

The Presidency—A Historical Coincidence.

At the end of the first Congress in the first term of the administration of Andrew Jackson, he found himself surrounded by at least a dozen parties all headed by aspirants to the Presidency, and all intent on damaging the old hero for a re-election. Indeed, it was at the very beginning of the fight which afterward resulted in such a bitter struggle between Calhoun and Jackson, and which, in fact, culminated by the former attempting his grand nullification scheme. History records how signally Calhoun failed in his effort to nullify the federal laws. The effect which nullification has left upon the nation, however, is seen in the influence of rebellion as it now rages in the slave States. But it is not to nullification that we now desire to call the attention of the reader. We only referred to that scheme incidentally to show that the cause of rebellion originated where its fury now rages, in the slave States of the South. What we particularly desired to allude to in referring to the period at the close of Jackson's first Congress, is the fact that a movement then commenced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, having in view the re-nomination of Andrew Jackson as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency. At that time the representatives of the people felt that Old Hickory was the only man who could successfully carry out the policy fixed upon as essential to the safety of the Union and the integrity of the Government. Hence the Republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the 29th of March, 1830, united in signing a circular letter, addressed to Gen. Jackson, urging upon him the necessity of permitting the use of his name as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency. Indeed, the letter of 1830 went even further than this, by declaring that—

"If the voice of Pennsylvania, which has recently been prominently and effectively exerted in the election of our present distinguished chief magistrate, can have influence, it will, as heretofore, be exerted in influencing you [Jackson] to permit your name and distinguished services again to be presented to the American people."

History has recorded, in glowing language, the events which followed this movement on the part of Pennsylvania, in 1830. It was the means of exerting an influence upon which Jackson won such popular favor as to render him almost the idol of the people. He became, in fact, the people's candidate. Parties and partisans, anxious to maintain their influence and position, rallied to the support of Old Hickory, and his re-election was made an avocation such as never before or since attended the political progress to power of any man controlling the destinies of the nation.

Almost thirty-four years since the period when the staunch Republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature urged on Old Hickory the use of his name as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency, the loyal men of that body have urged upon another Chief Magistrate of the United States the use of his name also for re-election to the Presidency. When Jackson was asked to become a candidate for re-election it was at the close of the first Congress of his Administration. The people had carefully watched his course. The Representatives of the people in the State Legislature had also watched the career of the President, and hence Pennsylvania led the way in the re-nomination of Andrew Jackson, and was followed in that course by the people of all the States in the Union. And now Pennsylvania, through her Representatives in the Legislature, takes the lead in the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln. The circumstances under which those Representatives do this are precisely the same under which their predecessors in the same body re-nominated Jackson. Lincoln has been as fairly tried as was Old Hickory. Abraham Lincoln is, to-day, regarded as emphatically the favorite and leader of all loyal men, as was Jackson that of the Republicans in 1830, or Clay of the once proud and powerful Whig party. After having filled two years of his first term, the people at the election which followed, enthusiastically endorsed Jackson. The same has been the case with Mr. Lincoln. He has not only been endorsed as a man of integrity, pure and patriotic in his motives, but the most radical features of his administration find their approval in the fact that a decided majority in the popular branch of Congress was elected distinctly to uphold and secure the full success of every principle of that policy. No man has ever been as freely heretofore endorsed. No statesman, elevated to power almost from the ranks of the people, has heretofore achieved a like success. And now, as if fully to establish not only the policy, but to continue for another administration, the rule of Mr. Lincoln, the people and their Representatives are everywhere announcing their inflexible purpose to re-elect Abraham Lincoln, at the proper time, President of the United States.

And now in compliance with declared public preference, and in respect for the judgment and loyalty of the people, we place, to-day, at the head of our columns, the name of Abraham Lincoln for re-election to the Presidency. Our readers are aware that such has been our choice from the beginning, but we were willing to bide our time for the justification which the people have offered us for placing the name of Mr. Lincoln at the head of our columns. Henceforth, until November next, we are resolved to leave no honorable effort untried to secure the triumphant election of the people's choice for the Presidency. It requires no convention to ratify his nomination. Abraham Lincoln is the people's choice, and that he is re-elected President, is just as certain as the fact that he has faithfully stood by his country.

In this connection, we trust that our readers will carefully peruse the letter of congratulation, signed by the Union men of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and addressed to Abraham Lincoln, which we publish to-day.

The Representatives of the People OF THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION!!

PENNSYLVANIA IN FAVOR OF THE Re-Election of Abraham Lincoln!

The following circular letter, signed by all the Union men in the Pennsylvania Legislature, will be read with satisfaction by all the truly loyal Union men in the nation:

To His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, thus early in the session of that body, hasten to congratulate you on the success of the policy of the National Administration, and the auspicious circumstances under which the second Congress of your term has been organized. When we fully considered that the policy of your Administration was made the issue in the late elections—when it is known that in the contest for the most important State, as well as the most insignificant municipal office, the issue involved all the essential principles of the policy of your Administration, the result must be the more highly appreciated by the friends of freedom abroad and cheering to the defenders of freedom, the Union and the Constitution at home. We would be ungrateful if the duty we owe our country, if we hesitated to acknowledge the force of that policy in the elections which placed us in our present legislative positions. When fearlessly advocated and set before the people, it won us victory in the face of the most persistent and bitter opposition from the foes of free government. You need not be reminded of the effect which the late election in Pennsylvania had on the destiny of the nation. The triumph at the ballot-box aroused the ardor, and seemed to breathe fresh valor into the hearts of our soldiers, for the achievement of victory on the battle field. And if the voice of Pennsylvania became thus potent in endorsing the policy of your Administration, we consider that as the representatives of those who have so completely endorsed your official course, we are only responding to their demands when we thus publicly announce our unshaken preference for your re-election to the Presidency in 1864.

The hope and life of the American people are now centered in the purpose and the effort of the Government to crush rebellion. In more than two years of struggle we have discovered that the rebellion is continued for an object more important than that of raising even real wrong. It is waged for the establishment of a dogma and the recognition of a barbarism. It is carried on against the Government for its absolute destruction. In such a struggle there can be no compromise devised to offer or considered for acceptance. One or the other of the contending parties must triumph. Justice must be vindicated by the full recognition and operation of the Government in all the States. The claims of the traitors will be maintained, this magnificent structure of our Government destroyed, and the rights of men forever ignored. To make a change in the Administration, until its authority has been fully re-established in the revolted States, would be to give the enemies of the Government a pretext for asserting that the Government had failed at home. To change the policy now in operation, to crush rebellion and restore the land to peace, would be to afford the traitors in arms time to gather new strength, if not for immediate victory, at least for ultimate success in their efforts permanently to dissolve the Union. Having a firm faith in the logic and the reason of these positions, we are frank in our endeavors thus to urge on you the acceptance of a re-election to the Presidency. We believe that the policy of your Administration rendered us victorious at the last election, and we now insist that that policy, if represented by yourself in all the States, would give the victory to the Government in November, and thus forever put an end to all hope of the success of treason.

We do not make this communication at this time to elicit from you any expressions of opinion on this subject. Having confidence in your patriotism, we believe that you will abide the decision of the friends of the Union, and yield a consent to any honorable use which they may deem proper to make of your name, in order to secure the greatest good to the country, and the speediest success to our arms. Pennsylvania has always wielded a potent influence in the politics of the country. Her preferences have always been tantamount to the success of the statesman to whom she attaches herself—and her voice has never failed to give the victory to the right. And while we, the representatives of the great majority of the masses of the Commonwealth, thus avow our confidence and reliance in your official action and capacity, we feel that we are responding to the clearly expressed preferences of those masses, and that Pennsylvania would hail your re-election as the omen of complete victory to the Government. Expressing what we feel to be the language not only of our own constituents, but also of the people of all the loyal States, we claim to indorse the expectation that you will yield to the preference which has already made you the people's candidate for President in 1864.

Hoping, sir, that you may live to see the full triumph of your efforts to rescue your country from rebellion, and enjoy many years thereafter of its tranquil peace and prosperity, we remain your friends and fellow citizens. Respectfully,

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE. Henry C. Johnson, Speaker. John D. Watson, William Foster, James N. Watt, Wm. H. Kerns, Luke W. Sutphin, Edward G. Lee, T. J. Bigham, R. M. Murtrie, S. S. Fancock, Jas. Miller, Isaac H. O'Harra, S. S. Fancock, Thos. Cochran, G. Dawson Coleman, James F. Smith, John H. Negley, Wm. Haelett, J. B. Cochran, Bryan S. Hill, James R. Kelley, Hans B. Herron, John P. Glass, William J. Turrell, Stephen F. Wilson, James L. Graham, Jacob E. Bigsaw, Daniel Keiser.

sylvania and I cheerfully concur with them and wish to unite with them in the same. GEO. W. HAMMESLEY, Clerk of the Senate.

The Second Corps—Army of the Potomac.

Major-Gen. Hancock, commanding Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, is now in the State Capital. We had the pleasure of an interview with him this morning, and found him still suffering from the severe wounds he received at Gettysburg, where his thigh and hip were pierced with a minnie ball while he was heading a brilliant charge of a portion of his division. He now comes to Pennsylvania for the purpose of gathering as many as possible of the gallant and brave fellows who have already been in the army, with those who have as yet borne no active part in the great struggle for constitutional liberty and the Union, to fill up the decimated regiments of his corps, and thus fit his command for active operations as early as possible in the spring campaign. It will be remembered that the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac is largely composed of Pennsylvania regiments. Almost every county in the Commonwealth is represented in that command, so that the active young men of all portions of the State desirous of entering the army will be certain to find, old companions in the Second Corps. In addition to this fact, the locality contributing recruits, will be carefully credited in the coming draft for every man furnished, while the bounties recently extended until the 1st of March, will of course apply to all thus enlisting.

We trust that Gen. Hancock will meet with the success which his valor as a soldier and his devotion as a patriot so emphatically deserve. Hereafter we will refer to this subject, and bring before our readers certain facts which cannot fail to stimulate enlistments in the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Revolutionary Proceedings in the Senate.

The extraordinary proceedings of copperhead Senators becomes more interesting daily. It was fully developed this morning that the minority in that body refused to join with the House of Representatives in appointing a committee to make preparations for the inauguration of the Governor elect on Tuesday next. On a resolution of Mr. Lowry to proceed to the House for the purpose of counting the votes cast at the last election for Governor, they remained silent and the Speaker declared it agreed to. When the hour arrived to proceed to the House of Representatives to count the votes in accordance with the Constitution, not one of the minority accompanied the majority, but every Copperhead remained steadfast in his seat. The sixteen Union members discharged their duty faithfully, and the votes were legally counted, and A. G. Curtin was duly declared Governor elect for the next ensuing three years, and no rebel horde at home or abroad will prevent his inauguration on Tuesday next. It will make but little difference whether the friends of Jeff Davis in Pennsylvania will participate in that proceeding.

The committee appointed by the House will make all the necessary arrangements for the inauguration, and we hope that all loyal men who can make it convenient to be present will attend and witness the triumphant inauguration of a loyal Governor for the next three years. The official majority is 16,336. Extensive arrangements are being made to have a fine military display on the occasion. We understand that several military companies are expected from Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864. The Senate met at 11 A. M., Speaker PENNEY in the Chair. The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented an extract from the House Journal, providing for the convention to count the votes for Governor.

The Senate refused to concur—14 to 14. Mr. KINSEY offered a resolution to appoint Hon. JAMES L. GRAHAM, junior Senator from Allegheny county, as Speaker pro tem. until next Monday, so as to allow of the election of State Treasurer and inauguration of Governor.

Disregard—14 to 14. Mr. LOWRY then offered a resolution to go into convention at 12 M. for the purpose of counting the votes for Governor. Agreed to. The Senate took a recess until 11.55, at which time it was called to order and proceeded to the House Chamber, to attend the convention.

Upon retiring, Mr. JOHNSON, Senate Teller, reported A. G. Curtin elected Governor. Several ineffectual attempts were made to ballot for Speaker, and after voting down a resolution to adjourn until Monday, the Senate adjourned, until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864. The House met at 11 A. M. Various petitions were presented.

COUNTING OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE. On motion of Mr. MURTRIE, it was Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to inform the Senate that the House requests the Senate to meet in the Hall of the House at 12 o'clock this day, for the purpose of opening and counting the returns of the late election for Governor.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. Mr. SEARIGHT offered the following resolution: Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of the Federal Administration to take immediate steps for the exchange of our soldiers now held as prisoners by the Confederate authorities, while man for white man, without regard to the integrity of the negro.

After some discussion the following offered by Mr. PAIR, was adopted as a substitute: Resolved, That this House cordially endorses the measures of the Government adopted for the exchange of our prisoners, now in the hands of the traitors, and trust it may persist in its humane efforts until a full exchange of all our prisoners is effected.

COUNTING OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE. Pending the consideration of the resolution as amended, the hour of 12 o'clock arrived, when Messrs. MURTRIE and ROBINSON, the committee appointed for the purpose, announced the Speaker and members of the Senate.

The Speaker of the Senate took the chair, and the official returns of the late election for Governor were opened and counted.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL GANT, OF ARKANSAS. On motion of Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia), it was Resolved, That the use of this hall be tendered to Brig. General Gant, late of the rebel army, for this evening, for the purpose of giving a true description of affairs in the rebel States.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE TREASURER.

On motion of Mr. KERN, (Philadelphia), the House proceeded to make nominations for State Treasurer, when Mr. KERN (Philadelphia) nominated Wm. P. Hamm, of Philadelphia. Mr. COCHRAN (Philadelphia) nominated Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia. Mr. HENRY nominated Benj. Rush Bradford. Mr. OLMSTEAD nominated Isaac Benson, of Potter county. Mr. PRICE nominated David K. Ross, of Delaware county. Mr. SLACK nominated A. H. Gross, of Allegheny county. On motion of KERN, (Philadelphia), the nominations closed. After the adoption of a report of Mr. SMITH, (Chester), providing for the reference of the various subjects embraced in the Governor's Message to the appropriate committees, the House Adjourned.

By Telegraph.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Heavy Cavalry Fight Near Strawberry Plains.

The Enemy Repulsed with Serious Loss.

LONGSTREET HEAVILY REINFORCED.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 12. Affairs in East Tennessee are very exciting. A heavy cavalry fight occurred near Strawberry Plains on Sunday last. The enemy were repulsed with serious loss.

General Grant has been heavily reinforced from the armies of Gens. Lee and Johnston. The reinforcements from Johnson's army are on the south side of the Holston river.

Gen. Longstreet's headquarters are at Red Bridge. Our picket lines front each other at Blair's Cross Roads, twenty miles Northeast of Knoxville.

Our repulse at Bean's Station was very trifling. Longstreet's position is a splendid one, presenting a river and a mountain front.

Forrest has been badly handled in West and Middle Tennessee, but has managed to escape with most of his command.

The rebel army in our front has been largely increased by conscripts.

Gen. Johnston maintains a bold front at Tunnel Hill and Delton.

General Grant has left Knoxville via Cumberland Gap, and is making a complete circuit of this department. He reached Knoxville by way of Chattanooga.

The army here is in good condition. We have plenty to eat.

The weather is fearfully cold, but there is little sickness.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Proposed Interview with the President Concerning Negro Enlistments.

Call for an Emancipation Convention.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13. The Maryland Senate yesterday passed the modified order presented by Mr. Echeberger, of Frederick, as a substitute for that in relation to negro enlistments, proposing the appointment of a joint committee to have an interview with the President of the United States in reference to questions which at this moment engage the attention, and so deeply concern the interests of the people of Maryland. The vote on the order was, yeas 17, nays 2, three Senators being absent.

Yesterday, in the House of Delegates, was established the position of members on the question of emancipation.

Mr. Hebb, of Allegheny, introduced a preamble and resolutions declaring that the true interests of Maryland demand that the policy of emancipation should immediately be inaugurated within her borders; that the Legislature declares its intention to submit to the people, as early a day as practicable, a call for a National Convention, so as to give them an opportunity to carry such policy into effect; and requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Maryland to use all honorable efforts to secure the passage of a law by Congress whereby all loss of slaves shall be remunerated.

A By a vote of 48 yeas to 22 nays the rules were suspended, and the resolution passed to a second reading.

A proposition to amend the last resolution by striking out the words "loyal owners" and inserting "all who own slaves and have not engaged in actual hostilities against the Government of the United States, or giving aid or comfort to those engaged in hostilities against the said Government," was rejected by a vote of 19 yeas to 51 nays.

The preamble and resolutions were finally adopted by a vote of 51 yeas to 15 nays, seven members being absent, or not voting.

CAIRO.

REFUGEES, DEPORTEDS AND STRAGGLERS.

CAIRO, Jan. 13. Over 3,800 refugees, from various parts of the South, have passed through Cairo since July last, 3,000 of whom have received pecuniary aid from the United States Sanitary agent here. \$5,000 has been thus applied from funds specially contributed by the people for that purpose. Persons wishing to contribute to this noble charity, can address N. C. Shipman, U. S. Sanitary Agent, at Cairo, Illinois.

Nearly 100 deserters and stragglers have been forwarded to their regiments to-day, by the provost marshal.

The Chesapeake Piracy Case.

HALIFAX, Jan. 14. In the Admiralty court yesterday Judge Stotesbury, to prevent misapprehension and misrepresentation through the press, read a written statement of his views as enunciated upon a previous sitting. After detailing the circumstances connected with the capture of the Chesapeake, and the subsequent proceedings, a plea being submitted in behalf of the confederates, said: "That I am sitting as Judge of the Court of Admiralty and representing Her Majesty in it to sustain the plea of men who have violated her proclamation of neutrality who have grossly, wilfully and stealthily violated her territory, and sold goods therein; who have aided the officers seeking to execute the process of her magistracy, and who are at this moment fugitives from justice."

After some conversation with the Consul here Lordship said to the court, that under the facts before him, unless satisfied by further evidence, he would treat the case as piracy throughout. The further hearing of the case was postponed until Wednesday next.

FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Jan. 14.

The steamship Hibornian, from Liverpool, Dec. 31st, via Londonderry 1st inst., has arrived. Her advices are five days later.

The steamship Bremen arrived at Southampton on the 1st, from New York.

The first was a holiday and the cotton and other markets were closed. Cotton on the 31st for the four previous weeks were 33,000 bales.

The actual stock in port was 231,000, being 28,500 more than was estimated. Breadstuffs, on Tuesday, had an upward tendency. Wheat was 22@23d higher. Flour firmer and corn still advancing. Winter red wheat is quoted at 86@85d. Mixed corn 30@30½d. Provisions quiet and tending downward.

London, Jan. 1.—Consols closed on Thursday at 91@91.1-8 for money; Illinois Central shares 25@25½ discount; Erie Railroad shares 65@67.

The steamer Kedar, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th. The Columbia, from New York, reached Galway on the 28th, and the Etna, from New York, arrived at Queens-town on the 30th.

The Hibornian passed the Damascus January 1st, bound to Liverpool; also, the Sidon for New York, January 11th, in lat. 43-31, long. 67-4.

It is confirmed that England has protested against the Federal occupation of Schleswig. The Danish ministerial crisis had terminated. The German troops reached Wendenstedt on the 30th, and were expected to reach Rendsburg the following day.

Duke Frederick was enthusiastically received at Kiel on the 30th.

The people of Norway have resolved to send addresses to the government requesting it to support Denmark.

New York, Jan. 14. The Steamer Scotia has arrived. The political news is unimportant.

CHATTANOOGA, January 2nd.—The cotton and produce markets continue closed. Small sales of cotton have been made nevertheless at very full prices. Breadstuffs have an upward tendency. Corn high. Mixed 30s 6d @31s. Provisions—beef heavy and tending downward. Lard firmer, but quotations unchanged. Petroleum inactive at 1s 9d @1s 10d for refined.

LONDON, January 2nd, Evening.—Consols for money 90½ @91; Illinois Central shares 25@25½ discount; Erie 55@56; U. S. 8s 95@96; Ditto 5s 60@62.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A cabinet council was held yesterday afternoon. It was summoned for Thursday next.

Lord Palmerston did not come to town to preside, and the Duke of Newcastle remained at his country seat.

The Observer believes that Parliament will meet on the 4th of February.

Green, the murderer of Elizabeth Whitley, was executed at Cambridge yesterday morning.

London, Jan. 1.—The London money market yesterday was unchanged, and the applications for discount at bank were very heavy.

A telegram from Point de Galle says the U. S. steamer Wyoming had gone to Christmas Island in pursuit of the pirate Alabama, whose capture of the two American ships in the Straits of Lunda was reported by the last Indian news.

The funeral of Thackeray took place at Kensal Green Cemetery on the 3d. It was attended by all the leading authors and artists of the day, including Mr. Dickens. The scene was very affecting.

The Gazette de France asserts that Gen. Forry will shortly proceed to Miramon, on a mission to the Arch Duke Maximilian, relative to the crown of Mexico.

It is reported that the billon in the Bank of France was 196,000,000 of francs.

The Paris Bourse was quiet at 66f. 85c. for rentes.

The German troops and the commander-in-chief arrived at Minsed on the 30th ult., and expected to reach Rendsburg the following day, whence detachments would be forwarded to Fredericksburg.

The Danish troops had evacuated the Tete du Rost, near Fredericksstadt, and were also quitting Rendsburg.

The Federal Commissioners had dismissed more of the local authorities in Holstein.

Advices from Norway say that the people had resolved to send an address to the Government, requiring it to support Denmark.

The following federal diet, pending in the Diet of the Emperor, is expected to suspend the November constitution with regard to Schleswig, and should at the same time notify Denmark that in case of reprisal that the confederation will be compelled to obtain a pledge for its just demands by the military occupation of Schleswig; that the federal diet should also request the Military Committee to submit propositions for raising the forces possible by required for the occupation of Schleswig.

The London Herald's editorial on the Russian proposal for a conference on the Holstein question, and says he should support the arrangement of the treaty of London.

General Berg has issued an order at Nassau that until the complete restoration of tranquility all the police authorities, including the Head of the Police, be subordinate to the military authorities.

Advices from Japan say that the parties of the Tycoon and Prince Satsuma, have agreed upon the expulsion of foreigners.

The yielding of the Tycoon is attributed to the presence of Prince Satsuma.

FRANKF.—The Emperor Napoleon made a pacific speech on New Year's day, in which he said that he hoped the present year would bring peace and reconciliation to America.

The cotton brokers' circular reports sales of 43,000 bales for the week, including 2,000 to speculators and 9,500 to exporters. The market is firmer and prices ¼d. higher on the week. The authorized quotations are, for Middling Orleans, 27½d.; Mobiles, 27½d.; Uplands, 27d. Sales on December 31st, 27,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at an advance of ¼d. on the above quotations. Breadstuffs have an upward tendency. Provisions steady. Billion in the Bank of England increased £148,000.

The Manchester market is still advancing. No regular corn market since the 29th ult. Lined oil firmer. Roesin dull and unchanged. Petroleum is 101 for refined, and 1s 10d for crude.

LONDON MARKET.—Barley's circular reports 6d. to be higher. Iron advancing, rails and bars steady. Tea quiet and steady. Tallow quiet. Spirits of turpentine still advancing. Petroleum quiet at 16½ 10s for crude. Lined oil tending upward. American securities inactive.

The steamer Damascus, from Portland arrived at Londonderry on the 1st.

FRANKF.—Napoleon received the diplomatic corps on the 1st inst. The Papal Nuncio presented the good wishes of the corps. Napoleon thanked the corps for their good wishes and said they were a happy omen for the New Year. The Emperor concluded by saying the difficulties brought about by certain events in different parts of Europe, I am convinced will be removed by the conciliatory spirit by which the sovereigns are animated and that we shall be able to maintain peace.

The Paris Times says the Emperor addressed himself to Mr. D'Alton, expressing the hope that the year 1864 would be one of peace and concord in America.

Once France publishes the recent correspondence between Jeff Davis and the Pope. The latter addresses him as illustrious President and expresses much friendliness.

The London Times protests against the Federal enlistments in England, as shown in the case of the Kayrag at Cork. The English revenue returns for the year 1863 show a decrease of over half a million sterling.

The Paris Pevs gives a rumor that Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador at France, will be superseded. The French semi-official papers are decidedly anti-English in tone.

The Mexican correspondent of the Times shows that the French army of invasion was under the ban of the Archbishop and the clergy.

The Schleswig Holstein question remains unchanged. It is reported that England takes a decided stand against the federal occupation of Schleswig and if it is carried out she will assist Denmark to resist.

A noncommittal letter from Napoleon to the Duke of Angustenburg is published.

The Danes evacuated Hensburg and 35,000 Saxons troops immediately entered the town as they were enthusiastically received.

Important from Sandusky.

New York, Jan. 14. A special dispatch from Sandusky on the 13th inst., reports the arrival of Gen. Terry and staff, with the First Brigade, Third Division, of the Sixth Army Corps.

A portion of the troops have crossed on the ice to Johnson's Island.

Some of the rebel prisoners confined there have lately manifested considerable boldness, naming the day on which they intended to reach Canada. There were vague rumors about regarding the future movements of the troops, but nothing definite was known.

A Vessel Boarded.

New York, Jan. 14. The Bremen brig Hydra arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 13th of November, and reported that four days before, in lat. 17 deg. south, she was boarded by an armed boat's crew from a gun boat, which they said was the Ohio. She had two brass pieces on her deck, but no name or colors.

Married.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. James Collier, James Hughes, Esq., of Kyertown, Clearfield Co., and Mrs. SARAH J. HALL, formerly of Shiremanstown.

Died.

Of scarlet fever, Jan. 13th, 1864, REBECCA H. VAUGHN, youngest daughter of George and Phoebe Vaughn, aged 11 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Friday afternoon at half past three.

At Lochiel, on Wednesday morning, the 13th inst., Maj. BRUCE CAMERON, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral Friday morning, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his father, to proceed to Middletown. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

[The announcement of the demise of Major Cameron has already created a wide-spread and deeply felt regret; and in his early death we have added another name to that long list of noble young men who have sacrificed themselves in the effort to save the Union from the slaveholders' rebellion. Major Cameron contracted the disease which has thus fatally terminated, in the swamps of the Chickahominy. During the fearful struggles of the Army of the Potomac on the bloody banks of that river, he was exposed night and day, doing what he could to cheer and animate the troops—undergoing great hardships and privations, and coming out of the fight, if not with fatal wounds, at least with a disease which has baffled the efforts of the most skilled physicians, and which only terminated yesterday with the conquest of the soldier.]

—Those who knew Maj. Cameron most intimately, will best be able to appreciate his loss—and those who loved him will longest remember his noble qualities of head and heart. He was faithful to his friendships—ardent in his devotion and sincere in his attachments—and if he had an enemy while he lived it was because his foe did not know Bruce Cameron. Had treason not willed the destruction of the Union, he might have still lived! That he fell a victim to secure the glory, and honor, and peace, and prosperity of the Government, must be his epitaph!

New Advertisements.

HOTEL FOR SALE.