

The People for the Re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

There is no doubting the disposition of the people in the contest which is now waging for Freedom, the Constitution and the Union. Every day contributes to the knowledge of the masses concerning the issues involved in the mighty struggle in which they are engaged. At first, we all thought that the rebellion was nothing more than the spasmodic efforts of a few disappointed politicians, enraged at the loss of power. The wisest men of the nation, when South Carolina went out of the Union in 1860, predicted that the war would end in ninety days. But time and events have dispelled these idle estimates of the conspiracy; and while the rebellion originated in the defeat of a certain political party, we can all now readily perceive that it was not precipitated to redress the wrongs of a political party so much as it was to vindicate the claims of an aristocratic order. It was the desperate effort of the slaveholding aristocracy to degrade labor. It was the purpose of men made arrogant by the power of slavery, to destroy all the equalities in our system of government. At first this object was kept secret. The leading conspirators disavowed all such objects as their aim in severing their connection with the Federal Government. Their sympathizers in the North denied that the South sought any other object in rebelling than the redress of their wrongs. But as time elapsed and battles were fought, the truth of treason developed itself, until the traitors were compelled to confess that they conspired solely and only to secure the spread and the firm establishment of slavery over the Union. Confronted by these facts, the disposition of the people indicates a firm purpose of compelling slavery to abide the issues upon which its upholders sought the destruction of the Union and the Government. Sensible men—freedom loving men—loyal men know that either the institutions of freedom or the institution of slavery must perish in this fight, before it can be ended. The knowledge of this fact is indicated in no direction more clearly, than in the unanimity with which the people are rallying to the support of the President of the United States. The masses of the people now look to Abraham Lincoln as the savior of the Union and the defender of the Government. He is identified with every principle essential to the realization of these results! Diverge him of authority, and we lessen the prospect of the success of a vigorous policy to crush rebellion. Change administrations at this juncture of a year hence, and we impair the hope of success—we run the risk of inaugurating new policies out of which only can flow confusion to the civil and disaster to the military efforts to re-establish peace.

The fact that the people are for Abraham Lincoln is indicated in the spontaneous movements which are being made for his re-election. In Pennsylvania nine-tenths of the loyal news papers have already entered on the work of urging his re-election. In New York city the Loyal Union League—one of the most powerful, intelligent and influential organizations in the Union, being composed of men representing the wealth, enterprise and energy of the financial, mercantile and mechanical circles of that city—has unanimously declared a preference for the re-election of President Lincoln. In Philadelphia the same League, representing identically the same interests, intelligence and enterprise, has announced a similar preference. In the Legislature of Pennsylvania a movement has been on foot, since its meeting, to lay before the Union at the proper time a circular letter signed by every loyal Senator and Representative, urging on Mr. Lincoln the use of his name for re-election to the Presidency. From what we can learn, like movements are being made in the Legislative bodies now in session in every loyal State in the Union.—Thus the movement in favor of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln is at once spontaneous, enthusiastic and glorious. Indeed, Abraham Lincoln is already the people's candidate for the Presidency. He has been made such by the action of the people themselves, without regard to the forms of a convention or the endorsement of delegates. And he will be re-elected by the people, in opposition to any candidate which the politicians dare run against him. Mark our prediction!

Bounties for Volunteers.

We notice that, by a bill which passed both houses of Congress, yesterday, and which now only requires the signature of the President to become a law, the bounties paid to volunteers by the National Government, will be continued until the 1st of March. This will, of course, give a new impetus to volunteering; but whether it will augment enlistments to such an extent as to render the draft unnecessary, is very doubtful. Those who have the greatest knowledge of the disposition of the people on the subject, and who understand the wants of the masses who are to form our armies, insist that recruiting can only be facilitated by ordering the organization of new regiments. Active, energetic and experienced soldiers, who have seen much hard service, and who are thoroughly acquainted with the temper of the people on the subject of volunteering, declare that thirty new regiments could be raised in Pennsylvania in less than three months—that they could be made ready for active service in the field in that time; and that, also, they could be officered by men as fit to command as are those who are now in the field.

We are frequently inclined to the notion that the temper and disposition of the people are not as fully consulted on this subject as the relation in which they stand to the Government deserves. If the disposition of the people was more respected—if their preferences were more yielded to, so far as the safety of the service would permit, much useless delay would be avoided, and the prospect increased of a speedy termination of the fight for the Govern-

ment. There are hundreds if not thousands of men in Pennsylvania who would prefer the privilege of going into entirely new regiments, to the highest bounty which could be paid them to enter an old organization, where they would have no show in the selection of officers, and where their position would, in a manner, be one of isolation. These are considerations which the Government should, and eventually must, respect.

We Have Got Their Record—They Have Had Their Spite.

As time elapses, and the minority in the Senate waste days in opposing the organization of that body, we can congratulate ourselves on one fact, namely—that while they have had their spite, we have got their record.—The delay in the organization of the Senate has not benefited the minority any further than the opportunity which it has afforded the leaders of the Democratic party to record their bitter antagonism to the Government. The minority have settled no question of Constitutional right—they have endorsed no precedent in legislation—they have established no principle in justice—they have succeeded only in obstructing and destroying the rightful and necessary progress of public business. And while they were engaged, thus far, in this work of spite, they have made a record for themselves at once full of shame, inconsistency and ingratitude. They have insulted the soldier in the field, by refusing him the just meed of praise which his valor has won. They have outraged his family at home, by opposing that increase of pay with which the soldier can alone secure the comfort of those whom he loves. They have insisted upon the degradation of the defenders of the Government, by denying to the soldier the franchise of a citizen. They have encouraged traitors by attempting to defeat the efforts to put an end to treason. They have by their votes extended direct aid and comfort to those in arms for the destruction of the Federal Union and the National Government! In this, and in nothing but this, has the effort to postpone the organization of the Senate, thus far, resulted: Loyal men have lost nothing but time—traitors have gained nothing but shame, by the delay of that organization. Our friends represent a righteous cause. They are regulate in its support and defence. Their opponents made the issue to depend upon a monopoly of officers and patronage to which they have no just claim—they staked the very integrity of the Senate upon the privilege to be accorded to their followers to plunder, and now let them abide the result. Let them take the record they have made, with the responsibility which they have assumed, and go before the people. Let them do this, if they dare, and they will be politically damned!

THE ANXIETY OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CONCERNING WHAT THEY CALL THE ATTEMPT TO PLACE THE NEGRO ON AN EQUALITY WITH THE WHITE MAN, PROVES ONE OF TWO THINGS, NAMELY, THAT THEY EITHER MISTRUST THEIR OWN POWER TO COMPETE WITH THE NEGRO, OR THEY FEAR THE NEGRO'S POWER IF PLACED IN COMPETITION WITH THEMSELVES.

So far as we are concerned, we do not believe that the African is the equal of the Anglo-Saxon, and hence we have no fears on the subject of his competition. The question of negro equality gives us very little inconvenience, as there is about as much occasion to discuss it as there is the enigma of perpetual motion. If the negro has not been created the equal of the white man, there is no danger of his ever becoming so. If he has, nothing we can do is likely to defeat the designs of Providence, nor would it be right to undertake to do so. If the negro possesses great and good qualities of head and heart, we see no reason why they should not be developed like virtues belonging to any other being. Not believing the negro to be our equal we are not troubled with that jealousy of him which affects some persons of more conservative views, who appear to be really afflicted with the apprehension that the African may succeed in getting the advantage of them. Nor are we at all fearful lest an overstrained and mistaken humanitarianism should succeed in giving the negro a relation of undue familiarity with the white man, since nothing is more clearly demonstrated than that the practical working of anti-slaveryism is to separate the colors farther and farther apart, while that of pro-slaveryism is to mix them more intimately both in blood and social intercourse. The freedom of the negro breaks the only legal connection between the races. It divides them. Henceforward, instead of being parts of the same system, as it were, they are independent, and not only independent, but to a degree antagonistic. They become from that moment rivals to a certain extent. The antipathy of color—the natural barrier between the races—must of necessity be stronger where freedom prevails than where slavery exists. The son of the Northern Abolitionist, reared with habits of self-reliance, taught to be his own servant as well as his own master, goes forth into the world with a much greater aversion to intercourse with negroes than the son of the Southern planter, brought up to regard the negro as almost a necessary part of himself. The "prejudice of color" is an instinct—born with the man, as well as clearly defined as the complexion of his skin. The social division of the races we believe to be decreed by Heaven; in proof of which we have the evidence in the marked external distinction preserved between them. The internal feeling of repulsion from those of opposite color, of which all are sensible, is doubtless as much a part of nature as the external badge of separation.—Slavery, producing an unnatural relation of intimacy, may, and to a considerable extent does, eradicate this feeling; while freedom, being the natural condition, leaves it unpaired. It follows that the more you separate the races from dependence upon each other, the more you strengthen the repulsion produced by color, and destroy the possibility of that thing which is popularly described as "negro equality." Not that it follows by any means that because the negro and white man may mutually dislike to come in contact, therefore they must become enemies and be incapable of living in peace in the same community. We all know numbers of people of our own color, with whom we live in perfect harmony for an indefinite time, and without exciting the least

enmity, with whom anything like living upon terms of intimacy would be intolerably disagreeable. The independence of the races gives full play to their natural antipathies, without begetting hostilities and jealousies, and thus makes room for the peaceable development of the best qualities of each. The white man can look with indifference, if not with satisfaction, upon the education and improvement, moral and material, of the negro who is his own master, when his soul would be tortured at the prospect were the negro his property. The inevitable tendency of the natural state—Independence—whether living in the same or separate communities, is therefore constantly to crystallize the races, and make each a people into itself.

JAY DAVIS' FEAR.—A rumor is prevalent in New York, that one of the journals of that city, being on the point of dissolution, its situation was made known at Richmond, and measures taken to prop it up with rebel funds. No name is given to the journal in question, but there can be little difficulty of determining that point. There are, no doubt, other journals elsewhere sustained from the same source. Is this any explanation of the mysterious existence of the *Tory Organ*? Who can explain?

COL. FISHER, commanding the Third Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserves, has lately published a letter reviewing the letter of Brigadier General Rice, denying that the Reserves had the honor of taking and holding the "Round Top" at the battle of Gettysburg. The letter of Col. Fisher, completely upsets the arguments and position of Gen. Rice, and establishes conclusively the fact that the honor of taking and holding "Round Top" belongs to the Pennsylvania Reserves, and to them alone.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

Wednesday, January 13, 1864. The Senate met at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Mr. JOHNSON, who had been deputed by Mr. PENNEY to act as Speaker pro tem. Journal read and approved. The report of the Attorney General was read and laid on the table. Mr. WILSON offered a resolution to print two thousand copies of said report. Not agreed to. Mr. STEIN moved to proceed to a ballot for Speaker. Not agreed to—14 to 14. Mr. LOWRY offered the following: Resolved, That the State Treasurer be directed to pay the interest falling due the first day of February, 1864, in the lawful currency of the Government, collected of the people for taxes and now in his hands. After a discussion participated in by Messrs. LOWRY, CHAMBERLAIN, WILSON and McCORMACK, a message from the Governor was read, notifying the Legislature of certain bills that had become laws. Mr. CONNELL moved to adjourn. Not agreed to—yeas 9, nays 19. The debate was then resumed, but the Senate refused to proceed to a second reading and consideration of the resolution by a vote of 14 to 14. Mr. HOPKINS presented the reasons of the Democratic side of the House for their conduct and votes, which was placed upon the Journals. On motion of Mr. CONNELL, Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864. The Journal having been read, the SPEAKER announced the Standing Committees, as follows:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Bigham, Henry, Brown, Reed, McMurtrie, Smith, (Chester), Cochran, (Philadelphia), Watson, Coleman, Orwig, Pershing, Barger, Hakes, Schofield and Weaver. Judiciary System (General)—Messrs. Brown, Olmstead, Smith, (Chester), McMurtree, Cochran, (Philadelphia), Guernsey, Negley, Price, Orwig, Barnett, Pershing, Barger, Sharpe, Hakes and Seagriff. Estates and Estates—Messrs. Guernsey, Negley, Wells, Herron, Bigham, Brown, Smith, (Chester), Sharpe, Seagriff, Barcott, Price and Cochran (Philadelphia). Roads, Bridges and Canals—Messrs. Lilly, Lee, Billington, Windle, Watt, Hoover, Benton, Bollean, Alexander, (Clarion), Gilbert, Biddle, Reiff, Bowman, (Cumberland), Schofield and Weaver. Corporations—Messrs. Kerns, (Philadelphia), Haslett, Glass, Stanberger, Orwig, Slack, Maeyer, Nelson, Sutphin, Foster, Smith, (Philadelphia), Jackson, Schofield, Wimley and Rex. Compare Bills—Messrs. Henry, Daniston, Etlinger, Fattori and Kline. Federal Relations—Messrs. Smith, (Chester), Watson, Smith, (Lancaster), Guernsey, Negley, Bigham, Olmstead, Reed, McMurtrie, Myers, Pershing, Barger, Seagriff, Sharpe and Hakes. Militia System—Messrs. Glass, Lee, O'Harris, Smith, (Lancaster), Slack, Coleman, Maeyer, Musselman, Hancock, Jackson, M'Manus, M'istmeyer, Noyes, Alexander (Clarion) and Potteiger. Election Districts—Messrs. Slack, Bigham, Koonce, Hill, Huston, Long, Lilly, Hargrett, Gilbert, Bollean, Benton, Weiser, Cochran, (Erie), Steiner and Kelly. Zoukville—Olmstead, Watson, Slack, Smith, (Lancaster), Stanberger, Balbach, Bowman, (Lancaster), Haslett, Foster, Hakes, Quigley, Rex, Wimley, Walsh and Boyer. Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Reed, Kelsor, Koonce, Windle, Marsh, Ellis, Walsh, Hoover, Schofield, Long, Weaver, Spangler, Shimer, Robinson and Riddle. Education—Messrs. M'Clellan, M'Murtree, Olmstead, Henry, Kline, Marsh, Horton, Burgwin, Hill, Pershing, Bowman, (Lancaster), Jackson, Patton, Stanberger and Herron. Accounts—Messrs. Cochran, (Erie), Etlinger, Hargrett, Miller, Marsh, Musselman, White, Huston and Riddle. Veterans and Invalids—Messrs. Hill, Bowman, (Lancaster), Beck, Kelly, Labar, Musselman, Marshall, Nelson, Ellis, M'istmeyer, Hancock, Reiff, Shimer and Spangler. Judiciary System (Local)—Messrs. Cochran, (Philadelphia), Smith, (Chester), Guernsey, Billington, Negley, Barnett, Olmstead, M'Murtree, Pershing, Barger, Sharpe, Hakes and Seagriff. Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Foster, Haslett, Benton, Bollean, Coleman, Herron, Kerns, (Schuylkill), Alexander, (Centre), Chambers, Kelly, Boyer, Labar, Slack, Smith (Lancaster) and Guernsey. Claims—Messrs. McMurtree, Cochran (Erie), Barnett, Billington, Cochran, (Philadelphia), Kelsor, Kelly, Myers, Alexander, (Centre), Nelson, Boyer, McManus, O'Harris, M'Clellan and Purdy. City Passenger Railroads—Messrs. Smith (Philadelphia), Daniston, Lee, Foster, Miller, Watt, Slack, Quigley, Rex, Jackson, Hopkins, Glass, McMannus, Kerns, (Philadelphia) and Hancock. Mines and Minerals—Messrs. Koonce, Hancock,

Reed, Watt, White, Graber, Hoover, Kelsor, Huston, Labar, Potteiger, Robinson, White, Maeyer and Josephs. Printing—Messrs. Haslett, Henry, Burgwin, Orwig and Hopkins. Public Buildings—Messrs. Balbach, Watson and Noyes. New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Alliman, Koonce, Stanberger, White, Maeyer, Quigley, Robinson, Purdy, Kerns, (Schuylkill), Huston and Noyes. Divorces—Messrs. Burgwin, Daniston, Quigley, Beck, Kline, Graber, Long, Wells, Sutphin, Bowman, (Lancaster), M'Clellan, O'Harris and Windle. Library—Messrs. Negley, Herron, Miller, Lee, Horton and Alexander (Clarion). Railroads—Messrs. Coleman, Smith, (Philadelphia), Negley, Kerns, Burgwin, Sutphin, Glass, Brown, Balbach, Stanberger, Pershing, Wimley, Hopkins, Alliman and Barger. Various bills were read in place. Mr. SMITH (Chester), offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for a committee to inquire what measures are necessary for the alteration and enlargement of the public buildings, so as to furnish adequate facilities for the business of the State. On motion of Mr. GUERNSEY, the House took up and passed a bill authorizing the Mansfield Classical Seminary and State Normal School to borrow money. Adjourned.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON.

STATEMENT OF A NORTHERN CLERGYMAN.

UNION SENTIMENT IN THE CITY. Misery of the People. The *Traveler* states that letters have been received in this city from a Northern clergyman, who established himself in Charleston, with his family, but a short time before the rebellion. He gives touching details of the anguish and suffering of the inhabitants, many of whom hope and pray for redemption even at the hands of the Yankees. In his opinion, the time is rapidly approaching when it will be necessary to give up the city to save the people from absolute starvation. Of course, all that can be done is to leave the place, but many have not the means, and neither have they any place of refuge.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. The State Department has received evidence satisfactorily refuting the absurd stories recently copied by our press from European correspondents in Paris, of the appearance in that city of a Monsieur Superville on a political mission from the rebels, and of a treaty having been made between the rebels and the French Government. The entire tone of the foreign news is improving, but new and grave difficulties are likely to occur between Japan and the Western powers. The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John A. Bingham, of Ohio, to be Judge Advocate, with the rank of Major, for the Department of the Sequoyias; John Hay, of Illinois, to be Asst. Adjutant General of Volunteers with the rank of Major; Henry D. Moss to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Minnesota; Abram Hanson, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner and Consul General of the United States to the republic of Liberia.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 13. The Assembly of this State to-day passed resolutions complimentary to General Grant.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13. There is rather more firmness in breadstuffs, but not much doing. Sales of 500 bbls. extra quality flour \$7 25@7 50, and fancy at \$9. Receipts and stocks light. Small sales of rye flour at \$6 44. In corn meal nothing doing. Wheat advanced 1c, 45,000 bus. red sold at \$1 60@1 66 and white \$1 75@1 85. 500 bush. rye sold at 140. Corn dull, small sales of yellow at \$1 12@1 13. 300 bush. oats sold at \$5@56. Provisions of all kinds have an upward tendency, but there is very little doing. Sales 500 bbls. crude petroleum at 23 1/2; 500 bbls. refined in bond at 45c, free at 52 1/2@55. Clover seed sold at \$3@3 25; flaxseed at \$3 15; whisky is unsettled, small sales at \$1, and drudge at 95@96. Stocks excited, Penna. 5's 95, Reading R. R. 5 1/2, Morris Canal 67, Long Island 41, Penna. R. R. 70, gold 168 1/2, exchange on N. Y. par.

ST. LOUIS.

Curious Propositions by the Rebels. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12. The Memphis correspondent of the *Republican* says that two important propositions have been recently made by the rebel authorities to the Federal Government. First, a quartermaster in the Confederate army at Hernandez, acting by authority from Richmond officials, has offered to sell to General Hurlbut, or the United States Government, all the cotton now remaining within certain districts yet outside of the Federal lines. This offer embraces 16,000 bales in all, of Confederate cotton, and greenbacks will be taken for it. It is said that Gen. Hurlbut favors the purchase, and has recommended that it be carried into effect. Secondly—it is stated that Kirby Smith recently sent a messenger to Washington to propose to the Federal authorities to furnish the requisite authority to get out all the cotton in that portion of the Red River and Whashita district within the rebel control, the money for the same to be paid to that class of officers excepted from the amnesty offered by President Lincoln, they to retire from the rebel army and to go to Mexico.

Prisoners and the Performance of Guard Duty.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 2. WAR DEPARTMENT. ADVISORY GENERAL ORDER. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1864. The attention of courts martial and of reviewing officers is called to the impropriety and danger of associating with the honorable and important duty of guards, an idea of punishment or degradation. These remarks are called forth in disapproving the sentence of a court martial directing that a prisoner shall do guard duty every other day for a year. By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Trial for Murder.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 12. The trial of John Forney, charged with the murder of Lieutenant Ford, of the Provost Guard, on the 21st of January last, opened to-day. Considerable excitement exists in this town, and speculations are rife as to the result of the trial, which will probably last for two or three days.

From New York.

New York, Jan. 13. At a full meeting of the Democratic National Committee held here last night, it was unanimously voted to hold a National Convention in Chicago on the 4th of July. The royal mail steamship *Perla* sailed on to-day for Liverpool, with a special list of 300,000 dollars. I. O. O. F. in Western Virginia. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13. James B. Nicholson, grand sire of I. O. O. F., will leave this city this evening for Wheeling, Va., on a mission to the lodges of Western Virginia. The lodges in this State have been disorganized since the rebellion, and it is the object of Mr. Nicholson to again unite them with the organizations in the loyal States.

XXXVIII Congress—First Session

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. SENATE.

Mr. Wade (O.) introduced a joint resolution to re-arrange the Committee on the Conduct of the War, the committee to consist of three members from each House. It was passed. Mr. Lane (Kansas) offered a bill prohibiting the sale of gold at a higher price than that paid in regular market of New York city for United States bonds, paying six per cent. interest on gold, except for exportation to pay debts. On motion of Mr. Sumner, (Mass.), the resolution of his colleague, (Mr. Wilson,) expelling Senator Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate, was taken up. Mr. Wilson (Mass) addressed the Senate at length. In the course of his remarks he said the Senator from Kentucky should remember that he was in the Senate and not at a barbershop, and that the Senate was a place for the language of statesmen and not for the babbling of fools. Mr. Davis (Ky.) replied to the remarks of Mr. Wilson. He called for the reading of his resolution on which the motion was based.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wilson, (Iowa), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution amendatory of resolution of July, 1863, to punish rebellion, to confiscate estates, &c. It provides that forfeiture shall continue only during the lifetime of the offender, in accordance with the Constitution, and that the President's Message of July, 1863, shall be a sufficient warning in all cases now pending or hereafter to arise. Mr. Wilson explained that the resolution simply submitted the section of the constitution relative to forfeitures, leaving the courts to decide whether they shall be in fee, or only for life. Mr. Kernan, (N. Y.) said he was opposed to amending the present laws, believing that forfeitures could only be made during life time. The subject was then passed over.

The Rebel Capital to be Removed.

New York, Jan. 13. A letter in the *Tribune* from a Union man who has escaped from the Richmond prison, says it has been decided to remove the rebel capital to Columbia, S. C.

Gen. Heintzleman's New Command.

New York, Jan. 13. General Heintzleman is to take command of a Department, composed of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

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Amusements.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.

WALNUT STREET BELOW THIRD. J. Budd. Sole Lessee. OPEN EVERY EVENING with a first-class Company of SINGERS, DANCERS, &c. COMEDIANS, &c. Admission..... 15 cts. Seats in Boxes..... 25 " jan12

BRANT'S HALL.

AND POSITIVELY THE LAST OF THE POPULAR HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE, Who will appear on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13th. In Donizetti's Grand Opera of DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT; DANCE, PAS DE DANUBE; MISS JULIA HOLMAN SOUNDS FROM THE BATTLEFIELD ON THE DRUM..... ALFRED To conclude (for this night only) with the Comic Operetta of MIKEY MAGRA; OR, THE SCHOOLMASTER ABOARD.

Admission..... 25 cents. Reserved Seats..... 50 " Children do..... 25 " See programmes. Seats can be secured at Knoche's Music Store..... jan11 w Sanford's Opera House. W. Hitchcock & Co. Proprietors. A GREAT BILL THIS EVENING. Second appearance of W. Hitchcock in the laughable Royal pantomime of VOL AU VENT. Second appearance of the excellent Jig Dancer MISS MALINDA NAGLE. Continued success of the popular MINSTRELS! Also the great Comic Vocalist Mr. W. Holmes. The Charming Vocalist MISS ROSE VOLANTE, The great Ethiopian Comedians W. W. CHAMBERS, Mr. W. FORELLE, Mr. J. U. KENNE, Mr. GEORGE HERMAN, Mr. ARDELLA, Mr. J. CARE, forming the greatest concentration of talent ever concentrated in one performance. Admission..... 25 cents. Orchestra seats..... 50 " Private boxes..... \$5 00 Reserved seats for ladies..... jan11

ZOUKSVILLE MILLS AND FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at Private Sale, his MILLS and FARM, lying in Baltimore county, Md., 25 miles from Baltimore, in the village of Zoukville, 13 miles from the Hanover turnpike road. The farm contains 250 Acres, more or less, in a good state of cultivation. The farm has had about 18,000 bushels of lime. The improvements consist of a large STONE DWELLING HOUSE, 32x64 feet, with a Steeple on the House, Barn, Wagon House, Corn Crib, Carriage House and other Out buildings, and also four Tenant Houses on the farm. There is a GOOD APPLE ORCHARD of choice fruits on said farm. There is a large FLOUR MILL, with four pairs of Burrs, newly built in 1862, in a good grain country, and also a good SAW MILL on the farm, sawing all kinds of lumber, boards, shingles, banisters, wagon felloes, plastering lath, &c.; also a good stream of water to both Mill and Saw Mill, with a good fall. There are churches and public schools all convenient. Persons wishing to view the property will be shown by the subscriber on the premises. Price—\$18,000 \$12,000 cash, balance in one and two years' payments. JOHN C. ZOUCK, Post office address, Zoukville, Baltimore county, Md. jan12 doaww3

Office Clerk Comptroller of Subscribers.

DEPT. OF THE SUBSCRIPTIONS. HARRISBURG, Jan. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock, M., Friday, January 16th, 1864, for furnishing the U. S. Subsistence Department, delivered in Harrisburg, with

1,000 Barrels fresh ground, No. 1, Extra Flour. The flour to be packed in good, well covered barrels and to be delivered within fifteen days from date of award. Bids must be legible, brands stated and numbers written as well as expressed in figures. Samples must accompany every proposal. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain in it the guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee, should all or any part of the accompanying bid be accepted, that it shall be fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions." Proposals must not be enclosed with the samples, but be delivered separate and endorsed "Proposals for Flour." The flour will be carefully inspected and compared with the retained samples. Payment to be made, after the delivery of the flour, in such funds as may be on hand, if none on hand, to be made as soon as received. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any bids considered exorbitant or not complying with the foregoing. J. H. GILMAN, Capt. C. S., U. S. A., Chief C. S. jan11 dtd

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

THE PROPRIETOR will now sell his good will and patronage, and all the Harness, Harnesses, Stables, Blacksmiths and Harness Shops, and the vehicles of every description, including Omnibuses, Carriages, Coaches, Buggies and Moving Wagons, &c., on good terms, as he intends to leave the country on other business. No better investment can be made. The city of Cleveland has now 62,000 inhabitants, and this is the only established line of accommodation between different parts of the town and the Depot, and for all other purposes connected with the various branches of the business. Terms easy. Address jan12 1w H. S. STEVENS, Cleveland, Ohio.

Grand Military and Citizens' Dress Ball.

To be given on INAUGURATION EVE, Monday evening, Jan. 18th, in Brant's Hall. FLOOR MANAGERS. Wm. McTearl, W. D. Moore, N. Cross, F. M'Raymond. MASTER OF CEREMONIES. J. SPENCER. jan11 1w

RECRUITS WANTED.

FOR the 47th Regt. P. V., stationed at Key West, Fla. This regiment having re-enlisted, recruits are wanted to fill up its ranks. Bounties, \$402 and \$302. Apply to Lieut. W. W. GERTY, S. Second St. opposite Presbyterian Church. jan12 d2w

NOTICE.

PERSONS wanting Venetian Blinds, or having Old Blinds to repair, will please call at No. 23 South Second-street, a few doors below the Market House, where they will always find an assortment of newly made Blinds on hand. Persons in want of Blinds out of the city will please send the size of their windows with their order for new Blinds. All work warranted to give satisfaction. A. R. SHARP, Harrisburg, Pa. jan13 doaw8m

A GOOD MULE TEAM AND WAGON.

FOR hire. J. MISH. BUILDING STONE FOR SALE. OF best quality, delivered to any part of the city. Apply to J. MISH, immediately below the city. jan12

FOUND OR STOLEN.

ONE HORSE BLANKET and BUFFALO BOBBY, which the owner can have by calling on the City of Police, proving property and paying for this advertisement. B. CAMPBELL, Chief of Police. jan12

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

PERSONS having taxes to pay in the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th wards of the city are notified to call on WM. C. M'FADDEN, at his residence, No. 3 Filbert street, between South and State streets, during the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock, A. M. and 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. jan11 d8t