FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1865.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1884. I. POETRY—"The Vanishers," by J. G. Whittier— 'Heavy Hearts," by Kane O'Donnell—"The New II. THE BOY THAT WOULDN'T GROW, an origi-IN THE BOT THAT WOULDN'T GROW as viginal noveletic, by George Steyne—concluded.

HI. EDITORIALS—The Grand Battle at Wilmington—The Legislature—Japanese Civilization—Obitnaries—The Rate George M. Dallas and Robert H. Bergs IV. OUR CHRONOLOGY OF THE YEAR 1861. This is a feature in the present number, including all the the past year. It is the fruit of much labor, and very.

V. WAR NEWS-An account by our special corre-NAL NAWS—An account by our special correspondent of the attack on Wilmington'in full detail.
Newsfrom Grant, Sherman, Stoneman, and from all the important points of the theatre of war—Interesting incidents, items, ate—Admiral Porter's Official Report of the assault on Wilmington's defender, Fort VI. CHESS DEPARTMENT—Editoral and answers to

correspondents—Problem—Chess in Philadelphia, England, France, and Germany. VII. GENERAL NEWS—The Sessions of the State Legislature—Affairs in Philadelphia, New York, Wash-ington, and other leading cities—The Noted Dead of 1864—Interestin Statistics of Losses by Fire, etc., in VIII. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL—An Interest-

ing Table Giving the Fluctuations of Gold on every day in the last six months of '64. Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$2 per year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price five cents.

The Union League.

We see it announced that the members of the Union League will assemble this evening for the purpose of discussing the report of the Committee on By-Laws, and finally determining the same. As the Union League is a national organization, and has identified itself with the interest of place for us to make one or two suggestions in reference to the subject to be discussed this evening. If we remember the sentiments which led to the formation of the Union League, we see every reason for giving these by-laws as liberal a scope as possible. In 1862 the election of Horatto SEYMOUR as Governor of New York cast a gloom over the nation. It was feared by many good men that the country was about to pause on the very threshold of the war. and make a cowardly retreat. We had not yet reached emancipation. We had not begun to recognize the material advantage of the negro element in the South. The enemies of the Union, by their complete organization, threatened to take possession of the Republic, and terminate in shame what had begun in so much self-denial. It was thought best that our loval citizens should assemble and counsel together, and a small number-not a dozen-began this movement in the quiet parlor of a distinguished townsman, who is now gone from us. This was the beginning of the Union League. From the beginning it gathered strength. It realized and surpassed every expectation of its founders. It not only became a great power in Pailadelphia, but a great power throughout the tremendous influence, and always for good.

d to-night, and we trust that liberality and justice will be nothing remains but to pass sumptuary laws and regulate the fees of admission. many Hall. Power always carries with it temptation; and if a political party, no matter what name it may assume, shall ever succeed in obtaining possession of the Union League, its influence for selfishness and evil will be strengthened, and that good lost forever. We do not want to see this great body the mere exponent and partisan of the designs of ambitious men. We do not desire to see it dragged in the traces of any political hack; above all, we do not want the embodiment of so much power for good carrying water and hewing wood for the selfish men of any party. Nor do we think that it is the design of any num- | Rhett, and the other bad men who live ber of its members to thus prostitute the

and the Union party.

organization. Now, how is this to be avoided? We understand that one provision of the proposed by laws declares the test of membership shall be an uncomplaining acquiescence in every measure of the Administration. This in itself would be very well. We have no objection to be governed by a provision even as stringent as this during the present war. But what of the future? A liberal construction of such a provision would do no harm, but what assurance have we that any subsequent board of directors will give it a liberal construction? In fact, taking our weak human nature as the test, and the experience of past organization as illustrations, there can be no such assurance. Write this provision upon the statute-books, and there it will remain for all time the source of as much evil as any unthinking or unscrupulous number | ings they have endured as a consequence of gentlemen who may gain power may care to commit. Let them, in giving Savannah is once more opened to traftheir organization permanent existence, rise above any such danger. Let the Union once more running between that port and League be so organized that during this the North, and an increased current of war it will be the support of the consti- trade and social intercourse is set in motuted powers, and when the war is over, | tion, how long do you think the Georgians the Union restored, its influence will in the flourishing interior counties will realways be found in the cause of integrity, fuse to recognize the kind power which prudence, public economy, and public will thus rescue them from the grasp of their tyrants?

The Savannah Republican Our armies carry civilization with them.

In all the territory we have conquered from the rebellion, society is being reorganized on the principles of freedom and progress. The bayonet no sooner enters have been a great many arrivals from various parts a rebel city than the soldiers set up their of the State of persons anxious to pay respect to loyal newspaper, and liberal journalism addresses itself to prove the truths that Among the latter, stopping at the Trenton House, victorious arms enforcé. General Sher- were Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State; MAN's army has already given Georgia two
Mr. Robert Lincoln, son of the President; Mr. J.
G. Nicolay, the President's private secretary; and loyal newspapers, the last of which is the Savannah Republican, built upon the ruins of the rebel journal which, two days before our forces entered the city, denounced them as vandals and prophesied their

was very large, and altogether the funeral was the most imposing ever seen in Trenton. The services The Savannah Republican, we suppose, has considerable editorial ability. No doubt, in the confusion resulting from the sudden change in the condition of the city, its managers have many difficulties to contend with. This we admit, in order to qualify our condemnation of its course. It is not what it should be, and what its editors must make it if they hope to serve the cause of the Union effectively. The establishment of loyal papers in rehel States is of very great importance, and such enterprises should be profitable to their owners as well as to the country, and the editor. in his salutatory, admits that patriotism was not his only motive in publishing the paper, and states that he desires to establish it permanently. Thus far the Repub. lican does not seem to prosper. The first page of the issue of December 31st is devoted to a report of a review of the 20th Corps and a long account of a faithful dog, and the rest of the paper to military orders, poetry, miscellaneous paragraphs, and dead advertisements. We cannot think the people of Savannah can be interested in such a sheet, or that it does the Union a particle of good to publish it. Of edito rial there is nothing but insignificant no tices of fire companies and the arrival of a schooner or two from Hilton Head. There | four votes, to forty-three for Jas. C. Robinson.

is not one line concerning the great questions that caused the war, and the great remedies that are to end it. The Savannah Republican should be an

Argument and an Appeal. It should never cease to present to the people of Georgia the creed of the Union, the principles we fight to establish, and the terms upon which peace may be permanently made. It should show that the interests of the South and those of the rebellion are opposed; that to the Government of the United States there is a gulf that divides the leaders of the rebellion from the people who have been tricked or forced into its support. It should setforth the grand fact that the Northerners' do not hold Southerners as eternal enemies; that we have not taken the oath of HANNIBAL, but are ready at any moment to make honorable and magnanimous peace. It should republish the President's speeches, the letters of our statesmen, and give the spirit of the best Northern journals. It should print the PROCLAMATION OF AMNES-TY, and with it the concluding portion of the President's recent message. Let it be a trumpet-call to the South. There are many

who will listen to the sound. The loyal journal in the South has a grand opportunity; no Northern paper can do half the good the Savannah Republican may if it is forcibly and wisely edited. If its editors would establish it permanently, let them at once make it felt as a power in the land; a news organ it cannot yet be, but it may be made a journal that will startle and interest, and command the respect even of its enemies.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL,"

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865. The progress of the Union arms through Georgia, "the Empire State" of the South, is regarded with amazement by foreigners and with delight by loyal men. I have just received a letter from Hon. James the country, it will certainly not be out of | H. Campbell, American minister to Sweden, dated Stockholm, December 13, 1864, in which he gives joyful expression to his feelings on hearing of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and "the grand march of Sherman through Georgia." He says: "A Frenchman said to me, in tendering his congratulations: ' Now the seas will remain free while your glorious flag flies. This plunging into the very heart of the South has nothing like it in history, unless it be found in the records of the Grand Emperor.'" If we lay aside the curses of the monarchists and the traitors on account of these marvellous achievements, and come to the better and healthier side of the subject, we shall find a mine of

valuable and hopeful instruction. The manner in which the people of Georgia have received General Sherman, and particularly the confessed destitution of the people of Savannah, show that the State which, a few years ago, was the boast and pride of the Slave Confederacy, with all its wealth of productions, its controlling intellects, and its fifteen hundred miles of railroads-its splendid water communications, interior and exterior-its five hundred thousand slaves, now so no longer-was not only not capable of resisting the Union armies, but was unable to feed the popula-Union: and from that day has wielded a | tion of its chief city! When we recollect that Savannah has always been a favo-Its efforts in the late campaign contributed | rite of Philadelphia, and vice versa, and wonderfully to the success of Mr. Lincoln that many of the leading residents there were educated at our medical colleges It is now proposed to make the Union | and great universities, and recall the time, League a permanent organization. On not long ago, when a brisk and lucrative Messrs Bradbord and Silliman for the plaintiffs, what basis shall his be perfected? This commerce was maintained between the two and continued by Messrs. Devlin and Brady for ception of General Sherman when he enpermitted to control its councils. If the | tered the broad streets of Sayannah. I note | Union League is to be a mere social club, I that the celebrated Dr. Arnold, so well known to many Philadelphians, was the Mayor of Savannah when Gen. Sherman If it is to be a mere political concern, it took possession, and that while he reluctantneed only reaffirm the resolutions of the | ly admitted that the men and women around | late Union State Convention. Social and | him were starving, he freely and gratefully political to a great degree, the mission of complimented the humanity and generosity the Union League is more sublime than of the authority established under the auseither. It elevated and sustained the pices of the Union commander in chief. Union sentiment in dark hours, and Dr. Arnold, in the days gone by, and now in the days of brightness it still recollect him as an old and valued must not degrade and demoralize it. | friend, was one of the Unionists of Geor-The danger of doing this is not to be de- gia. He, in company with the Hon. John spised. An organization of so much power | E. Ward (who occupied a diplomatic poas the Union League might very easily be sition under the Administration of Frankbetrayed into a mere machine like Tam- | lin Pierce, and, after having run the blockade several times, has at last taken his residence in a foreign land), and Colonel Lawton, and Major Wayne (the degenerate son of Justica Wayne, of the Supreme Court), and others equally prominent in society and in their respective professions, were followers of Howell Cobb, and aided in putting down the nullifiers under Mc-Donald, fourteen years ago, when the latter raised the standard of State Rights and sought to carry Georgia into the embraces of South Carolina. Had they maintained the stand they then assumed, instead of following Jefferson Davis and Barnwell

in and about Charleston and Columbia, S. C., they would not now be reaping the fruits of that sad surrender to the spirit of treason. But when Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Toombs gave way, and when Cobb forgot his solemn pledges to the people of Pennsylvania, in 1856, on the Kansas question, the gentlemen of Savannah, never accustomed to politics, accepted their new dictators, and joined hands with their common enemies in South Carolina. It is a poetical comment upon these historical reminiscences that a citizen of Pennsylvania, well known in Philadelphia, should now be the Military Governor of Savannah. I mean General John W. Geary. He is teaching the people there the eloquent difference between the humane, forgiving, and beneficent rule of the Government their leaders would destroy, and the cruel, heartless, and bloody suffer of the treachery of these leaders. When fic, and our noble steam-packets are

The Funeral of Mr. Davion. PROPER TRIBUTE OF RESPECT-DISTINGUISHED ATTENDANTS. William L. Dayton, late United States Ambassador to France, took place in this city to-day. There the memory of the deceased, and there were also a number of distinguished persons from a distance. Mr. Hunter, chief clerk of the State Department. The remains of Mr. Dayton, since their arrival here, have been placed in the Senate Chamber of the

State House, and the funeral took place from

eleven o'clock being the hour named, though there was considerable delay in moving. The procession

took place in the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. William Hall officiating. The remains were taken inauguration of the Governor of Maine. Augusta. Jan. 5 .- Governor Cony was inaugurated to-day, and delivered an address. The State debt is \$5,000,000, mostly created by loans last year on account of the war. The Governor opposes the bounty system, and urges that fugitives from the on account of the war. The Governor opposes the bounty system, and urges that fugitives from the draft should be perpetually disfranchised. He also urges the organization of the State militia, and the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty.

Mr. FOSTEE offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to Inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to distribute the proceeds of the sale of cotton, etc. captured in Savaniah among the soldiers and officers of General Sherman's army upon the same principle-that naval prizes are distributed among officers and men of the navy.

Mr. Fessenden Nominated for United States Senator. Augusta (Me.), Jan. 5 .- Mr. Fessenden was manimously nominated for United States Senator for six years from March 4, 1865, by both the Senate

Sessination and House The Ten-Forty Loan. NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The subscriptions to the en-forty loan here are very large on account of it withdrawal after to-morrow. The National banks of this city have made arrangements to receive

Thomas B. Smith, of the rebel army, passed through this city yesterday, bound for Fort Warren. Election of a Senator from Illinois. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.—The Legislature to-day elected Governor Yates U.S. Senator by sixty-

on and Brigadier Generals H. R. Jackson and

Rebel Generals at Fort Warren Boston, Jan. 5 .- Major General Edward John

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, January 5. EFFECTS OF ILLICIT TRADE WITH THE IN-SURRECTIONARY STATES - LETTER OF

GENERAL CANBY. Major General Caney, in a letter on the subject of trade with the insurrectionary States, says: If it is carried on in the manner and to the extent inevitable result, in his judgment, will be to add strength and efficiency to the rebel armies east and west of the Mississippi, equivalent to an addition of 50,000 men, and will stimulate into active oppo-sition to the successful prosecution of our opera-tions at least 10,000 men within our own lines. The cotton speculators in the Mississippi Valley have a prospective hope to have an actual interest in every sale of cotton within the rebel lines. They know that expeditions within the enemy's country owed by the capture of cotton or its destruction by the rebels to prevent its falling into our hands. Hence it is to their interest to give informa-tion to the rebels of every contemplated movement. He has not sent an expedition into the enemy's lines without finding agents of this character in communication with the rebels, giving them infor-mation regarding our movements, and nearly every expedition has been foiled to some extent in some of its objects by information so communicated. He has now several speculators, captured in the enemy's country, awaiting trial for giving information to the enemy, but the punishment of these men is no compensation for the evil they have occasioned,

and will not secure us from further disaster from the same cause.

The rebel armies east and west of the Mississippi river have been supported mainly during the last twelve months by the unlawful trade carried on upon that river. The city of New Orleans, since its occupation by our forces, has contributed more to the support of the rebel army, more to the pur-chase and equipment of privateers that are preying credit of the rebel Government in Europe, than any other port in the country, with the single exception of Wilmington. General Canny makes this statement from evi-

dence. He does not doubt that many of the persons engaged in traffic of the produce of insurrectionary States are loyal and honorable men, but he does know that many of the intermediate agents employed are either rebels or unprincipled men, or actuated only by the instincts of gain. He now has papers in relation to the contracts made by English houses in Mobile for the exportation of 200,000 bales of cotton by the way of New Orleans, the condition of the sale requiring the payments to be made in supplies, in gold, or in foreign exchange.

The net profits of these transactions are estimated is easy to see how much zeal will be evoked by profits of this magnitude. He cites this as one of many instances which have come under his observation; and to show the character of the transac-tions in the Mirsissippi Valley, indicating the means by which our laws are evaded, and how the amount due the rebel Government is converted into foreign excharge. A numerous class follow in the track of the army, traffic in its blood, and betray the cause for which it is fought, with all the baseness of Judas Iscarlot but without his remorse. The letter, of which the above is an extract, was

Affairs, which has the entire subject under con-SECRETARY STANTON GONE SOUTH FOR CON-SULTATION WITH OUR GENERALS. The Secretary of War has gone to Fortress Mon-roe, Hilton Head, and Savannah, to consult with Generals Grant, Foster, and Sherman, on im-portant matters relating to the service. The suppiles, and exchange of prisoners, organization of colored troops, raising the blockade of Savannah, and the seizure of rebel property and products, being among the subjects of consideration. PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTERS FOR COMMIT-

to-day referred to the House Committee on Military

It is expected that the resolution adopted to-day by the House, organizing and enlarging the sphere of operations of shorthand and committee reporting, will materially facilitate the preparation and maturing of the public business. The Speaker has appointed to the position FRANCIS H. SMITH, wn for many, years as one of the ablest shorthand reporters in Congress.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. The cases now before the Supreme Court of the United States are The People of the State of New York, ex. rel., the Bank of the Commonwealth, and the Bank of Commerce, plaintiffs in error, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the The argument of these causes was commenced by

THE PEACE DEBATE. It is a noticeable fact that during the debate in the House this afternoon, on the subject of peace, both Messrs. Greekey and Blaze were present. Representative Cox said he saw the former on the bers as to measures of peace, while he (Mr. Cox) was in favor of sending Montgomery Blair to Richmond to learn authoritatively what the South

THE NEW TERRITORY OF WYOMING. The bill introduced in the House by Representa-tive Ashley proposes to provide a temporary government for Wyoming, to be chiefly carved out of the Territories of Utah and Washington.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS. The Senate in executive session to day confirmed the nominations of Thomas G. Ricz as appraiser of merchandise in Massachusetts, in place of Zachariah Jellison, deceased, and David H. ELMER as assessor of internal revenue for the First district of New Jersey, vice Joseph C. Sparks, MR. BLAIR'S RESOLUTION.

The resolution sought to be introduced in the House to-day, by Representative BLAIR, for the appointment of another lieutenant general, inferior to superior to all other officers in the service, was designed to create the position in order that Major General SHREMAN might be complimented by the RECALL OF JACOBS, THE EXILED LIEU-

TENANT GOVERNOR. The President, at the instance of GEORGE D. PRENTICE and W. R. GIST, has acceded to the request of Lieutenant Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky, to return from exile in the South. A NEW DISTRICT PROVOST MARSHAL. Corps, but formerly of the 37th New York (Irish)

Captain Purnam, resigned.. THE RESISTANCE OF THE NEW YORK BANKS TO CITY TAXATION. The noted cases of the New York banks resisting the claims of the city to a right to tax them are now before the Supreme Court. Messrs. Daniel Lord, A. W. BRADFORD, SILLIMAN, and six other distinguished counsel being in attendance on behalf of the banks; while the city is represented by Messrs. JAMES T. BRADY, JOHN DEVLIN, Corporation counsel, and the Hon. Mr. KERNAN, of the House

marshal of the District of Columbia, in the place of

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS----Second Session. SENATE.

resolution, and was account in a part 19.

At the request of Mr. SAULSBURY, who wished to debate the proposition, further consideration of the subject was postponed.

ALIEN SOLDIBRS AND CITIZEESHIP.

ALIEN SOLDIERS AND CITIZEESHIP.

Mr. WILSON called up a bill to permit aliens who have served one year in the army to become ditizens of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following as an amendment: That no alien who had resided in the United States for five years continuously before the 28th of April, 1861, shall be naturalized under the laws of the United States after the 1st of April, 1865, anything in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. SHEBMAN explained the object of this amendment. There were a great many aliens in the United States who would not become naturalized, so as to keep from liability to military service.

Pending the consideration of the gubject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF BATIONS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill to increase the commutation value of rations at general and pos-tic spitals. Referred to the Committee on Military Af-

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut it was resolved that the Secretary of the Ravy be requested to communicate, sefar as in his knowledge, what number of guns were burst in the resent hombardment of Fort Fisher, on what ships, the cause of the failure, the number, of persons killed and wounded, and whether any of the guns were of wrought the construction.

Mr. Richards, of Maine, asked bayes to introduce the following resolution, but
Mr. COX, of Ohio, objected.

Mr. COA, or Only, orjected.

ANOTHES—ANOTHES—ANOTHERANT GENERAL.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of another lieutenant general, to be selected from the list of major generals now in the service, whose rank shall be inferior to the Lieutenant General commanding, and superior to all other officers in the service.

A TRENTORIAL GOVERNOR.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill to provide temporary Government for Wyoming, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

INORHASE OF SOLDIERS PAY.

Mr. ROSS, of Ulinois, introduced a bill to incret the pay of officers and soldiers, and also of pensic twenty five per cent. Referred to the Committee Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. MORRIE, of Ohio, a resolution was dopted instructing the Committee for the District of columbia to report a bill incorporating the National elegraphic Union.

Telegraphic Union.

RELIEF OF REFUGEES.

On motion of Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, a resolution was agreed to instructing the Commit ee on Military Affairs to inquire whether any, and it so, what legislalation is necessary to afford relief to the distressed women and children who have taken refuge from the Rebel States within our own.

NAVAL RECRUITS.

DISPOSITION OF BOUNTIES TO DRAB SOLDIERS.

PAY TO RECRUITING OFFICERS.

THANKS TO SHERMAN AND HIS COMMAND.

SOLDIERS FOR OLERES.

The Senate reassembled at twelve o'clock, Vice President HAMLIN in the chair Prayer was offered by the chaplain, Mr. Bowman, of Indiana. The journal of Thuriday, December 22, 1864, was read by John W. Forney, Secretary of the Fenate. There were twenty-seven Senatore present, twenty-five being a quorum.

TAXATION OF NEVADA MINERAL LANDS. The CHAIR presented a communication from the Governor and Legislature of Nevada, asking that Congress take no action on the bill to tax the mineral lands of the State until the newly-elected Senators from Nevada take their seats. The communication was ordered to lieupon the table. The Chair laid before the Smate copies of the organic laws of the Territory of Nevada.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS. communication from the Secretary of War, in ly to a resolution calling for the report of Gen. Her-upon the condition of milliery affairs in Arkansar, s read, stating that the report had not been made. BILLS, REPORTS, AND PETITIONS.

was read, stating that the report of the voice of the five was ready.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, twelve hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed for the use of the Separe, and three thousand for destribution from the office of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

M. WADE presented two petitions from citizens of border counties in Onlo, asking for the passage of the resolution of Mr. Chandler, to organize a copy for the destribution of Mr. Chandler, to organize a copy for the mittee on Foreign Helations.

Various petitions from officers of the army and navy, asking for increased compensation. aking for increased compensation, was presented in Messre. FOSTER and WILLSON, and were referred to the Military and Naval Committees. Mr. SUMMER presented a petition from colleges of New York, asking for the abolition and prohibition of slavery in the United States. Referred to the Commitslavery in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Blavery.

Mr. DAVIS presented a memorial from the president and directors of the Louisville and Nashville and the Jeffersonville Railroads, asking for a modification of the law of Copgress authorizing the construction of the law of Copgress authorizing the construction of the law of Louisville appetition for the better organization of Indian affairs in California, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill to regulate the salaries of steamboat inspectors on the Faulic coast, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. NEEMITH presented a bill to allow mileage to Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and moved that it be referred to the Committee of Finance.

Messrs. FOSTER and SHERMAN thought it should go to the Committee on the Judiciary, and it was so referred.

rred; Mr. HENDRICKS presented a statement from the erks in the Treasury Department, asking for an in-ease of compensation. Referred to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. RAMSAY, of Minnesots, presented a bill to aid in the construction of a telegraph line from St. Cloud, Minnesots, to the British possessions. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

NUMBER OF MEN IN OUR NAVAL SERVICE. Mr. GRIMES presented the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resoluted, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate of the number of men enlisted in the navel-service of the United States that have been credited in the military quotas of the respective States, and upon what principle, in what manner, and upon what evidence such credits were made. DISPOSITION OF THE CAPTURED SAVANNAH COTTON.

Mr. PIKE, of Maile, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish to the House a copy of the rules adopted for the appointing of naval recruits.

This was adopted, with an amendment suggested by Mr. Stevers, saking in what provision of law a man enlisted for three years is made to count as three men for one year. THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL. On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the pention appropriation bill was taken up. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior was read, recommending to supply the deficiency in appropriations under the acts of 1815 to 1839, 386,000; and under the acts of 1858 and 1892, 39, 500,000. During five months of the present fiscal year 28, 292, 185 bave been drawn, leaving but \$164.457 unexpended, which will scarcely suffice for expenditures to the middle of the piecent month. The bill was then passed. A resolution was also adopted instructing the Com-nities on Military Affairs to inquire whether bounties ecorded to wounded soldiers, but who die before re-giving the same, should not be given to their heirs. PAY TO ERGRUITING OFFIGRES.
On motion of Mr. MORRIS, of New York, a resolution was adopted providing by law for dispensing with
the services of recruiting brokers, and prohibiting them
from receiving pay for any such pretended service.
THE TAX ON RAILBOADS, dle of the piecent month. The bill was then passed.

EMARCHATION OF THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF

THE SENATE NEXT PROCEED SLAVES.

The Senate next proceeded to the consideration of Mr.

Wilson's joint resolution to make free the wives and
children of alayes who enlist in the army of the United
states. The question was upon the reference to the
Judolary Committee, moved by Mr. Davis.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, houed the resolution
would be passed to day. He had received letters from
cfficers of the army engaged in the recruiting, service,
and they all endorsed and approved this measure. He
did not wish to detain the Senate by discussing the proposition. If Senators would refer to the Globe of last
seesion they would find it was debated for hours. He
hoped now for action. Mr. HERRICK, of New York, offered a preamble setting forth that as the railroads in the city of New York charge an addition of twenty per cent, on the pretence that there is no other way of collecting from passengers the internal tax of two and a half per cent, imposed on the gross receipts thereof; therefore Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means in quire into the expediency of repealing so much of the Internal Revenue act as compels railroad companies to increase their rates beyond those scrabilished by local law, or to amend the act so that it will not be constructed suthorize the collection of a higher rate of fare than the State of New York or the ordinances of the city warrant. session they would have a more properties of the hoped now for action. Wit probably the motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary. My reasons are very simple and very clear. The Senate has already passed a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, and put an end to this clavery question in all its forms by an amend, ment of the fundamental law of the land, which is

and the officers and men under his command, for their gallentry and good conduct in passing through Georgia, and that the President be requested to cause a copy of this resolution to be engrossed and transmitted to Gen-sherman. Sherman.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, CREDITING OF SOLDIERS. Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, offered a resolu-tion, which was adopted, instructing the Committee or Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of re-porting a bill, which cannot be misurepreced, re-quiring that all men, enlisted or drafted, shall be credited to the city, ward, town, or district to which they belong, provided they have a legal residence in any enrolment district.

EMPLOYMENT OF A REPORTER.

MY. WILSON, of lows, offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a conjectent state graphic reporter, whose duty shall be to report, in short hand, for any standing or special committee, such matters as may be necessary, which shall be properly indexed. Such reporter shall receive the annual compensation now allowed by regulations for reporting court-martial proceedings. be properly indexed. Such reporter shall receive the annual compensation now allowed by regulations for reporting court martial proceedings.

DISOUSSION ON THE GOLD BILL.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a resolution instructing the Cramittee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill to prevent combinations being formed to raise the price of coin, and deprecise the value of lawful money of the United States. He said it would be recollected the Secretary of the resolution of men to sales in expediency of the conditions of men to sales are rise of gold, and saked Congress to provide a construction of the condition of the condi

abore Constraint, above the Supreme Courth one absolution, on charge of Fresidents, no charge in the Supreme cheek professor and the last session is now pending in the House of Esprement of the Court at all. That measure while passed the Sussa at the last session is now pending in the House of Esprementatives, and sai am informed and oblives, the local court at the day opon which the House will act. Of course, I do not know what may be the decision of the House, but live, the title Bouse of Espresses the session of the court of the were formed to enhance the price of gold; and that in view of that fact, laws were passed by Parliament to remedy the syid. Arr. Bl AINE, replying to Mr. Stovens, stated that according to his reading of English history the prohibitive legislation of the British Parliament had produced no effect whatever on the price of gold, buth was the judgment in England, both coulemporaneous. Y and subsequently. What kept gold down in England was the fact that more than half the war expenses were raised by taxation, and she was blessed with victory in the field. The gentleman had stated that eight years before the formal resumption of specle payments in 1833, gold had fallen to a nominal value.

Mr STEVENS did not say that English legislation was an entire cure of the evil existing in that country, but when the war stopped gold went down to par. He thought similar action was worth trying, in order to produce a like effect. His action was justified by the example of the ablect men in England, and he was willing that shallow scholars ahonid know what fools they had made themselves. His object was to frustrate eloth money changers who were scourged out of the stopple. The gentleman from Maine mistook when he said it was the universal judgment of the English nation that the legislation was insufficient. The difficulty here was in being compelled to pay gold and silver for customs, and to borrow for that purpose, thus giving the gold gamblers an opportunity to say what shall be the price of the money.

Mr. BEUOKS said the high position which the gentleman from Penneylvania held makes every movement of his of the highest importance in financial affairs. Hence the very agitation of this subject was calculated to have its own effect upon an always sensitive money market.

Mr. STEVENS explained that he said, at the opening

market.

Mr. STAVENS explained that he said, at the opening of his remarks, he did not intend to ask for action upon his resolution.

Mr. BROOK replied, he was glad to hear the gentleman say so. There were three points of difference between the united States and England. The notes of the tween the united States and England. The notes of the Bank of England were rever three points of difference between the united States and England. The notes of the Bank of England were rever three points of the states and England. The notes of the England creating no demand, as with us, no wide while here the demand was constantly created by the action of our Government, making gold and silver only receivable at the custom house.

Another gread difficulty was, that England at the period to which the gentleman alluded, had the carrying trade of the world, while France was altogether excluded, and gold rushed into England to pay for the exports. Our history is, according to the extement published on the first of January, that our imports were as two to one against our exports in gold and aliver. Another great difference was, that throughout the twenty-two years of specie suspension in England the circulation of Bank of England notes was limited, while here the policy from beginning to end has been anincrease of currency. The gold legislation of England would not be wise for this country, so differently situated. He did not think it possible to regulate the price of gold is to stop the expansion of currency.

Mr. ETEVENS remarked that he did not believe the high price of gold is the necessity of our position. The best way to reduce the price of gold is to stop the expansion of currency.

Mr. ETEVENS remarked that he ald not believe the high price of which regulation because legislation could have no other than a bad effect in rating the price of have no other than a bad effect in rating the price of have no other than a bad effect in rating the price of the world the planets in their orbits. narket. Mr. STEVENS explained that he said, at the opening of his remarks, he did not intend to ask for action upo:

Mr. ATEVENS then withdrew his resolution. CORRECTION OF ENBOLMENT PERORS.

A messate was received from the President, returning, without his approval, the bill to correct certain elerical errors in the Internal Revenue act. He understood that these errors were discovered only a few hours before the last adjournment, and that the bill was not presented to the President of the Senate for his signature. Other errors having been discovered, he suggests that all the corrections be included in one joint resolution. The bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President s annual message, when Mr. CRESSWELL, of Maryland, made a speech against slavery which he characterized as an unmitigated evil, to be tolerated for a time only, Fe spoke of the good effects of the abolishment of slavery in that State, which he claimed was forever secure to the Union. He also advocated the proposed constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the country. He said the insue was between disunion for the sake of the Union.

Ar. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said, although the President's message was brief. It treated a subject of the union's importance not only to the nation, but to the whole family of man. He was not extravagantwhen he declared it was the most important and best message communicated to Congress for the last sixty years. The style of the President was not always expected to be of the highest order, but he had nowhere seen any famil found, with the language of the theory gage, which was scarcely surpassed by the best Reglith composition.

guage, which was scarcely surpassed by the best Raglith composition.

He then proceeded to reply to the remarks of Mr.

Brooks, delivered on a former occasion, saying that but
few loyal men would agree with the gentleman that his
Government must sue for peace. The President, in
pursuing the course he did, could receive no aid from
his Cabinet, inding nothing but hesitancy, timidity,
and moral cowardics. He also alluded to the Chicago
Convention, and spoke of the Copperheads asking that
the nation be humbled by asking the traitors for a compromise. The President consulted his own good sense
and saved the nation from diagrace. Never had the
President stood so high, and deservedly, as he did no w.
He favorably con pared him with the best of Romans
and the conscript fathers.

The gentleman from New York wanted to rave the
darling institution of the Democratic party—the institution of slavery. If the majority here should vote for
the proposed amendment to the Constitution, the sword
of the destroying angel will be withdrawn. May the
phots of slaughtered victims set heavy on those who
hm st colust a measure.

Mr COX. of Ohlo. said he was touched by the earnest

the proposed amendment to the Constitution, the sword of the desired; angel will be withdrawn. May the ghists of signiphtered victims set heavy on those who the site of interest of the setting of the desired; nearly on the was touched by the earnest appeal of the genfleman in the name of God and ham nily to vote for the amendment to abolish slavery. He desired, in the name of the God of Mercy, to appeal to the genfleman in the name of God and ham nily to vote for the amendment to abolish slavery. He desired, in the name of the God of Mercy, to appeal to the genfleman to help stay the effuction of blood, and restore peace. Instead of hospitals, wounds, taxes, mourning, and death, to substitute order, peace, and Union. It chest the tribune. Mr. Greeley, had conferred with members as to measures of peace. That edt or in his issue of yesterday urges that attempts be made for peace, at least, that as a Christian people, we are bound to ascertain what the rebels will do.

Mr. STEVENS. I do not agree with Mr. Greeley, had limit what the rebels will do.

Mr. GOX Xet you demounce the Chicago Convention, General McCleilan, and my colleague, Mr. Pendleton, by odious words for raying what the patriot Mr Greeley published yesterday. I ask to have the article read for it elintruction of the other side.

The Clerk read the Tribune article on the Blair embassy, taking ground in favor of reaching the rebuile by a mission of peace, and that no harm could come even if it failed, & mount of the elector of New York who is to yote for Mr. Greeley for eavying only what we have ever said? He is frank and outspoken, yet he does not denounce the elector of New York who is to yote for Mr. Lincoln. I am not prepared to say that Davis will agree to any peace except on the basis of independence, but as after green to any peace except on the basis of independence, in a set of give up our views of State and municipal conircl over domestic matters, and change our form of government by yoting the amendment abolithing slavery. I speal to him fir

Mr. COX. Does not no gentleman policy all men are weated equal?
Mr. STEVENS. Equal before the law?
Mr. COX. Black and white equal before the law?
Then give up that, and, instead of your pagan ideas of vengeance, follow Mr. Greely?'s advice—be civilized and Christian, and seek to know authoritatively at east what the South will do. No harm careome from the trial. Send the gentleman, Mr. Blair, and his son, who now aits in this House to confer, no doubt on this matter, to Biodmond, or the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself.

the trial. Send the gentleman, Mr. Biat, and his son, who now sits in this House to confer, no doubt on this matter, to Richmond, or the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself.

Mr. STEVENS. They would not let me come back.

Mr. COX. The persuasiveness of his appeals to "God and Lumanity" could not be resisted. At least make the trial. If it fail, you will secure unity in the North. One million seven hundred and fifty thousand voters agree with us in this trial. Mr. Greeiey seke for it. I will offer a resolution in his language, and when in order try to get a vote on it.

The resolutions are as follows:

"Reserves, The country halls with manifestations of patriothe joy and congratulation the victories recently achieved by our brave armies; and.

"Whereas. The recognized object of wax, at least among civilized and Christian had in its incorporate and that, although we do not know that the incurgents are yet prepared to agree to say terms of pacification that our Government either would or should deem acceptable, et as there can be no possible harm resulting from accertainty precisely what they are ready to do, and in older to reflue the imputation hat the Administration contemplates with assistaction hat the Administration contemplates with assistaction a costinuance of hostilities for their own sake on any ground of mere punctifie, or for any waspon than because it is compelled by an absorbing regard for the very ends of its existence; and originally constituted. Government combatting an armed mercenary rebellion should strain every netwe to overceome, at the earliest moment, the resistance it encounters, and should not merely welcome but seek ast statory, however informal, assurances that its end has been attained; therefore,

mai assurances that its end has been attained; therefore the content of the conte

get year.

Mr. PRUNN. Your speech of last year.

Mr. PRUNN. Your speech of last year.

Mr. STRYNNS. I still malatain that the South, having proclaimed itself independent of this Government, and taken up arms to support its position, is, by the law of nattor, a beligerent; and I hold that they should never some back into the Union except as new States from eduquered territory. should never the back into the Union except as new States from calquered territory.

Mr. PRUYAscald he had quoted from the gentleman's speech to show the gentleman position was utterly inconsistent with that which he took last year. Mow the gentleman ray they are not a conquered nation.

Mr. PRUYAN I said no such thing.

Mr. PRUYAN I said no such thing.

Mr. PRUYAN I said no such thing.

Mr. PRUYAN I spilled Scripture to show the Lord punished us for tot should be savery, and that he will continue to push us until we do.

Mr. PRUYAN I tertainly understood the gentleman to say it was our miral and religions duty to put down the robellion as a regellion, and not as the conquest of a foreign Power.

The committee the rose, and the House adjourned. Arrival of Seamers with Cotton.

CAIRO, Jan. 5.—The steamer Fanny Ogden, from Little Rock, Arkansa, arrived here to-day. She brought out four hundred bales of cotton, eightyfive of which, belonging to the Government, were left at the mouth of White river for the purpose of being sent North.
All was quiet along the Arkansas river. One hundred bales of cotion from Helena arrived at Memphis on the 2d inst. Arrival of the Asia.

BOSTON, Jan. 5-6 P. M.—The Asia has arrived from Halifax. Her halls will go South by the night

THE WAR.

NEWS FROM SAVANNAH TO TUESDAY GEN. HARDEE REPORTS GEN. SHER

MAN IN MOTION. HIS FORCES ACROSS THE SAVANNAH BIVE! AN ADVANCE ON CHARLESTON

ESCAPE OF HOOD INTO ALABAMA His Pontoons and most of his Was

FEARED.

Captured or Destroyed.

NEWS FROM ALL IMPORTANT WAR POINTS

GEN. THOMAS' ARMY. SCAPE OF HOOD'S ARMY—REPORTED CAPTURE HIS PONTOON TRAIN AND OTHER SPOILS. COURTLAND, Ala., via DECATUR, Alabama, Ja .-The cavalry belonging to Major General Stead nan has pursued, captured, and burned Hood's contoon train. They also captured 600 mules, 10 wagons, and 200 hogs. Forrest is reported nea Russellville, and a deserter from Hood's army re ports that Hood has been ordered to Tuse corganize his shattered army. Roddy's cavalry mmand is almost entirely disbanded.

REBEL NEWS. EXTRACTS FROM THE LATEST REBEL PAPERS SHERMAN'S FORCES CROSSING THE SAVANNAT PREPARATORY TO AN ADVANCE ON CHARLESTO -DESPATCHES PROM BRAUREGARD AND HARDE -THE DESTROYED SALTWORKS-AMOUNT AND CHARACTER OF THE DAMAGES. Washington, Jan. 5.—The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain the following items: FROM GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

The following official despatch from General Beauregard was received yesterday by the Wa Department: CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 2.-The Federal raise ers are reported to have returned from the Mo bile and Ohio Railroad, going westward. They have left forty wounded men. General Gholson was badly wounded. The damage to the railroawill be repaired in about ten days. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

FROM GENERAL HARDES. The subjoined despatch from General Harden, W ceived testerday afternoon by the Secretary of War, gives us the latest news from South Carolina: CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.—The enemy are landing force, on the South Carolina side of the Savanna river, and are driving our pickets towards Hardee W. J. HARDEE. An official report of the damage done to the sal works states that the piping, cisterns, &c., are uninjured. The sheds are all destroyed. There are seven hundred and eight kettles broken, and twelve nundred and eighty good kettles remaining. The total amount of salt at the works is ninety-two thousand bushels, slightly usuaged by fire, The wells are not seriously damaged.

OHIO, INDIANA, AND KENTUCKY. HEAVY ROBBERY.
CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—A carpet-bag containing

\$13,000 was rifled of its dontents, on Saturday, o the train between Indianapolis and Lafayette. N clue to the robbers has vet been obtained. An Anti-Slavery Convention was held at Frank fort, Ky., yesterday. Resolutions were adopted adhering to the Baltimore platform, and requesting the representatives of Kentucky in Congress t vote for the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and inviting the Legislature to instruct them to that effect. Also in favor of repealing the slave code of Kentucky, endorsing Gen. Burbridge, and approving vigorous retaliatory warfare against the guerillas. Great harmony prevailed in the Convention, and letters from all parts of the State were read, urging the Convention to take strong

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' MEETING. The Newspaper Publishers' Convention asset bled at Columbus yesterday. A committee was ap pointed to memorialize Congress against a prob tory tariff on paper. It was resolved to raise the price of all-weekly papers to \$2.50 per year, and to increase the rates of advertising. A State Publishers' Convention was also formed. THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

The Kentucky Legislature assembled yesterday organized, and elected J. B. Bruner speaker pr em., in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Jacobs. GUERILLAS IN KENTUOKY. -LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4 —Owensboro has been taken possession of by the rebels under Major J. Walker [Owensboro is the county town of Davies county.

THE GUERILLAS.

CAPTURE OF A PARTY OF MOSEBY'S MEN. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The Star says: "We have nformation of the capture of a captain, lieutenant plated a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. in citizens' clothes, for the purpose of taking the cars at the Relay House to proceed to Point of Rocks, where they would tap the Baltimore and Ohio road. Upon reaching the Relay House, information of their movements having previously reached General Tyler, who commands the post at that point, they were arrested. A large amount of money, and papers containing information of value to our authorities, is said to have been found upon their persons. There are some matters of interest in connection with this capture which it is not judiious to publish at this time."

SHIP AND PINANCIAL NEWS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Sailed, steemer Constitution, for Panama, with 315 passengers and \$1,456,000 in treasure, of which \$511,000 goes to New Senators from Nevada and Oregon, Messrs. Stewart,

Money is plenty and easy; coin bills, 2 per cent. premium; currency, 110; telegraph transfers, 31/2. THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON CENTRAL PACI-FIC BAILBOAD BONDS CONSTITUTIONAL. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Trade is quite active since the holidays. The mail steamer Sacramento arrived arrived to-day. The Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of the act guaranteeng payment by the State of 7 per cent. interest on \$1,500,000 bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, and the State Treasurer.

SOUTH AMERICA.

POLITICAL AND BUSINESS NEWS-A REVOLUTION-ARY MOVEMENT IN CARTRAGENA.

New York, Jan. 5.—We have South American advices to December 13, via Panama. There is no important political news from Chili. isfactory relations with Spain. A bill has been apgate had arrived at Valparaiso. Exchange at that place on London was 44%d,@45d. per dollar. There s no change in the Spanish-Peruvian question. The can do by further negotiations. Admiral Pareja has taken command of the Spanish squadron at the Chinchas. The recall of Admiral Pinzon by Spain is regarded as indicating a more favorable policy towards Peru.

The bar at Greytown has closed up the channel so that the small river steamers cannot get out. A new revolutionary movement had broken out i Carthagena, ending favorably for the Opposition The President of the Assembly resigned, and a suc cessor had been appointed.
U. S. steamer Lancaster, Admiral Pearson, sailed, Dec. 17, for Callao, from Panama. The U.S. sloop

HAVANA. SHIP OF THE POREIGN PRESS. Havans, with dates to Dec. 30th, has arrived.

A report was brought from Matanzas on the 29th, that a vessel arriving there had reported having seen two vessels burning just outside, and two steamers supposed to have been the captors. But little credit was attached to the report, as it was made by an Englishman (!) who did not tell the story twice allke. After the 1st of January all foreign newspaper are to be subjected to a vigorous censorship, equive lent to suppression.

NEW YORK CITY.

BELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE CITIZENS OF SAVAN-NAH-INTERVIEW OF COLONEL ALLEN WITH THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Colonel Allen stated to the Chamber of Com nerce to day that he had been appointed by the people of Savannah to buy food for the sufferers there. He had no rice or cotton to sell, and was prepared to buy what he could and receive such contri-butions as the merchants and people of New York He stated that at the citizens' meeting the resolutions were received with three times three cheer for the Union and President Lincoln, and they were all in favor of the old flag which had ruled over them. Colonel Allen stated that Savannah was destitute of provisions, and his mission here was to THE UANADIAN FRONTIER.—Some four hundred Canadian troops arrived at Windsor, opposite Detroit, December 28th, to guard the border of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to report on the communication from the looking body of volunteers, well uniformed and looking body of volunteers, well uniformed and looking body of volunteers. merchants of Bahia relative to the seizure of the pirate Florida, which requested the merchants of New York to suspend giving any reward to the captors of the Florida, made a report to-day. They state that most of the signers of the commun are allied to the British rebel interests, and recom mend that the thanks of the Chamber of Commer be tendered to Capt. Collins of the gunboat Wachusett for his courage and conduct in generously subjecting himself to the risk of censure and the loss of his commission in order to rid the seas of scourge and our commerce of an incendiary foe.

A motion was made to send a copy of the report

The Evering Stock Board.

10 P. M —Gold 221%; New York Central 11836;
Erie 84%; Hudson River 113%; Haripara 15; Reading 117; Pittaburg and Cleveland 91%; Toledo and Wabes 108%; Rook Island 103; Northwestarn 38%; ditto preferred 70; Fort Wayne 100%; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 83%; Curaberland 46; Quicksiiver 98%; Mariposa 16.

bim a beast. You have always been howing whenever he was appointed anywhere since. How long would it be before you would be howing again if I complied with your request?"

The Bald Eaglot 184; Rook 184; New York Central 11836; Complied with your request?"

Eli Berisch, Lehigh of H 8 Pank, Springtown wind he howing again if I complied with your request?"

AT A CHURCH PAIR in St. Paul, last week, a series of Stephen Old, Lehigh of C 8 Greenewalt, Lehigh of C 8

to the merchants of Bahis, but the objection was made that the merchants of New York should take

no further notice of the factors of the British pi-

HABRISBURG.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE UNTIL TURS DAY NEXT—THE COST OF LIVING IN HARRISTURG -THE "RECORD" THAT IS NOT A EECORD-20 THE MESSAGE IS BECEIVED-THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE MATTER OF CONTESTED SEATS. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] . HARRISBURG, January 5, 1885.

Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned yesterday morning, not to meet again until Tuesday morning next. An effort was made in the Senate to make the hour of meeting eight o'clock on Monday evening, but the members of the House pre erred to wait a few hours longer before they should again convene to attend to the duties for which they are paid, and Tuesday was designated. Thus far, although nothing very important has been accom-plished, there has been sufficient activity manifested to induce the belief that the members of the Legislature have no intention of protracting the session. Three months, if not less, will doubless be the longest period the assembled wisdom of the State will remain here, for be it known that, notwithstanding all the attractions and indi ffered by the Harrisburgers, neither Senators nor

longer than they are compelled to by the pressure of public business.

The prices of living in this city will accelerate their movements, while the fact that the recent amendment to the Constitution interferes with the intentions of honest members who desire to pass bills hastily, will by no means retard their locomotion. Hotel keepers must make money as well as those who support their hostelries, and it is not, therefore, surprising that a few dollars additional each week should be demanded of each boarder. Legislators, however, are shrawd and generally excellent financiers. They know their expandi-tures and calculate what their receipts shall be to meet those expenses and leave a margin, and it will not, therefore, be a matter of surprise if they should deem it proper to increase their salaries before the close of the session, not probably by voting so much additional per month, but by one of those convenient "extras" which almost annually bring so much omfort to the honorable recipients. The first evidence of this design was made apparent yesterday when a resolution was offered to pay the retiring

officers two dollars a day, the usual rate, and mileage. Whoever knows anything about Harrisburg is aware that about the slowest "Institution" in the burg is the daily record of Legislative proceedings not so much perhaps on account of the manner is which it is printed and issued from the press a on account of the ridiculous habit some members have of having speeches published which were never delivered. They are generally long, prosy, and uninteresting productions, intended only to gull the constituents of the members who purport to have made them, and as they delay the issue of the sheet several days and increase greatly the

printing expenses of the State, the sooner the custom is changed the better. The Governor's message has received the encomiums of all the Republicans, and the opposition of but lew of the Democratic legislators. It is well written, and refers briefly or at length to every sub-ject which he deems either important or interesting o the people of our great Commonwealth. Some of the members may object to his views relative to special legislation, but the reason of that objection is so well known that their opposition will be o little avail. No better evidence of the satisfaction with which it was received could be needed than

the prompt appointment of a commission to inquire into the quota which Pennsylvania should really fill under the last call of the President, a subject to which the Governor directs the attention of the Legislature. And other no less gratifying evidences will be forthcoming when the two bodies again meet.

The greater part of the session in the House yes-

terday was taken up with the case of Mr. Wilson, of Lycoming county, whom certain Democratic partisans and others are endeavoring to oust from his seat, and with speeches from members relative to the decease of Dr. Reed, of Washington county. who died recently of small-pox. In the first case a committee of nine was drawn, eight of whom were Republicans, and as neither right nor superior o occupy his comfortable arm-chair, it is not at all likely that another member of the Opposition will have his name enrolled on the list of the House. The resolutions relative to the death of Dr. Reed were appropriate and expressive, while the addresses were, without exception, models of eloquence and beauty. The deceased was beloved by all who knew him, and no representative ever had The committee drawn to try the Wilson contested election case is composed of the following members: J. F. Kline, H. B. Herron, N. J. Sharpless, W. W.

Watt, of Philadelphia; W. F. Smith, of Philadelphia; J. T. Thomas, of Philadelphia; Jas. Miller, Mr. Kline is the only Democrat on the com-It was very amusing to witness the interest which

the representatives of the two political parties evinced as the names were drawn. Alternately the Democrats and Republicans were satisfied that the majority of the committee would be in their favor, and even at the last moment the former believed they had the advantage.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—The Legislature of Maryland organized to-day. Governor Bradford's message was read. He congratulates the members on the adoption of the new Constitution and the consummation of emancipation. In this connection, speaking of the many natural advantages of the State, he says there is scarcely a State in the Umon possessing such guarantees of prosperity, yet, from some cause, she has hitherto, in population, production, and many other evidences of public thrift, fallen far behind others inferior to her in nearly all the advantages above enumerated. I will not say that slavery has been the sole cause of this tardy progress, but it has unquestionably been the most prominent, if not the only feature particularly distinguishing her from other States that have outstripped her in the race. The immediate results of the extinction of slavery, and the question of how the advantages expected from it can be best resilized and its temporary inconveniences obviated, are subjects that will undoubtedly châllenge your earliest attention. That so complete and immediate a revolution in a system long interwoven with our social life and habits can be accomplished without some personal inconvenience is not to be expected, but judicious legislation may do much towards a remedy.

In regard to compensation by the National Government, the Governor says: "Whilst it is true that other States once possessed of slave property have at various times ordered its abolishment, and in so doing have provided no compensation on that account, we must bear in mind that Maryland is the first State that has ventured, by an immediate process, to put an end at once to the institution. It is undoubtedly true that the public sentiment here, for the last two or three years, has strongly and very justly tended to the policy of emancipation; but I feel sesured that it is not less true that nothing but the existence of the rebellion, and the intense desire of the local messes of our people to sever wha DEGANIZATION OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—The Indiana Legislature convened here to-day. The House organized by electing John N. Petitt (Union) speaker. The Senate, after electing the principal and assistant secretary, came to a dead lock on the balance of officers. The Senate is composed of an equal number of Democrats and Union members. The Governor and Liquitenant Governor will be inanquirated on Monday next, which will give the Unionites the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor. The partial organization was effected by one of the Union members being previously pledged to support the Democratic nominees for principal and assistant clerks. THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE. ST. LOUIS, Jan 4.—John Thompson, a member of the lower House of the Missouri Legislature, was expelled yesterday for disloyalty.

CHESTAUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. Warren, who takes a benefit to-night, is certainly one of the most artistic and finished comedians upon our stage. Every part which he plays, whether in farce, as Dunduckety, or in the highest comedy, as Sir Peter Teazle, (perhaps his finest character,) his performance exhibits the nicest and most correct appreciation of the humorous. It is one of his greatest merits, and one of the rarest in comedians, that his humor is always kept within strict bounds. He never interferes with the progress of a play or the success of the subordinate characters by unnecessary by-play, but, on the contrary, rather withdraws himself from prominence when others are speaking. He is most admirably supported, too, by the other members of his n this city for years. To night " Sweethearts and Wives" will be performed for the first time during the present engagement, which it may be well to re-

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—" East Lynne" has really something in it, or Miss Lucille Western could not make the ladies cry by her portrayal of the folliand woes of the unfortunate Ladu Isabel. The Academy is likely to be drenched in tears to-morthe Walnut-street company, will give a day perrequest of many ladies. With this week ends Mis Western's engagement. GERMANIA OROHBETRA.—The rehearsal to-mor ow afternoon will have the following fine programme:

TROOPS ON THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.-Som

"salute and the cheers of the people, and were a finelocking body of volunteers, well uniformed and
equipped. Three companies came from Montreal,
one from Quebec, one from Brockville, and another
from Belleville. Two of the companies, the Victoria Rifles and Quebec Light Infantry, will be stationed at Windsor; the two companies from Montreal will perform duty at Sandwich, and the Brockville and Belleville companies have been assigned
to Amberstburg. The detachment is in command
of Colonel Osborne Smith, of Orimean celebrity.
The advent of these troops will doubtless arrest any
further attacks upon our frontier about Detroit
from Southern desperadoes.

GEM. BUTLER FOR KENTUCKY.—The gossips tell a piquant story of the interview between the President and certain Kentuckians, who were praying for the assignment of General Butler to command their department. "You howled," said the President, "when he was at New Orleans, and called him a beast. You have always been howling whenever he was appointed anywhere since. How long would it be before you would be howling again if I complied with your request?"

CITY ITEMS. A GREAT BLESSING. Heaven bless th A GREAT BLESSING.—Heaven bless the with they fill our hives with little bees and honey. They seem life's shocks, they mend our socks, but doe, they spend the money? When we are sick they should be and when we want new suits, the like not like senseless brutas, but they add to go to the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rocking Golden. Nos. 603 and 605 Chestaut stream

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are, some kinds, and this reminds us that Price, under the Continental. THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL continge; ope THE ST. LAWRENCE and the content of guesting open heretofore, for the entertainment of guesting Representatives wish to reman here a single day will still find therein the superior comforts; will still that there has always been de BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH It as not be inferred that Consumption has get in, p one (with rare exceptions) can have Con without a Cough, sconer or later. Where a proposition to Pulmonary Disease exists, a Cour.

position to Tunional. Discours exists, it Con left to itself, strains and racks the Lungsand the general strength, and soon establishes and ble complaint. In all cases, then, it is the 23'e delay, and for this purpose no remedy act promptly or surely, or with more benefit to gans of the chest than Dr. D. Jayne's Expean article scientifically compounded fr an article solution and which, on trial, will alway pared only at No. 242 Chestnut street. TO THE PROPLE.—In a few days w ready a work on the Eye, Ear, Diseases of Passages, Catarrh, Asthma, by Dr. Von N

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