Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 9.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	22
12 " M.	00	30
6 " P. M.		38
Barometer		29,9-10

The Naylor-Childs Case.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

Thursday Afternoon, Jan. 8.—The case of George Childs, indicted for rape, was resumed:

MISS ISABELLA NAYLOR'S TESTIMONY CONTINUED.

When we visited Pittsburgh, we were then residing at Washington city; my sister was then going to school, and expected to continue at school two years longer; she had not previously gone into society. Our visit had not yet terminated when we returned home.

Mr. Swartzwelder then proposed to ask the witness whether her mother had not been telegraphed to, and whether her father did not come here in response to that telegraphic dispatch; and further, whether he was not deceived in reference to what had happened, until within a few days before he made the information before the Mayor. The object was to explain to the jury why it was that no prosecution had been instituted from the time the offense was committed, in August, until the following March—the prosecutrix having been advised by her friends to withhold this information from him, fearful that he would take summary vengeance on the defendant.

The Court overruled the offer, the evidence being deemed inadmissable.

The witness was then dismissed from the stand, without cross-examination.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. ISABELLA NAYLOR.

I am the mother of Clara Blanche Naylor; resided in Washington, in 1861; Clara was sixteen, on the 16th of June, 1861. The city was threatened by the rebels, in April, 1861, and the girls were then sent to Philadelphia, where they remained until July, when they visited Pittsburgh. I next saw Clara on her return to Washington. About two weeks after her return, finding her very ill, I took her to Philadelphia, where she remained until the birth of her child.

Mr. Swartzwelder then interrogated the witness as to the telegraphic dispatch, and also in reference to the absence of Mr. Stanton, but the witness was not permitted to answer. He then remarked that Mr. Stanton was a paymaster in the army, and had been written and telegraphed to. He might be here before the trial ended.

Mr. Swartzwalder then proposed to ask the mother of the girl whether she was not then going to school, and whether she had been permitted to mingle in society. The offer was made, that the jury might infer the amount of her experience—whether she was unsophisticated or not.

The Court ruled the evidence out, remarking that the fact of her going to school would be no evidence tending to prove her want of experience with the world.

The prosecution then closed their case.

THE DEFENCE.

John H. Hampton, Esq., then proceeded to open the case on behalf of the defense. He alluded to the long lapse of time which had intervened between the alleged offense and the making of the information. This was a most extraordinary point in the case. But a more extraordinary feature was the allegation that the birth of a child followed the rape. If it was true, a child had been born, but there were other persons in the world who might claim its paternity, and they would offer such evidence as would raise at least a violent presumption in this respect. They would prove such facts and circumstances, by respectable witnesses, as would leave no doubt of the innocence of the defendant. They would show that immediately after the alleged violence, the prosecutrix came back leaning upon the arm of her alleged ravisher; and if she did not actually join in the singing herself, remained with the company in her usual mood. Her garments were not torn—even her hair was not disarranged, notwithstanding the fearful struggle through which she had passed. He also alluded to the fact that the defendant was only about nineteen years of age when the offense was committed—that he had since grown considerably, and was not very big yet; as the jury could see. In a word, that, comparing the relative strength of the parties, and the opportunities she had for entery and resistance, it would have been impossible for the defendant to have perpetrated the offense.

Mr. Marshall then offered in evidence, and read to the jury the statement made by the prosecutrix before Alderman Beitler, of Philadelphia.

The following testimony was then elicited:

TESTIMONY OF MR. STONE.

L. P. Stone, Esq., testified that he had been engaged as counsel in the cause, and explained why he had refrained from taking any part in the trial. On account of the absence of two important witnesses, he deemed it his duty to appear upon the stand and give his testimony. He then said: Was at the party at Sproul's, in Allegheny; after supper, the party went out to the porch; they soon after came in, all accepting the defendant and Miss Clara Blanche Naylor; they were absent a long time—so long that there was considerable inquiry after them; they must have been gone three-quarters of an hour. Next met the parties at Coltart's, on Tuesday evening, 7th of August. I went there in company with Mr. Livingston. The defendant and Mr. Wm. M'Cord were there. Clara was sitting on a little bench, with four or five others; the defendant was sitting between Miss Howard and Miss Clara: it was quite dark, and after some little conversation Miss Coltart got up and went down; I dropped my hand listlessly, and it came in contact with George's hand; I then found that his arm was around Miss Clara's waist; I tried to raise his arm, but it was pretty tight, and I remarked that he was sitting rather close, when George replied: "O no; this is all right." We afterwards went into the house, and there was some music—Miss Howard playing on the piano. Miss Clara and George went out, and were walking around the house. Miss Adelaide insisted on her coming back; told her she would take more cold, and further that it did not look well for her to be out so much. Clara replied that she was only going to take a little walk. She then had his arm. They came back then, and I left soon after. I noticed no change in her appearance or demeanor from that exhibited when I saw her before.

On cross-examination he stated that some of the party at Sproul's took a short walk, but none of them were so long absent as George and Clara.

LUCIAN LIVINGSTON'S TESTIMONY.

Am a son of L. R. Livingston; reside at Oakland; know the defendant; have seen Clara Blanche Naylor once or twice; saw her on a Tuesday evening at Coltart's. [The testimony was merely corroborative of that given by Mr. Stone.]

TESTIMONY OF WM. CHILDS.

Am a brother of the defendant; knew Clara Blanche Naylor; first saw her at Coltart's; think it was on the evening of the 3d of August; I went there about half-past seven o'clock, and my brother came in about twenty minutes after; we had been talking about him before he came up; George said he had something very particular to say to Miss Clara Blanche; and she asked what it was; he said he would tell her again; she proposed to go to the back of the house to hear it. As Clara came down the steps, her sister said her shoes were thin, and she had better not go out. Clara remarked that she wanted to hear what George had to say. Her sister asked me if it was not imprudent for them to go, and I said yes. They then started, and were laughing and talking. They had been gone about half an hour, and some of the ladies made remarks about their absence. The ladies then went out to search for them, and arriving at the summer house the ladies called loudly for both George and Blanche, but not getting any response, they soon returned to the house. In about half an hour I saw my brother and Clara coming down the pathway, as if from the front gate. They were side by side, but I do not know whether she had his arm or not. Some of the ladies asked "where have you been?" They were both smiling—that I saw distinctly. George replied, in a light manner, "Well, down back of the house." The question was asked: "Did you hear as calling you?" He replied: "Yes; we did." The question was asked: "Why did you not answer?" He said: "Because we did not want to," and turning to Blanche said: "Did we?" She replied: "No." George did not sit down, but called one of the Miss Coltarts, saying "I have something to say to you." She went over and heard what he had to say, and returned smiling. He called the other Miss Coltart in the same manner and whispered something to her. George then sat down, and the singing, which had been interrupted by their coming, was renewed—Miss Blanche joining in the singing. There was no change in her manner or in her dress that I noticed. I remained half an hour longer, and left George and the ladies there. Next saw her on the following Monday evening, with the other girls. [The witness then detailed the second visit to the camp.] The prosecutrix returned from the camp to Coltart's with the defendant and Miss Howard, and when I left George was still there. [After some questions in reference to the size and weight of the defendant, the witness was dismissed, without cross-examination.]

Court adjourned until nine o'clock Friday morning.

Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee—Forwarding of Contributions for Pennsylvania Soldiers in Tennessee.

The committee from the Subsistence Committee, consisting of Rev. R. Hill, George Weyman, Sr., William W. Young, and Geo. McClure, started for Nashville yesterday, on the noon train. They took with them a car load of stores of all kinds for the use of the sick and wounded of our soldiers. They intend going directly to the scene of the last battle, and distributing the things personally, so as to avoid any possibility of any part of them being misapplied. From the well known character of the gentlemen composing the Committee, we are assured that nothing will be left undone that can be done, for the benefit and comfort of our noble soldiers.

We are informed by the Committee that the amount of stores sent in to the hall yesterday exceeded their utmost expectations, and indeed it was a sight that made us feel proud, to see the crowds of persons in the hall each one bringing something. We noticed one quite old lady, going up to one of the Committee, and handing him a fifty-cent note, said, "that was every cent she had in the world, but she must give it to the poor soldiers." The contributions consisted of everything that would be of use in the hospital—such as clothing, preserved fruits, wines, liquors, farina, tea, sugar, &c, &c. Of 500 cans of fruit alone were sent in. One of our most generous merchants in Fifth street sent a package containing 300 pairs of splendid woolen socks and a large number of woolen shirts. We would respectfully direct the attention of our merchants to this, as sifting is more needed than articles of this kind. The Economites, with that liberality that have always characterized them, sent up one barrel of whisky, one barrel of wine and $50 in cash. We were considerably surprised in looking over the list of contributions to see so very few of the names of our wealthier merchants and citizens—persons whom we supposed would have been the first in contributing to so worthy a cause.

We almost neglected to mention that over $800 in cash was contributed, over $300 of which was left at the Hall in sums of $25 to 50 cents. The Committee will be at the Hall on Monday afternoon to receive further contributions as they want to send off another lot of stores on Tuesday. Let the response of our citizens be generous, and let each one contribute something to so commendable an undertaking.

Our Book Table.

THE WAGONER OF THE ALLEGHANIES. A Poem of the Days of Seventy-six. By Thomas Buchanan Read. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1863. Pittsburgh: for sale by R. S. Davis, 93 Wood st., pp. 276.

With the rich and varied music of Mr. READ'S verse, as so splendidly exemplified in this his latest poem, few persons of literary taste, either in this city or in the other principal cities of the country, have remained till now unfamiliar. Through the medium of Mr. Murdock's voice we had formed a first acquaintance with the wild, weird strains of the Amazonian muse, whose inspiration produced "the Wagoner of the Alleghanies." But we rejoice to turn to those passages so effectively interpreted by the living voice, as they seem to stand, through the illusion of prepossession and their native ground, in the memory, almost in relief on the printed page, and resume the interrupted story, by taking up and adding, one to another, the golden links of the chain of narrative, now first within our reach, in its continuity, on the pages of this volume, which by the way is itself a beautiful specimen of the printer's art, and testifies that the poet has found a worthy publisher.) "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies" has not only great beauty, but it has also a singular originality and force as a poem—it is not merely a verified romance, but the genuine song of a poet, free and exuberant as the wealth of the creative soul, with its thick-coming fancies and glowing emotions, yet a prophetic song of heroism and romance founded on veritable traditions and curious incidents in the truly romantic and heroic period of American history. As we turn over page after page, we meet with many a passage tempting us to copy—many a fragment of song or story which have not ceased to haunt our memory since Mr. MURDOCK interpreted them for us, a year ago,—but we must yet yield to the temptation. We commend our readers to make acquaintance with the book itself, and to do so in the completest and most legitimate way, by purchase and possession; for it is worthy of a place among the "chosen books" in every American home.

THE BOOK OF DAYS: PARTS IX. AND X.—We have received, by R. S. Davis, 93 Wood street, from J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Parts IX. and X. of *The Book of Days*, edited under the supervision of Robert Chambers, the well-known Edinburgh publisher. Besides the guarantee given to the public in so responsible a name in literature as that of Mr. Chambers, the examination of any one of the published parts of this work will satisfy the lover of good books that there is no progress which he will long keep in his library, or on a very accessible shelf of his library. It is truly a delightful miscellany of anecdote, biography, history, antiquities, and curious lore generally.

POSTPONED.—The execution of Robert Pool, which was to have taken place in Winding to-day, has been postponed by Governor Pierpont until Friday, the 13th of March next. This respite has been granted upon the petition of the ministers of that city, who have been conversing with Pool, and who represented to the Governor that they did not think he was prepared to die, but thought he exhibited signs of a change of heart that might be fully brought about if a little time were given; and for this they begged the suspension of the sentence, which was granted.

TO BE WELL CLOTHED—Gentlemen will always find for themselves or boys, a very desirable assortment of ready made, fashionably cut and trimmed, clothing, at J. L. Carnaghan's, Federal street, near the Diamond, Allegheny City. Those who prefer having their clothing made to order, are assured that the stock of materials for overcoats, business and dress suits, cannot be excelled for variety and quality in this vicinity, while a good fit may be depended upon. The establishment can, in every respect, be ranked as first-class.

THE attention of those entitled to relief, in the Eighth Ward, is directed to the advertisement in another column, of the Ladies' Relief Committee.

MARRIED:

CLARK—BAGALEY—On Thursday evening, the 25th December, 1862, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Preston, assisted by the Rev. E. M. Van Dusen, JOHN S. CLARK, of the firm of Rider & Clark, New York, to LIZZIE, eldest daughter of William Bagaley, Esq., of Allegheny City.

DIED:

MAXWELL—In the Pittsburgh Infirmary, (under the care of Rev. W. A. Passavant,) on Thursday noon, Jan. 8th, of phthisis, Mr. JAMES MAXWELL, formerly of Saltyharly, County Down, Ireland, aged 40 years.

His funeral will take place on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., from the Infirmary.

CLOSING OUT HEAVY WINTER STOCK of BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at J. H. BOULAND'S, 98 Market street, 21 door from Fifth. ja5

CHUBE OIL BARRELS, in good order, for sale by JAS. DALZELL & SON, de16 69 and 70 Water street.

RYE FLOUR—20 bbls. prime, just received and for sale by HEAD & METZGAR, de9 249 Liberty street.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1863.

DEATH OF HON. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, long a member of Congress from Giddings' district, and for sixteen years Comptroller of the Treasury, died last night within a few moments after he had retired to bed. He had been apparently in his usual health, and yesterday had discharged his customary duties at the Department, and had even been able to ride to Georgetown in the afternoon. After making his entry for the day in his diary, his uniform custom, he retired, and expired apparently without pain, while his servant was adjusting the bed clothes about him, and before the ink on the last sentence he had written in his diary was dry. He was over eighty years of age. The funeral services will take place to-morrow afternoon, after which it is expected his remains will be taken to Ohio.

COLONEL BELL REINSTATED.

Colonel W. Bell, of the 13th Illinois cavalry, lately dismissed from service, through a blunder in the Adjutant General's office, has to-day, been honorably reinstated in his command, by order of the President.

PROMOTIONS BEING MADE.

The new assignment of chief Quartermasters and Commissaries are now being made for the several army corps and promotions being made.

Among those thus assigned these promotions, it is stated that Captain Park, late commissary on Buell's staff, is to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and ordered to duty with with Banks, and Captain Elias Neigh formerly of the Ohio Legislature, is also to be Lieutenant Colonel, as several times recently intimated in these dispatches.

MORE LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided on the issue of more legal tenders, and against nearly every specific financial recommendation of Chase's report. This bill provides for three hundred million legal tenders, equal in amount to the three years 5's and forty-seven hundreth's per cent. Treasury notes, and nine hundred million twenty years 6 per cent. loan. It so provides, as we have heretofore indicated, for a tax on the bond circulation. This result will prove a severe disappointment to Chase and his friends, for his financial theories, among whom must be reckoned ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Robert J. Walker, who has just been preparing an elaborate argument favoring Chase's plans.

AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

The Senate has not confirmed Mr. Usher as Secretary of the Interior. It is whispered that there has been considerable opposition to the confirmation manifested by the Senators, though such contingencies as a failure to confirm it are hardly thought probable.

Mr. Colfax's bill extending the limitation of mailable matter so as to permit the transmission of small packages to soldiers at the discretion of the Postmaster General, substantially passed the House once before, but was defeated in the Senate. The Western people, who are petitioning for such a measure, should understand that their Senators are the parties to whom they want to address their demands.

An effort was made to thank Gen. Rosecrans for his recent victory, in the Senate, to-day, but decided that it was a bad precedent to be awarding such high honors without fuller and more authentic information. The Senators, accordingly, concluded to wait.

Mr. Sherman made a long and able speech to-day in support of his bill for back taxation.

This was a regular field day in the House. In Committee of the Whole, Thad. Stevens said something at which the Kentucky delegation took offense, and a running debate followed. Stevens took the ground that the rebel States could claim no constitutional rights while in arms against the Constitution; that the rebels made such resistance to our authority as to secure the acknowledgment throughout the world as a belligerent power; that they were, therefore, to be dealt with not as an insurrectionary portion of the country, to be reduced, but as enemies to be subdued and governed as conquered provinces, and that we were doing a thousand things in this endeavoring to subdue them which had no warrant in the Constitution intended for the government of the States of the Union.

Mr. Thomas, of Mass., Mr. Olin, of N. Y., and Lorejoy, vehemently protested against those doctrines and demanded the Republican party should not be held responsible for their opposition particularly.

The Kentucky delegation kept up a sharp fire of questions and succeeded in embarrassing Stevens, though somewhat adroit and ready debater as he is.

Mr. Dunlap objected to the tone of defence from the Republican side to the Kentucky delegation as of doubtful loyalty.

Mr. Stevens sent to Mr. Clark's desk, the Chicago *Times* and Frankfort *Dispatch* about Robbins' circular to members of the Kentucky Legislature, and the alleged Secession purpose of that body, and asked whether its statements were true or not.

Mr. Mallory said they were utterly unqualifiedly false, that the Chicago *Times*'s correspondent was either drunk, or miserably gulled by secessionists, or else lied deliberately and because it was natural for him to lie well in return.

Mr. Stevens—I don't doubt your right. I did not think it could be true myself, because it's a Democratic newspaper. [Whereat the House exploded.] Mr. Stevens charged the Kentucky delegation and a portion of the Northern Democracy with uniformly voting so as to embarrass the Administration and obstruct the war. He didn't object, he said, to their professions of patriotism. It's quantity was excellent, but the quality was very poor indeed.

Kerrigan, of N. Y., who was lately arrested for a drunken brawl in a hotel, and who was drunk again, here sprung up and violently interrupted Stevens, shouting, "Treason, treason, I denounce the gentleman and his associates as the biggest Secessionists we have. Treason, treason, treason!" and so continued for some time in the wildest manner, amid shouts of order from the Chair and all parts of the house, and calls for the Sergeant-at-arms. Finally, Kerrigan's friends having got him down, Mr. Stevens said he was willing to concede that the gentleman from New York had been perfectly in order, as he thought it but fair to give him the largest possible liberty, in compensation for the serious restraints to which he had recently been subjected. Kerrigan subsided.

Mr. Stevens demanded of Mr. Wadsworth, whether the emancipation proclamation would drive Kentucky out of the Union.

Mr. Wadsworth shouted back, "No, by St. Hall, that is a task that the combined powers of Secession and Abolition too can't accomplish.

Ah, said Stevens, I am glad to hear the gentleman say so, it indicates a wholesome change of opinions. A year ago he threatened here that, if the President dared such a policy, he would have to fight all Kentucky, in arms on the Southern side. He further demanded what would be the effect of the proclamation in Kentucky.

Mr. Wadsworth responded, that it would make a great many cold friends. He also quoted, from Braggs advance officer, to prove that the rebels got but twenty-five hundred recruits from Kentucky during the invasion, while they had forty-two regiments in the Union service. He also alluded to the Mt. Sterling and other Home Guard fights, where Lincoln guns had whipped three or four times their number of rebels, and replied to the question about Humphrey Marshall, by saying, that the last official appearance of that hero was at Lexington drunk, complaining that Kentucky wouldn't rise like Maryland, "My Maryland."

A running debate was continued on constitutional questions till a late hour, Stevens being assailed on all hands, and responding in innumerable telling hits and happy repartees, but leaving each party in rather a bad condition. The effect of the whole day's work was decidedly unfortunate for the Republicans, who appeared before the country divided among themselves, and exposed to the sharp attacks of a watchful and united opposition. The Republicans complain bitterly of Stevens for bringing it on.

Mr. Holman offered a resolution reflecting on Secretary Chase for not selling bonds to pay the soldiers, which caused a decided flurry. The votes on it manifested some Republican dissatisfaction with Mr. Chase's conduct in the matter, though the objectionable clause, calling his delay unreasonable and unjust, was finally stricken out.

Mr. McKee, Dem., offered a resolution, which will be apt to create considerable stirring among a good many drybones. It briefly calls on the Attorney General for information as to whether the Confiscation law has been enforced in this District, and if not why. It was adopted.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Gen. Rosecrans' army, which has hitherto constituted a single army corps, is to be immediately sub-divided into three army corps, the whole under his command as heretofore. One of these corps will still be numbered the Fourteenth; the others respectively the Twentieth and Twenty-first, and for the present will remain under the direct command of Generals Thomas, McCook and Crittenden. This gives additional rank to the staff officers of these Generals.

PROMOTED.

Capt. Frank Darr, of Cincinnati, was today promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy, and ordered to duty in North Carolina, on General Foster's staff.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

Several circumstances give considerable probability to the belief that a portion of the rebel Fredericksburg army has either gone out, or at least fallen back, towards Richmond.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8, 1863.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith, of Chester county, presented a petition from the citizens of Chester county, for the passage of an act to legalize the payment of the bounty to volunteers.

Mr. Vincent introduced a bill relative to the taking of evidence.

Mr. McManus introduced a bill relative to city railways in this Commonwealth, allowing Sunday travel thereon.

The following are the principal nominees for United States Senators: F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland county, William M. Meredith, James M. Campbell, George W. Woodward, of Philadelphia, Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre county, Wm. Bigler, of Clearfield county, Thomas Williams, James K. Moorhead, of Allegheny county, Simon Cameron, David R. Porter, of Dauphin county, Jeremiah S. Black, of York county, Caleb Wright, of Luzurne county, J. G. Jones, of Berks county, David Wilmot, of Bradford county, Sam'l Blair, of Blair county.

Mr. Jackson, of Sullivan county, was appointed Teller.

The House adjourned till Monday at four o'clock.

SENATE.—Mr. Stein introduced a bill relative to landlords and tenants, requiring three months notice and regular proceedings before a Justice of the Peace, to dispossess when the tenant holds for a term of years, and paying rent. Notice to be given at or after the termination of the lease, if any, provided the defendant has the right of appeal to the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Stutzman offered resolutions relative to the death of Senator S. S. Wharton.

Mr. Lowry offered a resolution of thanks to Governor Curtin for the foresight, energy and constancy manifested in his efforts to provide proper nurses and medical aid for the sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers in the service of the United States; also approving the policy recommended to the United States authorities, that our disabled citizens should, whenever their health and condition would permit, be immediately removed to hospitals within Pennsylvania.

The motion urged upon the officers of the General Government the immediate and thorough co-operation in carrying out the measures proposed by Governor Curtin for accomplishing this end, by the adoption of such regulations and orders as will ensure the regular transmission of the sick and wounded Pennsylvania Volunteers to the care of their families, or to the hospitals within the State.

The principal nominees for United States Senator, other than those of the House, are: Thad. Stevens, Nathaniel Ewing, George M. Dallas and William D. Kelly.

Senate adjourned till Monday at three o'clock. R.

Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—The Michigan Legislature assembled at Lansing yesterday.

The Governor's message was delivered today.

The financial affairs of the State are represented to be in a most satisfactory condition. Adequate sinking funds have been provided for the gradual extinguishment of the present State debt, and a system of taxation not burdensome inaugurated, which will prevent further increase of debt.

The State has furnished in all, forty-five thousand five hundred soldiers, of which twenty thousand two hundred were sent to the field previous to July. Yet to be raised to fill the quota under the last call for six hundred thousand, twenty-nine hundred.

Alluding to the proclamation of emancipation, which is heartily endorsed, he says: "We are about to strike hands with the entire loyal population of the South, whether white or black. We shall no longer respect the claim of a white traitor to compel black loyalists to aid him in destroying the Government.

Springfield, Mo., Attacked by the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Advices from Springfield, Mo., state that a rebel force is reported, 6,000 strong, under Burbridge and Marmaduke, with six pieces of artillery, within two miles and a half of that place, and opened on the town without giving notice to remove women or children. One thousand rebel cavalry in line of battle is visible from the town. Gen. Brown has loop-holed houses for musketry, and will make a vigorous resistance.

The Rebel Steamer Virginia Captured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch, from Washington, says that the rebel steamer Virginia has been captured in the Gulf, by one of Com. Wilkes' squadron.

No fears are entertained for Gen. Sherman, at headquarters, as it is known that General Grant is on the alert.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1863.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washburne, of Ill., introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., remarked that this was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, and moved to adjourn. Not agreed to.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing ways and means for the support of the government. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Stevens stated he had prepared a bill for a similar purpose, which he intended to offer.

Mr. Stevens reported back the treasury bank bill introduced by Mr. Hooper, yesterday, with a negative recommendation.

The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. Hutchins' resolution tendering the thanks of the House to Gen. Butler for his able, energetic and humane administration of the Department of the Gulf. It was passed—yeas, 83; nays, 28.

On motion of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to report and consider the expediency of a bill requiring the increase of the amount of the bonds of paymasters, and such other restrictions and penalties for their fidelity as will insure a more trustworthy execution of their offices; or, if in the opinion of the Committee the abolishment of said office, and the transfer of the duties thereof to the captains of companies, or some other officers, cannot be made with a view to the public service, that they report a bill accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Yeaman, of Ky., it was resolved that a special committee of five be appointed, with directions to report a bill providing for the appointment of commissioners whose power and duty it shall be to attend in the districts of country passed over or occupied by the armies of the United States during the existence of the present rebellion, and hear and take proof of the losses sustained by citizens, and caused by the presence of or conduct of the said armies; and also proof of the loyalty or disloyalty of persons presenting such claims, and to distinguish the kind of property taken, for what purpose it is taken, and the value of that necessarily taken, with a computation of that wantonly destroyed, in no case taking the estimate consequential damages, but only the actual value, and make and return reports with the evidence and their opinion upon each claim to the Court of Claims, shall be paid until approved by the said Court of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, of Ind., it was resolved that the Attorney General be requested to inform the House whether the law for the confiscation of rebel property has been enforced in the District of Columbia, and if not, the reasons for delaying the execution of the same.

Mr. Washburne, of Ills., introduced a substitute for Mr. Holman's resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury why he has not provided the means for paying the soldiers of the army, and why the bonds, if necessary, heretofore authorized to be sold to make such payments, have not been sold. Agreed to.

Mr. Segar, of Va., presented the credentials of John B. McLeod, as a representative elect from the second Congressional district of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the adverse report on Mr. Hooper's bill providing a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and providing for the redemption of the same, was postponed till Friday evening.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill.

An interesting running debate, involving national questions, ensued. Messrs. Stevens, Dunlap, Thomas, of Mass., Olin, Lovejoy and others participated. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson, of Mass., presented a petition for the increased compensation of Paymasters' clerks.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of N. J., presented a petition for a more uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Collamer, of Vt., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported back a bill to allow additional mailable matter, with a recommendation that it ought not to pass. The bill proposed to allow parcels and needles to be sent through the mails.

Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Major General Rosecrans, and the officers and men under him, for gallantry and good conduct at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, said that, so far as information had reached us, the exploit of General Rosecrans was unexampled in the military annals of the country. He did not think that there were three commanders on earth could have performed such a gallant exploit, but the official report is not before us, and he thought a resolution of this kind ought not to be passed without mere consideration, or we shall have large numbers of resolutions offered for every officer who repulses the enemy.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, the bill to tax bank notes and fractional currency was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate in favor of such taxation.

On motion of Mr. Saulsbury, of Del., the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate in support. He desired that partisans had governed the action of this Administration, and the infamy of their acts would drag them with disgrace down to future generations. This might be deemed harsh language, but he claimed the right to express his honest belief. In his opinion, this rebellion ought to fail, unless the government should make that right which in the beginning was wrong. Not that it was without cause, but because it was not a sufficient justification. The raid of John Brown, the Hickory bills or the election of Abraham Lincoln were not the causes of this war, but the assertion of the right to abolish slavery, and the evidence of such a purpose.

The President had treated the subject with jocular and criminal indifference, and when he came dignified to the capital, he whipped out the word of hope to the men struggling to make some peaceable arrangement, and after he was inaugurated he proceeded to place his friends in office, and manifested no further care about the country, except to endeavor to force the rebels to strike the first blow. The Constitution and Union might have been preserved by the adoption of the Crittenden compromise, but the President refused to listen, and war exists, not by act of Congress, but by the acts of Beauregard and Abraham Lincoln. Then the army was enlarged, and all persons daring to express any dissatisfaction were imprisoned in the forts and bastiles of the country, until the system of espionage of Napoleon was not to be compared to the tyrannical acts of this administration. He contended at length that the President never had the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, that it had never been so held or supposed up to the time of this war.

He quoted the acts of the English Parliament, and the proceedings in the convention which framed the Constitution and the laws of the various States, in support of his opinion, and claimed that this power of suspension is vested alone in Congress. He believed that if the framers of the Constitution had supposed that within eighty years a man would sit in the Presidential chair, who would suspend this writ, and play the tyrant by seizing innocent citizens, in loyal States, they never would have formed the Union; and yet the President has had the audacity before men and the temerity before Heaven to presume to suspend this writ throughout the whole United States, and seize peaceable citizens and bastile them in distant parts of the country. And, hear it, oh, ye Heavens, and give ear, oh, Earth!—the patient and long suffering people of this country have tamely submitted to this exercise of despotic power. Since the institution of this Government there never has been such an assumption of power in such an unwarrantable use of it, and, to help him God, though forty thousand bastiles were to be his reward, he would, in the name of his country and in behalf of civil liberty, protest against it. Any man who, for this said that he was disloyal to his country, lies before men and in the presence of High Heaven. He used this language, because every miserable press in the land charges every man with disloyalty who dares to express his sentiments. He had some occasion to speak with feeling on this subject, but while he stood in the Senate, he would discharge his duty to his State though the Heavens fall. Innocent men in the State had been arrested, and he had made appeals for them without effect. He should make no more appeals, but would say to them now that they must protect and defend themselves against wrongful arrests, for the President tells even the niggers that they have this right of defence.

Such a defence will be in accordance with the law of the land and meet the approval of a righteous God. If they fail in such a defence of their rights, they will leave to their friends, as a legacy of imperishable renown, and a name transmitted to future generations in the glorious catalogue of those who bravely died in the defence of liberty. Then he referred to the President's proclamation as a mere *brutum fulmen*, and the President might just as well have issued a proclamation that the Rebels should all be blind or lame. This proclamation commits the Government to fight for the extinction of slavery, and prevents the Southern States from coming back into the Union as it was. The words of the proclamation would light their author to dishonor through all future generations, and though the memory of John Brown might die, the memory of the present Executive, never would.

Mr. Saulsbury would say, let hostilities cease and an armistice be declared, and let the people meet in convention and agree upon a basis of Union for all time.

Mr. Anthony, of R. I., said in the few remarks he proposed to make, that he should not follow the Hon. Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Powell, in an eulogy of that party, which commenced with Aaron Burr and ended with James Buchanan, and whose initial step was an attempt to break down the administration of Washington, and its final act to tamely surrender the liberties of the country. The rebellion we are now fighting is the logical sequence of the doctrines of that party. The chiefs of that party at the South are fighting against the government as the North; they are voting against it, and the former do not conceal their joy at the victories of the latter. He would not disturb the repose of any Senators who felicitate themselves on the triumph of that party and the return of such men as Davis, Toombs, Wigfall, Pryor, Barksdale and Hindman. He claimed that the men arrested could be released on taking the oath of allegiance, and he knew of nothing better to repeat except the Lord's Prayer.

Mr. Powell denied that they could be thus released.

The subject was postponed till Monday, and after executive session, the Senate adjourned.

Spirited Debate in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—During the debate in the House on the clause appropriating $112,000 for the collection of taxes in the seceded states, Mr. Dunlap replied to Mr. Stevens' remarks on the former day, saying that he stood here to defend Kentucky. She was as loyal and true as any other State in the Union. She has one hundred and thirty-five thousand men subject to military duty. He confessed about one-third of them are disloyal, and some are actually in the field, while others were silent Southern sympathizers, but he was glad to say that none were engaged in the battles of the Union. He was for the Government first, last and forever. He had no sympathy for the rebellion, nor with those who would plunge his country in ruin. He would exclude Kentucky from the suspicion of sympathizing with the rebellion, because justice demands it.

Mr. Stevens remarked that he had heard that three-fourths of the people of Kentucky were disloyal.

Mr. Wadsworth said that it was a lie.

Mr. Stevens was glad to hear the report was untrue.

Mr. Wadsworth repeated that it was a lie.

Stevens, in reply to Dunlap, said Kentucky on the breaking out of the rebellion refused to take part in favor of the Union, although people said they would not organize against it.

Mr. Dunlap said the President endorsed the position of Kentucky at that time.

Mr. Stevens hoped the people of that State would endorse the President's acts hereafter. He knew there were many loyal men there, but regretted that she was not able to defend herself, and save Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, and other States, the calamity of sending them to be butchered on Kentucky soil. He had only discriminated against the disloyal portion of Kentucky. There was one thing the gentleman from Kentucky could not deny, unless he denied the records of this House. Whenever any vote was taken to adopt such measures, which the Administration deemed necessary to put down the rebellion, there were two classes here, acting with great unanimity—one was the Democratic party, naturally opposed to the Administration; it was the instinct of party which led them to oppose it. The other party, with perhaps one exception, was found voting with the Democratic party against the side of the House who support the Administration. The inference he left in the House and the country at large. He asked them what such professions of loyalty were worth, when the votes of such gentlemen go to embarrass the Administration and balk the measures necessary on the war. Such loyalty is worth little more than this cursed secession and treason.

Mr. Kerrigan [rising on the other side of the hall excitedly] charged the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his party as being the rankest secessionists in the country.

He was called to order, and amid the confusion, was heard saying something about treason.

Mr. Blake—I call you to order.

Mr. Kerrigan—And I can call you to order.

"Sir, when you come" [the remainder of the sentence was lost in calls of order.] The gentleman meantime gesticulating.

Mr. Noell—Mr. Chairman, call upon the Sergant at Arms to enforce order.

Some one suggested that the Committee Rise.

Mr. Stevens—I think the gentleman from New York is perfectly in order. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kerrigan—I am very glad to hear you say so. [Renewed cries, order, order.]

Mr. Stevens remarked that the gentleman only recently had an opportunity to speak here. Nothing he could say would hardly be out of order.

The disorder then abated, but the discussion was continued at great length.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The following is a synopsis of the bill reported to-day from the Committee on Ways and Means to provide the ways and means for the support of the government:

Sec. 1st, Provides for the issue of $900,000,000 in twenty years six per cent. bonds, the interest payable, half yearly, in coin, and may be sold for lawful money certificates of indebtedness or interest bearing treasury notes; provided, that the whole amount of bonds and notes issued under this act shall not exceed $900,000,000, except that the $140,000,000 of 7 3-10 bearing notes may be funded in twenty years bonds, and a further issue for that purpose may be made.

Sec. 2d, Provides for $300,000,000 of three years treasury notes, bearing interest at 5 47-100 per cent. per annum, being 1½ cent a day on each $100, payable semi-annually in coin, payable to the creditors of the government, and receivable for all dues to the government except customs.

Sec. 3d, Provides for the issue of $300,000,000 of legal tender notes in the usual form.

Sec. 4, Provides for fraction notes in the place of postal currency, to be engraved and printed in the Treasury building, and not to exceed fifty million dollars.

Sec. 5th, Provides for the deposits of coin in the Sub-Treasury, and receipts to be given, which may be used to pay custom duties.

Sec. 6th, Prescribes the form of the bonds and notes to have the seal of the Treasury Department.

Sec