such a commissioned officer of the Government should want to ride in a car with white people. But Mr. SUMNER is right in declaring that the country is being rapidly Abolitionized and civilized. The time has come when civilization and Abolitionism are inseparable.

The joint resolution equalizing the payment of soldiers will no doubt distress the advecates of the inferiority of colored troops. but it should be passed. The objection to its retrospective character does not affect its radical principles, and the payment or nonpayment of the deficiency in back pay might safely be left to the Secretary of War, as Mr. Sumner proposes. At all events, it is an objection which should not interfere with the passage of the resolution. We can afford to grant all that the opponents of the enlistment of colored troops can claim, and might and we disgrace the former at once, and destroy his usefulness by discouraging his spirit. The uniform makes the equality, the brave man, and the general who is defeated draws the same salary as the general who conquers. But the friends of equal which is unimpeachable testimony to the value of the black regiments. General Lo-RENZO THOMAS, who has organized himself thirty colored regiments, and should know their character, has said of this order that which should be published to the world," being unenthusiastic

HEADQUARTERS 16TH ARMY CORPS.
MEMPHIS, TENN, December 17, 1863. MIRMPHIS, TENN, December 17, 1868.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 173]

The recent affair at Moscow, Tennessee, has demonstrated the fact that colored troops properly disciplined and commanded, can and will fight well, and the general commanding corps deems it to be due to the officers and men of the 2d Regiment West Tennessee Infantry of African descent, thus publicly to return his personal thanks for their gallant and successful defence of the important position to which they had been assigned, and for the manner in which they have vindicated the wisdom of the Government in elevating the rank and file of these Government in elevating the rank and file of these regin ents to the position of freedmen and soldiers. By order of Major General S. A. Hurbut. T. H. HARRIS, Assistant Adjt. Gen.

OFFICIAL:
T. WRITEHEAD, Assistant Adjutant General. These proofs multiply, and would force Congress to do justice, even were the wish to do it lacking. But there is no deficiency of purpose on the part of the Union majority either in the House or Senate.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT, according to the Richmond Examiner, has detected a secret organization of Union men in Richmond, having for its object the forcible release of the Libby and Belle Isle prisoners, the destruction of the Government buildings, and the assassination of JEFFERSON DAVIS. A German baker, named A. W. HEINZ, has been arrested as one of its leaders; "his associates in treason," says the Examiner, "are all pretty much of his own character and social standing." This statement has two important points. Firstly, the existence of a number of Union men in Richmond sufficient to undertake a work of such magnitude as he liberation of ten or twelve thousand of prisoners is frankly admitted. Yet the Richmond journals have been asserting for months that the Southern people were united as one man against the Union. Secondly, in the sneer at the social standing of Mr. HEINZ, it is confessed that the conspirators are men of the respectable working classes, and this is confirmation of the Northern argument, that the rebellion was begun by the slaveholders for the benefit of slavery, and that the non-slaveholding, industrial population derives no benefit from its continuance, and would gladly see it ended. The assertion that the organization of Union men intended the assassination of JEFF DAVIS is one of the usual slanders by which the tyrant brands the man who strug-

gles to be free. The Saultary Fair. We understand that the officers of the Sanitary Commission in this city are busily engaged in organizing a plan for the grand Fair for the benefit of the Commission, to be held in this city in the month of May or June. They are very desirous that Philadelphia shall have a large share in the great work which has been so wonderfully successful in other cities. They receive the greatest encouragement from men of every order to secure the most efficient management of the scheme are now engaged in carefully selecting the various committees carefully selecting the various committees from thoroughly representative men and women. In the meantime they have-been very fortunate in inducing John Weish, Esq., to preside over the general interests of the Fair, a gentleman whose name and aid in this community are a guaranty of the success of every enterprise, public or private, with which he may be connected. It cannot be doubted that the section of country whose contributions will be offered for the benefit of the soldiers at the Philadelphia Fair, embracing Pennsylvania, Delaware, Fair, embracing Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the larger portion of New Jersey, is second to none other in devoted loyalty and patriotism, and will be second to none in affording the substantial evidence of it. The great point is an efficient organization, and

portunity of knowing the names of all to whom this labor of love and duty to the soldier has been confided.

Mexico. The Mexican news to San Francisco seems 00 good to be true, in opposition to the news we have thus far had, which has been too true to be good. If San Luis Potosi has been recaptured by the Juarez forces, it is the greatest success the Republic has achieved since the Empire established itself in the capital. The progress of the French has been so steady, the attempts to oppose it have been so feeble, that the friends of Mexican independence have had reason for doubting the earnestness of its defenders. But, if they have the energy and power, not only to wrest the city of San Luis Potosi from the invaders, to capture most of the garrison, and hang the renegade Mexicans, but also to make this success the basis of an immediate movement against the enemy at Guadalajara, our confidence in Mexican patriotism must be greatly increased. The news does not appear unanxiously awaited.

trustworthy, but its confirmation will be Rev. Joseph Parrish Thompson. This learned and eloquent divine (a na tive of Philadelphia), of the Tabernacle, New York, will deliver his great lecture on Revolution Against Free Government Not a Right, but a Crime," to-night, at the Academy of Music. The admission will be frec. Tickets may be had at this office. This lecture has created much sensation in New York and elsewhere, and, in the judgment of eminent authorities, is an irrefutable answer to the specious pleas of Earl RUSSELL, PALMERSTON, the London Times, and all that class of English authorities that contend the South has a right to resort to revolution. Mr. Thompson is renowned for his valuable contributions to the great cause of humanity and republican government. The students of the Free Military School for applicants for command of colored troops have been invited to be present on the stage. Mr THOMPSON has lost his eldest son in battle for the cause of the Union, and his

## U. S. Colored Troops. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

second son is an officer of the 7th Regiment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1864. No intelligent student of the times will b urprised at the late demonstration of certain of the anti-war and so-called Democratic organs against the institution of slavery. The proposition of the New York Herald, in favor of amending the Constitution by a vote of the States, in the manner pointed out by that instrument, was to authorize the complete and lasting abolition of slavery and the admissions of the New York World. the most reckless "striker" for the slave holders in the free States, are unconscious confessions that the arguments of the radicals are right, and sure indications that the adversaries of Mr. Lincoln's Administration will soon be called upon to change their whole line of battle and to abandon all their positions, or fall into the hands of the Abolitionists and negro-worshippers. I do not use these words to upbraid those who have taken the new ground. They deserve to be honored for it; and whether they persevere in the good work, or give it up for some new party expedient, they will receive all that credit which is sure to be awarded to those who, even for a personal or a party end, impulsively sustain a prin admit that they are not quite the equals of | ciple they have opposed. The Herald has white soldiers without yielding the justice undoubtedly exhibited equal tact and force of our claim. The relative inferiority of a | in presenting the suggestion of an amendclass of troops could not justly determine a ment of the Constitution for the purpose difference in their payment, for it is upon of authorizing the overthrow of slavery the general average of the fighting quality and, whether the plan succeeds or fails, of the whole army that we depend. The no fair man will be disposed to say United States could not form two grades of that the Herald, while by no means soldiers under one flag. Refuse to pay originating the idea, has not given a chance the black soldier what is paid the white, to honest Democrats to put themselves right on the greatest of all the living issues, and, in doing so, has bafiled and confounded the pestilent peace leaders. What the true paif nothing else does. Even in our white | triot in this struggle prays for is not that a volunteers we pay the coward no less than party may win, but that the country may be saved. And if the Democratic masses become as, indeed, they ought to become, following the progressive teachings of Jefferpayment are not obliged to admit the asser- son, and Jackson, and Van Buren, and Legtions of their opponents. We know what the | gett, and Silas Wright, and the examples of black soldier has done, and can do. It was all the living and trusted oracles and expobut yesterday that we received from a nents of real and radical Democracy—if correspondent a copy of the following order, these masses become anti-slavery, I care not under what guise, or on what platform, only so it is sincere, what genuine lover of liberty will not reioice? Such an advance movement as this would dispose of bad leaders, but it would it is "a just tribute to the colored troops, give to hundreds of thousands of conscientious men an opportunity to follow conand we think it none the less eloquent for victions which they have too long been forced to stifle. But what should be the course of the Union or War party in the presence of these startling though not unexpected developments? Undoubtedly to avoid dissensions on non-essentials. That party is knitted and welded together by a truth which cannot be denied or contradicted, and by a covenant which ought never to be forgotten or deserted. The ultra Copperheads in Congress begin to exult at what they regard as the certain prospect of destructive divisions among the triends of

the Government on the question of reconstruction. This hope will be wofully disappointed. There is, I trust, too much com mon sense in Congress and the country to allow the greater duty to be lost sight of for the gratification of personal opinions. The attrition of antagonistic theories is the natural result of such a condition as that the Republic occupies to-day. No harm can come of these attritions, but rather good. The people, grown intelligent by the lessons of the war, are eager and hungry for a fuller and more thorough education; and they will discuss dispassionately and weigh profoundly all that is laid before them by those in whom they have been accustomed to confide. But the masses of the Republican or Union party cannot be driven from their moorings; cannot lose sight of the lighthouses that have saved them from so many wrecks (I mean the great underlying and overspreading principles of hostility to human slavery), by quarrelling over what, after all, are only details, and by refusing to sacrifice something, that the primary and lasting consideration may be saved and strengthened through all coming time. The most extreme radical, the most uncompromising anti-slavery leader, if he believes in the essential doctrine, in the foundation principle, above set forth, will not wait to chaffer about what is abstractly right and may be

safely postponed, but will give his heart's

best wishes, and surrender all that he can

afford to yield in honor, so that the Republic may live and slavery may die. OCCASIONAL. Presentation of Plate,—On Tuesday even splendid entertainment was given to Chas. Magee. Esq., of this city, by a party of seventy gentlemen, his friends, on the occasion of his being presented with friends, on the occasion of his being presented with a bandsome silver goblet, as a mark of their esteem and approbation. It was given in the dining room of the St. James Hotel, 421 Walnut street, the splendid restaurant just opened by Messrs. Green & Kelly. It was the inauguration, so to speak, of that ceasion was more than satisfied with the viands the cooking, and the attendance. The chair was occupied by R. H. Bolster, Eaq., who performed his genial duties in a very able manner.

Mr. Magee, after a residence of twenty two years among us, is about returning to his native Ireland, with a liberal independence, and his friends were determined to give him a testimonial which would at once mark their regard and his merit. The goo class and interest in the community, and in mighliest "magnum" that ever was cellared), was made by Messrs. W. Wilson & Son, corner of Fifth and Cherry streets. It is made of sterling silver, and coat \$160. It is embellished with national emblems from original designs, worked in relievo-viz: the

selves and all the world. ENGLISH PICTORIALS -From J. J. Kromer, news paper agent, 403 Chestnut street, we have received the Illustrated London News, and also the Illustrated News of the World, of the 23d January. They con tain a number of superior wood engravings, relating in a few days the public will have an op. the history of the passing time. We also have the News of the World of the 24th ult.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10. Congressional.

The House Military Committee agreed this morning to a resolution that all generals who, on the 15th day of March next, have not been in active service the previous three months, shall be dismissed.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to an amendment to the [Constitution forever prohibiting Shavery in the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indiau Affairs will appear before the Ways and Means Committee to morrow, upon the ques-tion of the propriety of abrogating treaties with dis-

loy al tribes of Indians. Scuate Confirmations. Another list of military nominations, about three hundred in number, was transmitted to the Senate to-day, by the President, for confirmation. They quartermanters, commissaries, paymas ters, and chaplains. There are now about fifteen hundred names before the Senate for confirmation.

Unemployed Officers.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have repared a bill setting out with the declaration that it appears that many general officers are and have been either entirely unemployed or not on duty corresponding with their rank, thus holding commisaions and drawing pay without rendering service, and standing in the way of the promotion of active officers; and providing that all major and brigadier generals who on the 16th of March next shall not be in the performance of service, and for three months continuously next prior to that date, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army, and all pay shall cease, and the vacancies shall be filled by ap-pointment or promotion. But this is not to affect officers absent from wounds, or in consequence of being prisoners of war, or on parole. Any major or brigadier general appointed under the act of 1861, and so dropped from the rolls, shall not be discharged, but remitted to his former position as a staff or line flicer of the regular army

The Wild Dayrell. It appears from official data that the Wild Dayrell, which was run ashore and destroyed at New Topsail Inlet recently, was a paddle-wheel steamer, launched in September, 1863, at Liverpool, by JONES, QUIGG & CO. She was 215 feet long, 20 broad, and 11 deep, built of steel, and was a similar abip to the Banshee, captured last year. She cleared from Liverpool on November 11th, and was very swift, and was built especially to run the blockade The Presto.

The steamer Presto, which was recently run ashore on Ludman's Island, near Charlesto built by A. STEPHENS & SONS, on the Clyde, for a blockade runner. Speed was her first requisition, and it is believed she had no rival afloat. She was of great length, a low, black, and rakish looking paddic-steamer, very sharp forward, and has a fore-castle deck to break the seas. She was about 40 tons butthen, and sailed from Glasgow on the 28th of October, 1863, loaded with stores on rebel account. She attained a speed of eighteen miles on her trial

Personal. The President's levee was as usual brilliantly atended last evening. Several members of the Cabinet, several Senators and members of Congress, navy and army officers, together with distinguished persons from other cities, served to augment the gathering. Among the distinguished arrivals yesterday we

observe Governor Ourrin, at Willard's, and J.B. Penney, President of the Colonization Society, at The offence alleged against [G. A. HENDERSON, chief clerk of the Warrant Bureau in the Treasury Department, is of charging and accepting commis-sions for giving precedence to warrants waiting payment on his deak, out of their order and in violaion of law.

The Dominican Republic. Commissioners from the Dominican Republic, which was suppressed by Spain in 1861, are here applying to be recognized as belligerents. Government Matters. A large sale of condemned Government property takes place here to-day. The Government this morning advertises for two thousand artillery horses. It advertised vesterday for four thousand cavalry

The War and Slavery. Senator REVERDY JOHNSON WIll speak upon the war and slavery next Monday. It is said that his speech will be somewhat radical. Education at Norfolk. General BUTLER has commenced the establish-

ment of a common school system in Norfolk and a Fortress Monroe, precisely like that of Massachu Fairfax Station. A despatch to the Tribune anticipates an attack on Fairfax Station from a considerable force of rebel

cavalry and infantry, alk miles south. A band brought the information on Tuesday. Burning of the President's Stable. The President's stable, located between the Treasury Department and the Executive Mansion, was to night destroyed by fire. The carriages were saved, but six horses perished in the flames.

Supreme Court Cases. The argument in cases 133, 135, and 136 were con-The argumelouded to day.

Military Order.

The following order was issued to-day: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, February 10, 1864.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1884.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 66—MATRACT 31.

Lieutenant E. P. Bigelow, United States army, now under arrest, will proceed to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and from that point make explanation to the Adjutant General of the army in reference to his neglect of duty, and violation of the mustering regulations of the army, in mustering boys and men unfitted for the military service into the 16th New York Artillery.

Street for the minion,
York Artillery.
By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G. A precisely similar order has been issued in th case of First Lieutenant ROBERT E. SMITH, 11th United States Infantry. The pay of all regiments officers connected with the 16th New York Heavy Artillery has been stopped, until further orders awaiting an explanation of the matter of improper enlistment into the regiment of boys under eighter and men over forty-five years of age, and other recially disqualified for military service. Exchange of Prisoners.

The following order has been published:
C. S. America, War Department,
Richmond, Feb. 1, 1864. EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. VIII.—1. All prisoner teretofore held by the United States authorities whether officers, soldiers, or civilians, received a lity Point before the 1st of January, 1864, are here widesland evaluated. City Point before the 1st of January, 1864, are here-by declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise. Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Major General John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the 1st Tennessee heavy artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Ool. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange, S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General. FORTRESS MONROE.

Ship News-Reported Removal of the Rebel Capital.
FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 9.—Vessels passed by gusrd-ship Young Rover, stationed in Hampton Roads: Arrived, steamer Wyoming, Capt. Canfield, New York to Hilton Head; schooners Union, Post, Baltimore to Ft. Monroe; Mary Willis, Frank, Baltimore to Norfolk; Helen Marander, Smith, York River to Craney Island; A. H. Partridge, Rhodes, New York to Craney Island; Emily and Hannah Decker, Freeport to Craney Island; S. B. Wheeler McGlaughlin, to Philadelphia; Buena Vista, Horton, Baltimore to Jersey City; steamers Decature Phargo, New York to Newbern; Thomas Faulks, Lewis, New York to Port Royal; schooners J. E. Simmons, Smith, Philadelphia to Ft. Monroe; W. L. Wedmore, Farre, New York to Fortress Mon-roe; M. G. Leonard, Leavitt, New York to Ft. Monroe : steamer Nevs. Hardy. New York to Port Royal; schooner R. Mason, Lisk, Baltimore to Ft. Monroe; steamers Putnam, —, Baltimore to Ft. Monroe; City of Jersey, Hancock, New York to Port Royal. Steamer New York arrived last evening from City

Point, in charge of general flag-of-truce officer, Maj Mulford.

The Daily Mississippian says: "The rebel capital is to be removed to Columbia, S. C."

Flour is selling in Richmond for \$250 \( \text{P} \) bbl.; sugain Several thousand Yankee prisoners now in Richmond are to be sent to Georgia in a few days.

Alfred F. Brengle and George H. Longley arrived from Richmond on the steamer New York. The former belongs in Frederick, Md., and was captured

near that place last June, while engaged for the Sanitary Commission. The latter belongs in Balti-more county, Md. BANISHMENT OF A NEWSPAPER CORRES PONDENT. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 10.—The following special order is published by order of the general ommarding: commanding:
SPECIAL ORDER.—W. W. Shore being, by his own confession, the correspondent of the New York Daily World and Daily Times, the articles and letters from which papers are copied with approbation into many of the rebel papers to the injury of the Government and the cause of the country, he is ordered to leave this department forthwith, not to return under pain of being put at hard, but honest labor.

By older of Major General Butler. R. S. DAVIS, Major and A. A. General.

Raid in Tennessee. GALLATIN, Feb. 8. - An expedition, composed o 52d Kentucky, and the Tennessee State Guard, in all three hundred, was organized by Brigadier General Paine, commander of this post, and made s successful raid into Putnam, Overton, White, and Fentress counties. It was out eleven days, and travelled about three audred miles, killed thirty three guerillas, took one undred and two prisoners, and captured about one hundled horses and mules, and a considerable quan

tity of stelen property.

Among the captured is Colonel Murray, of the rebel army, and among the killed are Captain Brown and two lieutenants. Colonel McConnell, of the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded the Union Meeting in Boston.

Boston, Feb. 10.—Fanieul Hall was crowded this afternoon by an audience gathered to listen to Col. Taylor, of East Tennessee. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Edward Everett. Col. Taylor spoke for about an hour and a half, during which he held the undivided attention of his audience, being frequently interrupted by applause. He gave a most graphic description of the woes and sufferings had been brought upon the people of East Tennessee by the rebellion, and closed by appealing in feeling language to the humanity of the people of the North in their behalf. He was followed by Robert C. Winthrop, and others. A series of reso-lutions were adopted expressing the warmest sympathy with the people of East Tennessee, and re-commending the Legislature of Massachusetts to appropriate a sum wo: thy of the generosity of the State for their relief.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. Sherman's and Hurlburt's Forces Advancing

in Mississippi. gen. Steele's army to move on texas. Successful Raid in Tenne

ST. Louis, Feb. 10.-The Memphis co

The advices from Vicksburg are that Sherman's army left that place last week, the 16th Corps, under Hurlburt, following the 17th Corps, under MoPherson, which has the advance. Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition left Memphis for Corinth on the evening of the 3d, and will soon be heard from in the interior of Mississippi and Alabama.

The Union forces in Arkansas are also reported to be preparing for an early move southward, which will put Magnuder's army between Steele's command on the north and Banks' columns on the south. THE SAFETY OF KNOXVILLE.

A letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, of Monday Communication with Knoxville is kept up by way of Chattanooga, and overland by Jacksboro and Clinton. It will be daugerous for the enemy to attempt to penetrate the country westward, to cut communication by the latter road, as his rear gould be attacked from either Cumberland Gap or Knoxville. The attack upon Tazewell, however, would indicate a determination to attempt it. Considerable reinforcements have gone forward to East Tensessee, and were at Kingston a week ago. No fears were felt at headquarters of our entire ability to hold the important points of Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, until the army shall be in a condition to resume the offensive.

MEXICO.

JUAREZ REGAINING STRENGTH. San Luis Potosi Recaptured by the Mexicans. RENEGADE MEXICANS SHOT.

The French to be Attacked at Guadalaiura SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.-The steamer Sierra Nevada has arrived from Mexican ports with \$250, one in treasure and 200 passengers.

The Mexican General Leon, who left Maužamilla on the 1st inst. has arrived here on his way to Washington, with instructions from Juarez to the Mexican minister. He reports that Negrete, who was repulsed at San Luis Potosi on Dec. 27th with the loss of 2,000 men, afterward formed a junction with Gonzales, Ortega, and Doblado, and on Jan, the again attacked that place, correct the ways. with Gonzales, Oriega, and Donado, and on Jan. 5th again attacked that place, carrying it by assault after a struggle of twenty-four hours.

They captured most of the garrison and a large The traitor Gen. Mejia and his staff escaped. All of the traitors that were captured, comprisin

The traitor Miramon occupied a position betwee Guadalajara and the City of Mexico.
General Bazaine had marched with the French
aimy from Guadalajara toward Mexico, leaving a ruard of 2,000 men at Guadalajara.

The Mexican General Uraga had advanced from the vicinity of Colima with 9,000 men, and was expected to attempt the recapture of Guadalajara. The latest news received at Manzanilla was that Ortega and Doblado had been largely reinforced from Zacatecas, and, after leaving a strong garrison at San Luis Potosi, had started to intercept the com-munications of Bazaine, the latter making forced marches toward Laios.

New York, Feb. 10.—The steamer Eagle, from

Havana, with dates to the 6th inst., has arrived. She brings Vera Cruz dates to the 31st ult., and from the City of Mexico to the 25th ult. A long list of unimportant towns are given as having declared their adherence to the Empire.

The members of the Government of San Luis Potosi, appointed by General Mejia after capturing that place, on the 4th inst., unanimously declared A report from Celaya, of January 9th, says that

A report from Celaya, of January 9th, says that General Ecbagaray was taken prisoner at Salvatierra, and carried to Celaya by part of the garrison. There had been several skirmishes between the French and the Juarez troops—one at San Juan de los Lianos lasting four hours, in which General Garzargia and Colonel Romero and a large number of soldiers were continued billed as The Ersenh of soldiers were captured, killed, &c. The French loss was one killed and three wounded. A convoy from Jalana arrived at Vera Cituz on Several soldiers, three men and boys, and four women and girls, travellers, were butchered near Vera Cruz recently, and their baggage robbed. The port of Campeachy had surrendered to the French corvette Magellan, on the 21st ult. Doblado was at Zacatecas on the 9th. The French papers report that Juarez had abdi-

NEW ORLEANS.

report is thought to be premature.

New York, Feb. 10.—The steamer Mississippi has arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 4th inst. She brings 450 men of the 12th Connecticut Regiment.

cated, and was succeeded by Ortega, but no date is

given, and no confirmation had been received. The

soldiers of the 1st Missouri (colored) Regiment sunk on the night of the 1st of February, five miles above New Orleans, but no lives were lost.

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New Oreans on the 2d, with the 2d Battalion, of the 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.
General Banks had issued lengthy regulations on the subject of compensated plantation labor, fixing the rates therof; interdicting flogging and the sale of intoxicating drinks to plantation hands, and stating that the enlistment of soldiers from plantations will not be resumed without the order of the Government, &c. Laborers will be permitted to choose their employers, but when an engagement is made they will be held to it for one year; and they will be tablished, as a safe deposit, for their sayings. The transportation of negro families to other countries

is disapproved. THE REBEL PRESS.

Remarkable Propositions for Peace. ARRÈST OF GENERAL TOOMBS.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

(From the Bichmond Examiner, Feb. 8, 1)

The following extraordinary resolutions were yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Wright, of Georgia. The House went into accret seasion before taking any action upon them:

Wherea, The President of the United States, in a late public communication, did declare that no propositions for peace had been made to that Govern the Confederate Stales, when, in truth, such propositions were prevented from being made by the President of the United States, in that he refused to hear, or even to receive, two Commissioners appointed to treat expressly of the preservation of amicable relations between the two Governments.

Bevertheless, that the Confederate States may stand justified in the sight of the conservative men in the two Governments.

Bevertheless, that the Confederate States may stand justified in the sight of the conservative men in the North of all parties, and that the world may know which of the two Governments it is that urges on a war unparalleled for the fierceness of the conflict, and intensitying into a confederate that the conflict is the conflict of the fierceness of the conflict of the conflict

ARREST OF GENERAL TOOMBS. Considerable excitement was occasioned in Rich-mond by the announcement of the arrest of General Robert Toombs, at Savannah, on charge of using treasonable and disloyal language. The case is as follows: Robert Toombs, at Savannah, on charge of using treasonable and disloyal language. The case is as follows:

"General Toombs had taken the cars in Savannah without a passport. The officer on the train, whose duty it was to examine passports, called, in the discharge of this duty, upon Mt. Toombs for his passport. Mr. Toombs had no passport, and so informed the officer, and said that he would not procure any, adding that he was General Robert Toombs, and owed allegiance to Georgia, and no other Government, and that his State did not require her citizens to travel with passes and passports, and that he would not procure a passport. The officer informed General Toombs that his orders allowed him not discretion, but required of him not to allow any man to pass without a passport, den, Toombs still refusing to procure a passport, was ejected from the cars by the guard. Gen. Toombs proceeded to harangue them in an excited and bitter manner, and in disloyal and treasonable language. Gen. Beauregard being in Savannah, and hearing the facts, ordered the arrest and confinement of Gen. Toombs, and he was taken in charge by a guard.

OUTLAWRY OF GEN. BUILER.

OUTLAWRY OF GEN. BUTLER. [From the Bichmond Whig, Feb. 6.]

The Virgunia Legislature has been occupied in secret session with the discussion of a resolution requesting the Confederate authorities to suspend the ban of outlawry against Beast Eutler until an exchange of prisoners is efforted.

Maryland Bounties to Volunteers. BALTIMORE, Feb. 10 .- The City Councils to-day passed a bounty bill giving \$200 to recruits without Veterans who re-enlist in this city will receive \$925, and new recruits \$800. Recruiting is going

The Missouri Legislature. ST. Louis, Feb. 10.—The Senate yesterday passes the louse bill calling a new State Convention The bill defers the election for delegates until No

A Supreme Court Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The Supreme Court of California has decided that the State law peritting soldiers to vote is unconstitutional The New Jersey Railroad Company. TRENTON, Feb. 10.—Mr. Randolph, of Hudson county, has introduced a bill into the Senate extending the charter of the New Jersey Railroad Company till 1889, and to enable the company to relocare various portions of their road, so as to avoid curves, and accommodate their customers with more

rapid travelling.

Shipment of Specie. New York, Feb. 10.—The steamer Australasian ratied to day for Liverpool, with \$310,000 in specie. Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Feb. 10—Flour dull at \$737@7.50 for Obio extra. Wheat quiet; sales of 500 oushels at \$190@193 for Kentucky white. Corn firm at \$115 for white, and \$116@1.17 for yellow. Whisky and and very heavy; Ohio 86@850. Coffee steady at 43%@43% for Rio.

St. 1.0018. Feb. 10—Cotton is quiet, and no sales; receipts. 432 bales. Flour dronging at \$510 for receipts, 492 bales. Flour drooping at \$6 10 for single extra. Wheat, corn, and oats unchanged.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Cork. New York, Feb. 10.—The steamer City of Cork, from Liverpool on the 23d and Queenstown on the 24th of January, has arrived. Cork papers of the 25th ult. contain the following late news:

Cork papers of the 25th ult. contain the following late news:

The steamer Druid, from Liverpool for Nassau, to run the blockade, was at Queenstown.

BRELAU, Jan. 23.—A sanguinary conflict between the Pelish insurgents, under Borsack, and the Russians took place on the 18th in the vicinity of Czenstockau.

Several wagons filled with dead and wounded were brought into the town.

Lemberg, 23.—The insurgent corps under Poninski and Wroblewski have returned to the Government of Lublin, after having supplied arms and ammunition to Lithmanian detachments.

On the 16th of January they energed the Russians near the Fortress of Zamose, and the latter returned to the eitadel.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Letters from Warsaw describe the condition of those persons transported into the interior of Russia as deplorable in the extreme.

Frankfort-on-ths-Main, Jan. 23.—At the sitting of the Federal Diet, yesterday, the question of the withdrawal of the Austrian and Prussian reserves from the Federal corps of execution was discussed, and it was resolved that fresh reserves of Federal troops should be maintained.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—A debate on the budget, as amended by the Chamber of Deputies, took place in to-day's sitting of the Upper House. The amendment was rejected by a large majority, and the Government budget was adopted by 68 against 17.

Paris, Jan. 23.—A debate on the paragraph of the address relative to Algeris took place in the Corps Legislatif. M. Picard explained the amendment of the left, proposing to assimilate Algeris to France, and grant liberal institutions to that country, with the right of electing Deputies.

The amendment was lost by 222 against 16.

KANSAS. ST. Louis, Feb. 10.-A. Leavenworth despatch to the Democrat save the joint resolution for a Senato-

gag rule. ag ruie. Profests have already begun to come in from various counties, and indignation meetings will be held all over the State. The people are utterly opposed to the fraud, and will vote it down by an overwhelming majority at the first State election.
ELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR. LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 10.—The Kansas Legisla-ture met in joint session yesterday for the election of a United States Senator. Governor Carney received 68 votes, and was declared elected.
EXPLOSION OF A WESTERN CANARD.
KANSAS CITY, Feb. 10.—The reported raid into
Kansas is a boax. Colonel Ford has returned from
the pursuit of the suspected party, which proved to be a detachment of the 15th Kansas Regiment, that and lost their way. In making inquiry for the right road they were supposed, by the inhabitants, to be guerillas dressed in Federal uniform. No guerillas

have crossed into Kansas. CATRO. CAIRO, Feb. 9. The steamer Stephen Decatur, for Pittsburg, arrived this evening with 600 bales of cotton for Cincinnati. The steamer Baker, which was seized yesterds at Paducah, with a cargo of cotton, was released to day, the charges against her not being sustained.

CAIRO, Feb. 10.—Over 300 new recruits from Wisconsin arrived to-day en route South. The 9th Iowa Infantry (Veterans) have arrived from Nashville en route home.

The rebel journals declare that the oppressions of the "Corfederate" Government and the high prices of materials in the South have produced a very serious mortality among the Southern newspapers, so that but thirty five dailies now remain alive in all the rebellious States. The Southern mind, which receives the principal part of its instruction on atumps by the wayside, probably will not miss the dead journals, and the world generally will be none the worse for this sudden demise; but still it is curious to look back to the census of 1860, to see what was the condition of the Southern press four years ago. In that year there were nine hundred and seventy-nine political journals published in all the slave States, against two thousand two hundred and sixty-three of the same class in the free States. Of this number ninety-one were Southern dailies; now there are, according to the rebel confession, but thirty five. The dailies in the free States four years ago numbered two hundred and eighty-one; they have increased since that time, instead of dying out—but then we of the loyal States do not receive wayside-stump instruction.

By way of comparison, we give the census statistics by States, in parallel columns, taking the figures of 1860: A Contrast from the Census.

POLITICAL PAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1860. FREE STATES.
Total. Dailies. SLAVE STATES. Total. Dailies California .... 96 Connecticut ... 45 Michigan
Minnesota

N. Hampshire
New Jersey

Ohio

State was but 1,231,066—not 200,000 greater than that of Georgia.

Before the rehellion, therefore, the South was vastly inferior to the North in literary enterprises—the proportion having been nearly as one to four—while the effect of the war upon the rebel States is sufficiently indicated by the rapid decay, confessed by the rebels themselves, of which the newspaner mortality may be taken as an index.—New York Evening Post.

McElroy's Philadelphia City Directory FOR 1864.—The annual volume, twenty seventh of the series, comes round with its usual punctuality, presenting, as it were, a microcosm of our city. It contains the addresses, and proper personal descriptions, of about 200,000 persons. The publisher complains, in his preface, of the difficulty he found in ompiling the work—partly from carelessness on the part of the public, partly from actual refusals to give names. He attributes the latter cause to the terror of "the draft." Notwithstanding, the volume is equal, at least, to any of its predecessors, and, in-deed, is indispensable to all business men. The price has not been raised, though printing and paper have advanced so materially.

THE WOMAN IN BLACK .- By a lapsus penne we ately announced that T. B. Peterson had a ne novel, "The Woman in White," in the press. The book in question is "The Woman in Black," LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DEY GOODS, CAR-PETS, &c.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of American, British, French, and German dry goods embracing 675 packages of staple and fancy articles. ock of goods, hemp carpets, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, to be continued, without intermission, the larger part of the day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

AUCTION NOTICE - LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ALE OF BOOTS AND SHORS.—The attention of buvers is called to the large and desirable assortment of 1,500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, cavalry boots, &c., to be sold by catalogue at auction this morning by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Comme

Public Entertainments. THE GERMAN OPERA,-"La Dame Blanche." given last night at the Academy, was a very creditable performance of one of the most popular French operas, and must have given new satisfaction to all who admire the composer of that excellent little opera, "Jean de Paris." Madame Johannsen, Mr. Herrmann, and Mr. Habelmann, were admirable in their several parts. The best music of the opera probably belongs to the tenor, and its fine sentiment lost nothing in his appreciative execution. Perhaps too much of "LaDame Blanche" is taken up with dialogue to give it entire interest to American hear-ers, but all who heard it have, doubtless, had another enjoyment. On Friday evening the "Music of the Future" will make its first appearance before a Philadelphia audlence, in Richard Wagner's cele brated, much-abused, and somewhat notorious HAYDN'S GREAT ORATORIO OF THE CREATION. -This popular production of the great German composer will be produced in the highest style of

musical art, at the Academy of Music, on Saturday

evening next, by the Handel and Haydn Society. The entertainment is given by the society for the benefit of the Christian Commission, which, aside from other considerations, should secure a full house. Those who wish to contribute to a noble formance, should secure seats at once.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that Mr. Barnum will deliver his great lecture on the "Art of Money-Getting" in this city, has no doubt stirred up the mercantile community to its depths. The poor want to become rich; the rich to bec Mr. Barnum professes to show the way. We have read in the papers advertisements stating that "any one who will enclose one dollar to Box 200 will receive in return a circular giving full informa tion of a certain way to make a fort having sent the dollar, we are ignorant of the method, though we have heard that the circular sometimes advises the recipient to imitate the advertiser, Mr. Barpum, however, offers to show the way to afflube surprised if he directed his disciples to establish a museum with a moral lecture-room attached, Whatever he says should be respectfully listened to, for Barnum is a man of remarkable energy and bility, and unparalleled as a maker of vast sums I money out of small investments. He will lecture on Saturday night at the Musical Fund Hall.

General Scammon, recently gobbled up by guerillas in Western Virginia, belonged to the regular army, was a West Point officer, and served in Florida and Mexico. He was a brave efficer and a favorite with General Scott, on whose staff he was attached in Mexico. ALUMNI MEETING.—At a meeting of the Alumni of the Central High School, held last night, Challes Buckwalter, E.q., was elected president, and Henry K. Edmunds, Eq., the speaker at the public meeting of the association, to be held in 1855. A resolution was unanimously adopted, appointing a committee with authority to strike from the list of members of the alumni all persons who may be mulloyed in the rabel service.

The Chesapeake Piracy Case. ST. JOHNS, N. B., Feb. 10.—In the Chesapeake piracy case, to-day, a witness proved the hand-An order from Parker to Coilins, creating him a lieutenant in the Confederate service, was then pu in as evidence. An attempt was made to prove the andwriting of the collector of customs at Charleston on Parker's commission. The case was then adjourned until Monday, when the closing arguments of counsel will be heard.

Fire in Boston. Boston, Feb. 10.—Liberty Hall was burned this corning. It was valued at \$40,000, and is insured for \$25,000. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. Washington, Feb. 10, 1864.

WARHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1204.

SENATE,

Mr. POWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill authorizing the holding of a special session of a United States District Court in Indiana, which was passed.

Amendment of Constitution—Abolition of Siavery. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the same committee reported back a substitute for the joint resolution of Mr. Benderson, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United Etales, as follows: lat. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place authent to their jurisdiction. 2d. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Mr. Sumner's Resolutions. Mr. TRUMBULL reported adversely to the proposed amendment of the Constitution by Mr. Sumner, making all men equal before the law, so that no man can hold another as a slave,

another as a slave.

The Proclamation of Emancipation.

Mr. GLAEK introduced a bill ratifying and reaffirming the President's proclamation of January 1, 1833, and giving it the free of a stantic, which was referred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

Promotion of Epitistments.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, submitted amendments to Mr. Wilson's bill to promote enlistments, which confirms the emancipation proclamation, abolishes slavery throughout the country, and subjects colored men to encountry and the same apportionment as "other citizens." rial election to day passed both Houses under the "other citizens."

Military Salaries.

Mr. Grimes' bill, proposing a scale of reduction o military salaries when officers are in command, not in the field, and when on leave, or without a command, are reported adversely from the Committee on Military Affairs. Colored Persons and Railroad Cars.

Colored Persons and Railroad Cars.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts introduced a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquireinto the expedience of a law granting equality of rivileges to colored acopie on the railroads of the District. He called attended to the subject for the reachest at one subject for the reachest in an outrage was recent to be subject for the reachest at an outrage was recent to be subject for the reachest in an outrage was recent and been recently ejected from one of these street cars by the conductor because he was a black man. He thought we had better break up all railroads if we could not have them carried on without such outrages, which did more to injure our cause abroad and at home than a defeat in battle.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, said if he expressed any opinion, he would say the outrage was the other way. Separate cars were provided for the colored people, and this case occurred because the negro declined to ride with persons of his own color, and wished. o force himself with white men.

Mr. GEIMS did not think there were any cars running now for the accommodation of colored people.

Mr. HENDRICKS hewy differently, for he had entered one, and was glad to get out the best way he could.

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Mr. GRIMES did not think it any disgrace to ride with these colored people.

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Mr. GRIMES did not think it any disgrace to ride with
these colored people.

Outrages on Colored Citizens.
Mr. SUMNER read the letter of Dr. Augusta, surgeon
of the 7th Colored Volunteers. He believed it was as
great an outrage as it would be to eject the Senator from
his seat host began to the season of the Sum to the Senator from
Without meaning any personal disrespect. Mr. WIL.
SON said he believed the largest quantity of information
is and ont of this Senate was from the New York papers,
and his stenation was called to this arbiect from them.
This was not the only place where reform was needed.
He had information of an outrage perpetrated on a mail
rallroad, where two colored men were ejected from an
empty ext, and forced into a cattle car. This was a part
of the malignant system of slavery but the country was
being rapidly abolitionized and civilized.
Mr. HERDRICKS believed, from the expressions he
had heard to day, that social as well as political equality was to be forced upon the white race. The people
would never adopt that sentiment. He was glad that
the Senator from Massachusetts had now plainly presented the issue before the country.
Mr. Willson said he had no desire to force negro
equality on the Senator from Indiana. What he was nead
was to let every man assume the station God intended
him to attain. The Resolution Adopted. YEAS.



by Mr. Trumbull, with amendments. The committee's amendments were agreed to after a lengthy debate, in which Mesers Johnson, Pessenden, Fosier, Oowan, Haie, and Trumbull, participated.

On motion of Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, to strike from its provisions the members of Congress, the yeas were 25, nays 14. Not agreed to.

The bill provides that "no member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall, after his election, or during his continuation in office, nor hall alay head of a department receive, or agree to receive, any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, any endered, or to be rendsred, to any percoading, contract claim, controversy, charge, acconstion, arrest, or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party directly or indirectly, increated, hefore any department, court martial, humarested, hefore any department, and hall hefore any department, the department humarested humarested, humarested, humarested, humarested, humarested, humarested, humar

Equality of Payment of Soldiers. Equality of Payment of Soldiers.
Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution equalizing
the payment of soldiers
The pending amendment of Mr. Conness to strike out
the section giving colored troops equal pay prior to the
passage of the act being under consideration, Mr. SUM.
NER argued at length as to the justice of the bill as it
stood. To obviate objections the bill, he was willing
to leave it discretionary with the recreatary of War as to
what regiments should receive the retrospective pay
proposes in the bill, as as to include only these who had
entired the service under the delusion that they were
to receive more than \$10 per month.

Mr. FENENDEN opposed the retrospective character
of the Willean engaged in the way when he was to the control of the service of the proposed the retrospective character k Mr. FERRENDEN opposed the retrospective character of the bill.

Mr. WILLON supported the view taken by Mr. Sumner, and contended that the circumstances in favor of putting these troops on an equality with the others from the strings that they had been in the service were even stronger than the Senator had represented.

Mr. LAMS. of Indiana, opposed the x ving of back pay to these troops, as we had already filed our contingent with them. He did not think they were as good as white troops, and if they were they are fighting for a higher boon than money.

Mr. WILSON defended the colored troops for their bravery, and claimed that for endurance they were superior to white.

Mr. WILSON defended the colored troops for their bravery, and claimed that for endurance they were superior to white.

Mr. DOLLITELE said he would, to morrow, offer two smendments to the bill: one giving the Secretary of war the discretionary power to decide as to the merits of the claims for back pay, including only those who had been deluded into the service under an erroneous contraction of the statute, and the other to deduce in incurrectionary districts the sum of five doi! rs from their monthly pay to elimbure the Government for expense incurred in feeding and clothing their wives and children. children. Mr. CONNESS desiring to discuss the bill. moved that Mr. CONNESS desiring to discuss the bill. moved that he whole subject should lie over. The Senste went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr ELIOT, of Massachusetts, from the select committee on the subject, repor ed a substitute for the bill to establish a bureau of freedmen's fairs.

It proposes the appointment of a commissioner, with the necessary clerical lotce, for the adjustment and determination of all questions arising with reference to freed persons of African descent. Froper regulations are to be made for their good treatment and protection, and for their employment on abandoned plantations. Departments are to be established with under assistant commissioners. ments are to be established with under assistant commissioners.

Mr. ELIOT typed the importance of the passage of
his bill, and in the course of his remarks add he would
never forget his conversation with the President the day
after the emancipation proclamation: was issued.
The President remarked. "The proclamation of itself
will not effect the good you anticipies," work as
much mischief as its opporents predict." The add out
did not how that was the great set of his life, and that
that he was to become greater in the estimation of the
Christian world. That proclamation will constitute the
corner-stone of the President's immortal fame but it
cannot be effective excepting by legislation and military
success. The sword must loosen the chains of the slave,
success. The sword must loosen the chains of the slave,
otherwise the enemy would weld the from with bold
that may not be broken. The law must protest those
whem the rword makes free. Nothing has been done
by Congress with that view, and therefore the bill
interest.

Mr. CLAY, of Keptucky, agked the gentlamen whether

interest.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, asked the gentleman whether he included Kentucky in this bill, and intended to trample under foot the Constitution and laws of that State, and free the slaves without the consent of their Where. Mr. ELIOT replied that Kentucky is out of the ring altogether.

Reduced the results of the ring whether the plantations in the South, owned by some of his constituents in Kennicky, were to be considered as abandoned under this hill. bill,

Mr. ELIOT said the answer would depend upon
whether such constituents were loyal or disloyal.

Mr. CLAY repiled, he owned one of such plantations
himself, and it had been abandoned because the Government did not protect it. Mr. BLIOT said his bill did not propose to establish Mr. Shilvi can in Mentucky. Solonies in Kentucky. Wished to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts would confiscate the land of bis collesgue, Mr. Clay, knowing him to be a loyal and Union man, and regard it as abandoned pro-Mr. ELIOT replied, certainly not. We are a kindhearted people.

Mr. MALLORY. Does not your bill mean it?

Mr. BLIOT replied in the negative, and spoke until the

Mr. MALLORY. Does not your bill mean it?

Mr. BLIOT replied in the negative, and spoke until the exviration of t e morning hour.

On motion of Mr STEVENS, the House took up and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means the Senate's ameriments to the internal revenue has been also a many and means the Senate's ameriments to the internal revenue has been also a support of the Committee of Junes M. Johnson, as a nember elect from Northwestern Arkansas. They are also by the Commissioners of Election, and say that Col. Johnson, who commands the 1ss Arkansas Regiment was unanimously elected in November last.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, moved to lay them on the table, pending which motion the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the bill mendatory of the enrolment bill. The committee were for a long time engaged in the consideration of the section exampting members of religious denominations which are consensity proposed to bearing arms from service in the didd by a signing them hospital duty or the care of freedmen.

During the debate Mr. DEM ENG, of Connecticut, said there were five hundred thousand non-resistants in the country, and if they were exempted from the draft there would be a revival amongst the non-resistant secies, and their Fanks would be largely recruited.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illipois, moved to amend by striking out the reference to religious denominations, and making the section apply to all persons consciontionally opposed to bearing arms. This was disagreed to Mr. GANSON, of New York. offered an amendment that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be enlisted. Rejected. Enrolment of Slaves-Compensation Lincomment of Slaves—Compensation to Loyal Masters

Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment that persons of African descent between 22 and 45 years of age, whether citizens of the United States or not, shall be enrolled and form part of the national forces, and when a slave shall be drafted and mustered into the service the master shall receive a certificate for \$300, and the drafted man shall befree. This, Mr Stevens said, would give compensation to the misters in the loyal border states.

Enrolment Opposed.

Enrolment Opposed.

Mr. CLAY. of Kentucky, hoped that Mr. Stavens would withdraw his amendment. A good feeling was now prevailing in his aters, but the adoption of this proposition would retard the progress of the Union feeling. He did not object to taking rebel property, but that of loyal men orth not to be interfared with. ought not to be interfered with.

The BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said the laws of all the Bates recognize slayes as persons and not as property, and the exigency had arrived when we should use them as other men are used, for putting down the rebeilion.

Mr MORRIS, of New York, favored the amendment, not being able to see why that description of property should be arremoted while. not being able to see why that description of property should be exempted while the property of citizens of other States is easy for national purposes.

Mr. CHESSWELL, of Maryland, favored the amendment estating that the six-veholders in the State of Maryland have farnished but few if any men for the war. land have furnished but few if any men for the war.

Compensation Opposed.

Mr. FARPSWORTH, of Illinois, said he would not put money into the pockets of slavsholders. It was their duty to put their slaves into the army without compensation. We put our sone into the army and why should they not give their slaves.

Mr. Shithest, of Delaware, would say to the gentieus an from fentucky (mr. Clay) that the people of his State had no such scruples as the people of Kentucky were represented to have. There would be nothing more walcome to Delaware than to take her slaves from her. Mr. Day had been been been and the continuous of the Catholica, private property, including slaves, cannot be take if for public uses, without just compensation. Mr. Day of Maryland, maintained that slaves do military duty, and therefore we do not ow the slave-holders acything for their services.

The committee cree without voting on the amendment, and as half-past (our the House 27) priod.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG. February 10, 1864. The Senate met at 11(o'clock A. M., Speaker Penney in the chair. the chair.

Petitions.

Mr. WORTHINGTON presented three petitions of citizens of Chester county, asking for the passage of a law making persons interested competent witnesses on trial. Union Proposal to Legislate on State Business Union Proposal to Legislate on State Sustances only.

Mr. TURREL offered the following resolution:

Micricas, in the present quality condition of this body. It seems impossible to take action upon strice party questions; therefore,

Resolved, That until the returns of the election for Sea ator ordered in the Armstrong and Indiana district, the Senate will confine itself to the consideration of local bills, and to such necessary State legislation as has no providen character. bills, and to such necessary state legislation as has no partiesn character.

On the suspension of the rules to read this resolution a second time, the yeas and nays were demanded, and were yeas 7, nays 7, not a quorum of members voting,
On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate adjourned until to morrow morping at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The SPEAKER called the House to order at 11 c'clock A. M. motion of Mr. Shitth, of Chester, an act was con-one motion of Mr. Shitth, of Chester, an act was con-sidered and passed providing for procuring and paying bounties in Chester country.

The Sale of Land Scrip. Mr. NEGLEY made a report from a spreial committee which had been appointed to confer with the Board of Commissioners in reference to the sale of the discrepation of the United States to this State. The committee offered a resolution requesting the board to communicate the action they propose to take. as well as instructing them to withhold such land scrip from sale for the pretent. The resolution was alopied.

Newspaper Case—Authorship of an Article Concealed.

Mr. REX, chairman of a committee to accrain the author of certain articles derogatory to the Legislature, which but appeared in the Philadelphia Bulletin and the Pittaburg Commercial, made a statement. The coramities had held a session, and had subprensed the reporter of Legislature, occedings for the Philadelphia papers, who had declined to testify unless compelled, on the ground that there was a professional tule among the newspaper fraternity not to divulge the authorship of publications in the press. leffilly not to utuage the american of the press.

Mr. REX therefore offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Mr. A. K. Peorick has been called to testify
before the select committee appointed to examine into
the authorship of certain articles reflecting upon members, and has refused to answer certain questions;

therefore.

the authorship of certain articles reflecting upon members, and has refused to answer certain questions; therefore, Resolved, That the axid A. K. Pedrick be required to answer questions propounded to him by the committee Mr. Pedrick Refuses on Principle.

Mr. REX stated that he offered the resolution in accordance with neual custom when witnesses refused to test. Iy. In this particular case there was no evidence whatever to implicate the witness in the authorship, and the sole difficulty was a delicacy on his part to violate the sole difficulty was a delicacy on his part to violate the sole difficulty was a delicacy on his part to violate the sole difficulty was a delicacy on his part to violate the sole difficulty was a delicacy on his part to violate the sole difficulty was a delicacy on his part to violate the sole difficulty was a delicacy on his part to violate the sole of the fraternity.

The SPEAKER said that it was evident that no disrespect was intended to the House.

Mr. WATSON wished to throw no obstacle in the way of the investifation, but there was a doubt in his mind how far the committee were justified in questioning a witness who had already disclaimed any participation in the subtorthip of the newspaper articles. The articles miles in the subtorthip of the newspaper articles. The articles miles miles in the subtorthip of the substant had not, in any way, reponsible to the House of the craft, until the House declared it to be his duty to give evidence. There was no act to show any contempt of the House, and there was no act to show any contempt of the House, and there was no reflection to be cast on the wit sess.

no act to show any contempt of the House, and there was no reflection to be east on the witness.

Mr. Fedrick Required to Answer.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, favored every measure looking to a full investigation.

Mesers. COLEMAN and BIGHAM also spoke.
There solution of Mr. BEX was then passed.

Estimate of Department Expenses Asked.

Mr. PIGHAM offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Surveyor General.

Attorney General, Superintendens of Common Schools, and Adjutant General be requested to farnish to this House a detailed sellmate of the contingent expenses of their respective departments for the ensuing year, specifying the number of clerks and messengers, and other employes, and the salaries pald to each, as well as every other item of estimated expenditure. Passed.

Claims for Losses by Rebel Raids.

The following presmble and resolution were offered by Mr. K.LLLY:

Wherten, There is reason to believe that the rebel invasions of Pennsylvania were. In a great measure, brought about through the contrivance, and by the encouragement, of disloyal persons in our own State: and Wetrae. Claims for damages done daring these invasions are now being presented to the Legislature: therefore

Claimants Required to Prove their Loyalty. Resolved, That the select committee, to whom are re-ferred the matters in relation to claims arising out of al-leged losses from the rebel raids of '82 and '83, be in-structed to report as part of their bill—if they report a leged loses from the reberrates or by and to. On instructed to report as part of their bill—if they report a bill—a clause requiring the parties presenting claims to furnish positive proofs of their loyalty.

The resolution was disensed at considerable length by Messus EHARPE, KELLY, PURDY, COLEMAN, MC-MUETRIE, WATSON, GHABER, and PRICE.

On motion of Mr. BICE, the resolution was postponed

On motion of Br. RIUE, the resolution was postponed until to morrow

Mr. BARGER moved that the hour of adjournment be extended until the regular order of business had been gone through with. Agreed to.

Mr. BERD offered a resolution to print for the use of the House 50 copies of an act relative to the sale of the land scrip of the State. Passed.

A number of reports from Standing Committees were made.

litary Academy at Allentown.

By Mr. BCOS, a supplement to an act authorizing the
Lehigh Navigation Company to extend their road from
White Haven to Manch Chunk.

By Mr. BARGES an act incorporating the Agricultural Chemical Company Chemical Company.
KERNS, an act regulating city passenger railways allowing but 24 passengers).
Mr. QUIGLEY, an act relative to Polytechnic College, and the grant of public lands to this State.
Mr. McMANUS, an act incorporating Gila Mining Go.
Mr. SCHOFIELD, an act incorporating the Sisters of harity of St. Joseph's Church.
Mr. SMITH, an act relative to the Chestnut Hill and heltenham furupiks.
Also, an act to appoint two notaries public in Philaelphia.

elphia.
Also, as act relative to promissory notes.
Also, as act relative to the acknowledgment of deeds.
Mr. MILLER, as act relative to the Delaware-county
Railway.
Adjourned. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1864.
The money market continues to work easy at 5@37 cent., with almost an entire absence of good commercial cent., with almost an entire absence of good commercial paper. Government securities are in demand for bank-ing purposes, and prices look like acvancing. Gold was weak during the forencon, falling off to 159, morning, and prices hung fire for a while. Toward the close, however, they stiffened up, and the desire to buy was stronger. As a rule, there is not much change to oie, the market closing with figures of last evening well ustained. Morth Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Sustained. Morth Fennsylvania, Philadelphia and Eric, Reading, and Catawissa composed the bulk of operations. Thirteenth and Fifteenth was in demand on all sides, and advanced to 41% bid, a rise of 7% per share in a few days. North Pennsylvania declined to 35%, recovering to 38; Philadelphia and Eric 40 57%; Constitution of the 1877 of the 1878 of 1878; Constitution of 1878. o 59%. Long Island sold at 42%: Chester Valley at Beaver Meadow at 79: Pennsylvania at 79637 Beaver Meadow at 79; Pennsylvania at 79@79½; Little Schuylkill at 48½; Minehill at 61; Camden and Amboy

tt 159
Fulton Coal sold at 6%@1/2; Big Mountain at 8; Bohe-Fulton Coal sold at 6%@%: Big Mountain at 8; Bohenisn at 14; Etns at 15; Green Mountain at 7. Susquahana Canal sold at 24%. Union bonds fell off to 30%; the preferred shares sold at 7%. Schuylkill Sayigation preferred cellined 1. Wyoming sixes sold at 27%. Sprace and Pine roce to 16%. Arch street at 34; Girard College at 30%; Green and Coa es at 43%; Seventeenth and Nineteenin at 17. Toward the close the excitemant in stocks became very great, and the market closed active

and strong.
Drexel & Co. quote: United States Bonds, 1881.

Rew Certificates of Indebt's...
Old Qertificates of Indebt's...
7 3-10 Notes...

Quartermasters Vouchers...
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.... 

ive-twenty bonds, full coupons 9% o'clock A. M... 11% A. M... 12% P. M... 13% P. M... 8% P. M...

15% P. M. 1593 Market firm. 1693 Market firm. 1693 The notice of Assistant United States Treasurer McIn-tyre, in our advertising columns, is worthy of attention to parties interested, as it informs them how to avoid deation in the payment of coupons due The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending anuary 20 give the following results, compared with Public deposits..... n England;

Hazleton Railroad for the week ending February 1864, compared with the same time last year Week. Previous. Total. Tons. Cwt. Tons. Cwt Tons. Cwt

8.107 07 4.395 03 3.661 17 6.146 09 5.746 08 3.683 07 3.694 02 9 444 15 3.149 10 3,136 07 Total orresponding period 8,986 13 53,218 18 62, 205 11 .... 11,498 C9 63 722 16 57, 221 05 10,503 18 13,015 14 2,611 16 United States 6s, 1881, regts.
United States 6s, 1881, compon.
United States seven-thirties.
United States 1 year eer., gold.
American Gold.
American Gold.
Tennessee Sixes.
Aliacont Sixes. Tues Adv. Des.

Tues Adv. Des. 

Reading. | PIRST BOARD | 100 N Penna R | 110 N PennaR | 110 N Pen BETWEEN BOARDS. 200 Surq Canal... 550, 2434 [569 Bohemian Rin'z], 51 31 Minehill R ..... 61 | 200 Schyi Nav prib3), 37 50 15th & 15th + 1 R, bid 40 | 100 Long Island R ..... 42 20 Little Echuyl R .... 452 4 SECOND BOARD

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb 10
Philada. Stock Exchange, Philadelphia Exchange.

led by S. E. Slavnaker, Philadelphi BEFORE BOARDS,

200 Schuyi Nav prf... 37 25 Catawis B prf... 59 43 10 Sprice & Pine h45 1654 10 do...... 590 43 19 Phila & E R.... 55 27 80 Faramech Bis 24ys 53 25 Catawis R prf... 55 4224

| 10 | Struce & Fine | 102 | 102 | 103 | 104 & R | 105 | 107 | 108 | 105 | 107 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 Philadelphia Markets.

Frequent 10 -Evening
The Flour market is dull, but prices remain about The Flour market is dull, but prices remain about the same as last quoted; sales comprise about 2,000 bbls at \$7.50 for extra family, \$8 for high grade do, including \$90 bbls Jenny Lind on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at prices ranging from \$6.22@6.50 for superfine; \$6.7(2).12% for extra; \$7.703 for extra (\$87.703 for extra; \$7.703 for extra (\$87.703 for extra; \$7.703 for

when through with. Agreed to.

Some through with. Agreed to.

In add some through with. Agreed to.

Some through with. Agreed to.

A number of reports from Standing Committees were made.

Bills in troduced.

Bills in troduced.

Bills were read in place as follows:

By Mr. BIGHAM. a further supplement to act incorporating the Monongabels water Company.

By Mr. SMITH. Some to incorporating the Tyrone and Clearfeld Express Company.

By Mr. LONGs, further supplement to an act approved April 11th, 1856, relative to sheriffs of this Commonwealth.

By Mr. SMITH. of Chester, an act relative to the payment of the interest on the public debt.

By Mr. SMITH. of Chester, an act relative to the payment of bourtiss to volunteers in Franklin county.

Also, an act to protect the tax-payers of this Commonwealth.

By Mr. SHARPE, an act incorporating for the payment of bourtiss to volunteers in Franklin county.

By Mr. SHARPE, an act providing for the payment of bourtiss to volunteers in Franklin county.

By Mr. WEISEK, an act incorporating the Lehigh Mi-WHISKY continues dull and unsettled; small sales of bbls are reported at 90@92c, and drudge at 55@20. 3

> New York Cotton Market, February 10. COTION.—The inquiry continues very moderate for duariers, and prices are still weak; sales of about deles on a basis at \$500334c for middlings, the latter as extreme, at the close.

gallon To Forest at 81,0926, and drudge at 80,024 a
The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at
this port to day:
Flour 2,369 bb.
Wheat 8,450 bc.

CITY ITEMS. GREAT EXCITEMENT .- We have seldom seen of nuch excitement caused by any labor-saving tores tion as the "Florence" Sewing Machine is create from morning till night, and all who see this super sewing machine in operation quickly perceive the wonderful advantages which the "Florence" pos-

versation in every domestic circle. THE NEW PHOTO-MINIATURES, by Wenderoth & Taylor, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, are a triumph in photography of which these popular artists may well be proud. They are now making large numbers of them to order. They are certainly the finest Daguerrean delineations of the human face and form divine that have yet been produced

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Great Reduction in Prices. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks.

Rich Furs of all kinds. on of the close of the season, we sa now prepared to must mer prices on all our stock.

J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,
The Emporius now prepared to make a large concession from fo The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium 920 Chestnut street

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, -Their entire freedom from

all deleterious ingredients renders "Brown's Bronchis Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a saic remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest steem by Olergymen, Singers, and Public Speaken nerally. Good Housekberess do not require to be in formed that Mr. W. H. Slocumb has constantly on hand at his stand, Eighth and Ninth avenues, in the Eastern Market, choice cheese from the best dairies The most fastidious can be accommodated with superior article by calling on him. Prime butter always on hand, and fresh canned fruit in sesson. LIBUTENANT GENERAL. (?)-The new militer; grade seems to cause considerable bickering in Congressional halls, the bone of contention being who hall be the recipient of the coveted honor here are so many worthy aspirants it will be diffcult to choose; but, when the appointment is made, there will be no difficulty in knowing where to procure a suitable uniform for the fortunate one-to wit: ot the splendid Tailoring Establishment of Granville Stokes, the great military and civic cothier, No. 609 Chestnut street. DEAFNESS, EYE, EAR, THROAT DISEASES AND

DATARRE, treated with the utmost success of the

on Moschzisker, Oculist and Aurist, Testimonisk and references can be examined at his office, 1007 Walnut street, REASONS WHY JAYNE'S TONIC VERNIFUS should be given to all Nervous, Fretting, Restless Children, with variable appetites, footid broaths, 321 frail health: First. Because it is certain to expel Worms, and so pleasant to the taste, that children readily takest.

Second. It dissolves and removes from the SM
mach and Bowels the slime or muous in which the worms are nested and produce their young, their frectually ridding the system of them, and realer ing the child less likely to be again troubled with them.

Third. It is an excellent anti-acid, correcting acidity or sourness of the stomach, and removing

Fourth. This VERMIFUGE, by removing Assarideh or small white Thread Worms, relieves the intollers ble itching sensation of the rectum, frequently ex perienced by both children and adults; and it ver generally cures Piles, which are frequently cause Fifth. It is a powerful Tonic, imparting strength not only to the stomach and bowels, but to the whole system, promoting an appetite and rebuild All parents anxious for the health and comfort their children, should, therefore, keep themself supplied with a remedy so well adapted to cut the common ills and ailings of every household. Prepared only by DR. D. JAYNE & SON

THE FAR, 1TS DISEASES AND THEIR TREATEST y Dr. Von Moschzisker. Messrs. Martin & E all, publishers, 29 South Sixth street, ann the medical faculty and public that this great post ar medical work is now ready for sale. Notice.-Dr. E. B. Lighthill, from 34 St. Mark's place, New York, author of "A Popular Tres on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., shortly make a professional visit to Phi Discharges from the Ear, and all the various dies the Ear, Throat, and Air Passages. CORNE, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLA JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, oured with pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zeit, rie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut street.

to physicians and surgeons of the city. FAMILY COAL .- The Hickory and Fish also Spring Mountain Lenigh, prepared with also Spring Mountain Lenigh, prepared with and offered at reduced prices. Office and yet a spring the second strength of the second strength [fe6-awtf]

STEOK & CO.'S MASON

STEOK & CO.'S STEOK & C

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