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the battle will be acknowledged and rewarded in a fitting manner. The courage that encountered and vanquished the greatly superior number of the traitor force, earned and attacked them in their own trenches, and passed not until the enemy was completely routed, merits and receives commendation. The purpose of this war is to attack, pursue and destroy the rebellious enemy, and to deliver the country from the danger menaced by traitors. Alacrity, daring, courageous spirit, and patriotic zeal on all occasions, and under every circumstance are expected from the army of the United States, in the prompt and spirited movement, and during the battle of Mill Spring, the nation will realize its hopes and the people of the United States will rejoice to honor every soldier and officer who proves his courage by charging with the bayonet, and storming entrenchments or in the blaze of the enemy's fire.

Official Announcement of the Battle of Mill Spring.
By order of the President,
[Signed,] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.
CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.]
IN SENATE.
Mr. BAYARD withdrew the amendment.
Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment that, in law, shall not be so construed as to require any witness to testify, in any fact which would tend to criminate him. Lost—years 19; nays 21.
The bill was then passed.
Mr. WADSWORTH, from the special committee on the conduct of the war, reported a bill authorizing the President to take possession of certain railroads and telegraph lines. Referred.
The case of Senator Bright was then taken up.
Mr. DAVIS, (Ky.), said in regard to the Senator from Indiana, if he understood his course, he had always opposed any measure to coerce the rebellious States and bring back peace to the Union. If the President had pursued such a course and refused to do anything to reduce rebellion he would have been liable to impeachment, and shall a Senator pursue the same course and not be liable to expulsion.
He (Mr. Davis) depicted the rebellion as a stupendous wickedness, and would give the President every power to crush it out forever. Suppose the whole Government had taken the same course as the Senator from Indiana. The Union would have been in ruins to-day, and the experiment of self government destroyed. He did not understand that the Senator from Indiana had ever shown any sympathy with the Government in its life or death struggle, but had voted against all measures to subdue the rebellion.
He (Mr. Davis) then referred to the course of the States which had seceded contending that there was no cause for secession. He considered it a great mistake that Old Hickory was not allowed to go on and hang all traitors from South Carolina in 1822.
He (Mr. Davis) knew that there were warrants for treason issued against the three principal traitors and at the very first gun from Charleston Old Hickory would have seized these traitors and hung them, but now the conspiracy of thirty years had broken out in a stupendous rebellion, and there are many people in the South to-day who would like to have Old Hickory England reign over them. Better than such a thing should happen we would prefer to see the whole American country sunk to the bottom of the ocean.
In conclusion he argued, that the Senate had the right to expel any member whose conduct in any way unfitted him for duty, and any Senator who avows himself opposed to the coercion of traitors, and who is not willing to give the government a single man or gun to subdue the rebellion, was evidently unfitted as a Senator. Without concluding, Mr. Davis gave way, and
On motion of Mr. WADSWORTH, the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. SPAULDING, (N. Y.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States. The bill was made the special order on Tuesday next.
The House in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for executive, legislative and judicial expenses.
Mr. DIVEN made a speech on the state of the country, and against general emancipation.
Mr. STREVENSON, (Pa.) remarked that this was not an accidental rebellion. It had been premeditated for years past, and had gradually grown up. It would be better to lay the whole South waste than suffer the entire nation to be murdered. Better to people that section with a new race of freemen, than suffer the rebellion to triumph. The sentiment of the north was that there should be no cessation of hostilities till the rebels lay down their arms and submit to the authority of the General Government. There cannot be two Governments within the limits of the United States. The war will not end till our Government shall more fully comprehend the magnitude of the contest, and discover that this is an interminable war in which one party or the other must be reduced. He reported that the other must be reduced. He reported that the other must be reduced so long as it is conducted on present principles.
Mr. F. A. CONKLING offered an amendment, which was adopted, that nothing in this bill shall be construed as in any manner impairing the right to reduce the compensation of any officer of the Government, or abolish any existing office. He mentioned the fact that the joint commission on reducing the civil, military and naval expenses of the Government, had reported three several bills with this object. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ILLINOIS.
NEW YORK, Jan. 22.
The government transport Illinois arrived at this port this evening from Key West on the 18th.
The gun-boat Tahoma was at Key West repairing her machinery.
The gun-boat Itasca sailed on the 16th inst. for Fort Pickens.
The Brooklyn arrived on the 15th, and was taking in coal. The Illinois passed the steamer Erickson on the afternoon of the 15th bound to Key West. Also on the same day the gun-boat Connecticut with a schooner in tow, probably a prize.

THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.
The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, provides that for temporary purposes the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, one hundred millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York, at the pleasure of the United States and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each, and such notes and all other United States notes payable on demand not bearing interest heretofore authorized shall be receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, within the United States, and any holder of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than fifty dollars, or other than a multiple of fifty dollars with the Treasurer of the United States, or dollars of the Assistant Treasurers, or either of the designated depositories at Cincinnati or Baltimore, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount in bonds of the United States, coupon or registered as may be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. and redeemable, at the pleasure of the United States Government, after twenty years from date, or in sums not less than twenty-five hundred dollars for which, if requested, the secretary, if he deems it expedient, may issue similar bonds, the principal and interest of which may be expressed in the currency of any foreign country and payable there, and such United States notes shall be received the same as coin at their par value in payment for any bonds that may be hereafter negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be re-issued from time to time as the exigencies of the public service may require. There shall be printed on the back of the United States notes, which may be issued under the provisions of this Act, the following words, "I, within the limits of the United States, do hereby certify that the following bonds, public and private, and is exchangeable for bonds of the United States bearing 6 per cent interest."
To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is authorized to issue on the credit of the United States coupon bonds or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred million dollars, and redeemable at the pleasure of the government after twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum payable semi-annually; and the bonds hereinafter authorized, shall be of such denomination, not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, or in sums of not less than \$2,500, for which, if requested by the Secretary, if he deems it expedient, may issue similar bonds, the principal and interest of which may be expressed in currency of any foreign country, and payable there.
The Secretary is authorized to issue the said bonds at their par value to any creditor or creditors of the United States who may have heretofore authorized, shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasury, by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for such purpose, and all the provisions of the act entitled to authorize the issue of Treasury notes approved the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, so far as they can be applied to this act and not inconsistent herewith are reviewed and re-enacted, and the sum of three hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the act in effect.
The following official order has been issued by the Secretary of War:
"Ordered, that the War Department will be closed Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays against all other business but that which relates to active military operations in the field.
"Saturdays will be devoted to the business of Senators and Representatives.
"Mondays to the business of the public."
"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

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