Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 10.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	30
12 " M.	00	42
3 " P. M.		40
Barometer		29.9-20

The Naylor-Childs Case.

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

Friday Afternoon, Jan. 9.—John H. Hampton, Esq., counsel for the defense, continued his argument to the jury. He spoke for about two hours, and reviewed the testimony with great ability and eloquence. This effort was perhaps the most telling and effective of his professional career.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., followed in the same behalf, and spoke for nearly two hours. His analysis of the testimony was critically searching, and his application of the law to the facts was most powerful and effective. He took the broad ground that the Commonwealth had completely failed to make out such a case as would at all justify them in asking a verdict of conviction.

At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's speech, Court took a recess until seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At the designated hour, and indeed considerably before that time, the bar and lobby were densely crowded to hear the argument of Mr. Swartswelder and the charge of Judge Stowe.

Mr. Swartswelder spoke for over two hours with great fervor, power and eloquence. He took the ground that if the defense set up in this case meant anything, it meant that the prosecutrix had consented, and hence the defense was technical seduction on the part of the defendant, and perjury on the part of the prosecutrix. He argued, however, that the whole pinch and hinge of the case was, the credibility of the statement of Miss Clara Blanche Naylor. If the jury believed her evidence, in regard to the fact of the violence used, and the resistance which she made, they could throw aside all collateral issues, and find a verdict of guilty. If they believed the prosecutrix, they could not escape from a conviction of the defendant. It was not material to the issue whether she was even hurt or not—if she resisted, and fell insensible from fear, fright, horror, or any other cause, and he then took advantage of her helpless condition, the offense was rape in the eye of the law. His speech occupied about two hours, and was pronounced by all who heard it, a most able, powerful and eloquent forensic effort.

THE CHARGE OF THE COURT.

Judge Stowe then proceeded to deliver the charge of the Court, which filled ten pages of closely written manuscript. It was a most clear, able and impartial enunciation of the law, as applicable to the offense charged in the indictment—pronounced so by a number of the profession to whom we conversed, and dissented to by no one so far as we could learn. The law seemed to have been thoroughly examined, and was laid down to the jury without fear, favor or affection.

As indicative of the general tenor of the charge, we quote as follows:

"With the results of either a conviction or an acquittal, you have nothing to do. Whether the one, by your verdict, shall be branded as a felon, or the other stigmatized as a perjurer, are matters not properly falling under your consideration. If you believe the evidence of Clara Blanche Naylor, that Geo. Childs had carnal knowledge of her, and that she struggled to prevent it until she became unconscious, it will be your duty to convict of rape, as charged in the indictment. But if, upon consideration of all the facts and circumstances in evidence, you are not fully satisfied, so far as violence and want of consent are concerned, but have upon that question a *reasonable doubt*, it will be your duty to acquit, even though you may have no doubt of the illicit intercourse. * * * The doubt termed a 'reasonable doubt' (which will justify you in acquitting upon that ground) must be a state of mental uncertainty arising out of the testimony in the case. It must not be some mere fancy of the imagination—some ideal, unsubstantial figment of the brain, conjured up outside of the evidence, as a possible hypothesis of innocence, unfounded in any reasonable view of the testimony, but some substantial and tangible perception, which, arising out of the facts and circumstances before you, would cause you to hesitate and pause as to the guilt of the party charged. * * * If, after the comparison and consideration of all the evidence, you cannot feel an abiding conviction, to a moral certainty, of the truth of the charge, you should acquit. * * * To convict, your conclusion should be clear, and your minds rest unhesitatingly upon it when arrived at."

The learned judge concluded as follows:

"I have sought to avoid any expression or indication of the opinion on the facts in this case. These you have been sworn to pass upon, regardless of the opinions or wishes of others; and for the correctness of your conclusions you and you only are answerable to God and your consciences."

The Court then instructed the jury that they must remain in the Court room all night, after which an adjournment was ordered until nine o'clock Saturday morning.

Distribution of Postage Currency.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,
PITTSBURGH, January 10, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that postage currency will be exchanged, for Government Funds, in amounts of fifteen dollars, or less, to each individual, every day next week, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock a. m.

As a sufficient amount of currency has at last been obtained to relieve the immediate wants of the community, thereby obviating the necessity of a struggle to obtain it, it is hoped that those attending the distribution will do so in an orderly manner.

Boys will not be admitted to the office during the hours of distribution.

Ladies, wishing change, can be accommodated at all times between the hours of eleven a. m. and three p. m.

As it is inconvenient for persons living in the adjacent boroughs and villages of this county to attend the distribution at a particular hour, persons doing business in those districts can be accommodated by designating some one to receive and pay out the amounts intended them, which will be reserved subject to their written order.

CHAS. W. BACHELOR, Depositary.

Missionary Demonstration.

The Liberty street M. E. Church set apart a portion of this week to holding a series of preparatory missionary meetings, with a view to promote the anniversary demonstration, which comes off to-morrow, (Sunday) the 11th inst. The series commenced on Tuesday night with an excellent lecture by Rev. A. J. Kendsley, pastor. Wednesday evening was devoted to a Sunday school missionary prayer meeting. A conference meeting was held on Thursday evening, consisting mainly of brief addresses. The anniversary proper will be held to-morrow. In the morning Bishop Simpson will preach and be present throughout the day, and participate in the exercises. The anniversary of the Sunday School will be held in the afternoon, commencing at half past two o'clock. At night, Rev. A. J. Kendsley, pastor, will deliver a sermon suitable to the occasion.

REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, pastor elect of the Third Presbyterian church of this city, will be installed on Sabbath evening next, January 10th. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. The installation sermon will be preached by Rev. M. L. P. Thompson, D. D., of Cincinnati. Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., late Pastor of the 3d church. Charge to the people by Rev. S. M. Sparks, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

LOST.—On Thursday evening, about six o'clock, on the Steubenville pike, between Obeysville and the Methodist Church, a Kid Purse, containing $13 in notes, $5,75 in silver, and $5,50 in gold. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office, as it was all the lady possessed, who had just received it from her husband in the army.

MRS. MAGGIE OSBORNE.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Albert Rowers and John B. Mattson and Elizabeth Mattson, residing on Federal street, Allegheny, were taken before Mayor Alexander yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and fined three dollars each. The parties hail from New York, and have been here but a few weeks.

Annual Meeting of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company took place in Cleveland on Wednesday. The attendance of Stockholders was fair. The report of the Directors was submitted to the meeting, and we are glad to observe a gratifying state of prosperity in the affairs of the Company. We take a few extracts from the annual report of the Directors. The following is the financial condition of the road:

DR.	
Construction Account	$7,771,062 11
Personal Property	48,118 58
Telegraph	16,913 72
Balance of personal accounts	28,360 76
Assets in hands of Receiver	386,191 79
	$8,251,646 96
CR.	
Capital Stock	$3,832,712 16
1st Mortgage Bond	800,000 00
2d do do	1,120,000 00
3d do do	1,168,000 00
Funded Debt Mortgage Bonds	1,059,028 00
River Line Bonds	20,000 00
Dividend Bonds	76,077 53
Income Bonds	15,500 00
Bills Payable	94,329 27
	$8,251,646 96

The situation of the unsecured indebtedness is as follows: The River Line Bonds fall due in 1887. The Dividend Bonds fall due between the years 1866 and 1870, mostly in the latter year. The amount actually due at the present time is the total of Income Bonds and Bills Payable and the accrued interest on these and on the River Line Bonds and Dividend Bonds, making the whole amount of outstanding indebtedness not exceeding $185,000.

To meet this indebtedness the Company have on hand, remaining of the issue of Funded Debt Mortgage Bonds, $140,000, and a balance of personal accounts amounting to $26,359 76, in addition to which the Receiver has in his hands assets, consisting of cash, Bills Receivable, United States Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., amounting to over $300,000.

The gross receipts for the year are as follows:

Passengers	$435,627 08	
Freight	930,410 12	
Mails, Express, rents, &c.	70,279 91	
		$1,436,317 11

The payments which have been made are as follows:

Expenses of operation	$ 662,064 88	
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Lease	85,000 00	
Interest on 1st Mortgage Bonds	55,720 00	
do 2d do do	86,065 00	
do 3d do do	81,497 50	
Do Funded Debt do	26,255 00	
General Interest and Exchange	32,652 29	
New Engines and Cars	30,213 81	
New Bridges, Station Houses, &c.	43,581 70	
Leaving Surplus Earnings	327,281 93	
		$1,436,317 11

The increase of receipts over those of last year is $321,375 71, while the increase of operating expenses is only $45,729 47.

It will be seen from the above statement that the expenses of operation have been only 46 per cent. of the receipts, while if we add to these the cost of new engines and cars, and new bridges, and the new station house at Wellsville, the aggregate of all expenses is but 51½ per cent. of the gross receipts.

Among the expenses which have been incurred not belonging to the expenses of operation, are included the purchase of four new engines, the new station house at Wellsville, and a pier for the new iron bridge at Bedford. After paying all expenses, and an amount of interest larger than the annual interest on the whole indebtedness, there remains a surplus of $327,281 93.

There is a source of expected benefit to the future which directly affects us, and will continue to affect us for many years to come, and to this we invite your attention.

An agreement has been made by the Directors of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company and the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, which is herewith submitted to you for your approval and ratification, and when ratified by the two companies is to have binding force.

The agreement provides that the gross earnings of the two companies, from whatever source derived, shall be divided between them, giving to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company 73½ per cent., and to the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company 26½ per cent. This division is in accordance with the average amounts earned by the two companies during the past two years, and is believed to be fair and equitable. Each company is to pay its own expenses of operation and make its own repairs.

Both roads are to be placed under one Superintendent, to be appointed by the Presidents of the two companies jointly. The other provisions of the agreement are intended to carry out the details of this plan. The agreement is to continue for twenty-five years.

The fact that this company competes for business with the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Company at every point from which that company derives its freight and passengers, indicates a common interest which points strongly to a union of the two companies such as has been made.

The advantages to be expected from this consolidation are obvious. There will be no longer a competition for business, for each company is interested ratably in the earnings of the other, and it makes no difference in the result over which road freight and passengers are carried. The business of both roads being under the direction of one Superintendent, will be so managed as to yield the most money to the common fund with the least expense, and in this way the interest of both will be promoted. It is believed, too, that so powerful a combination as this will be will draw to itself more and more remunerating business than could be gained by the two acting independently and in competition.

As the through business will no longer be sought after to the detriment of local business (as this will follow its natural channels), each company will be better able to develop the local business which properly belongs to it.

It is reasonable to believe that a very considerable reduction in expenses may be effected by the discontinuance of agencies of various kinds, which a vigorous competition between two rival companies is sure to require; and in short, that a larger business can be done more cheaply by the combined roads than under the old system of independence and rivalry.

After the reading of the report the election of Directors was commenced. The old members of the Board were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Johnston, of New York, whose name was withdrawn in favor of Mr. Geisse, of Wellsville. The following are the members of the new Board:

JAMES F. CLARK, Cleveland;
JAMES FARMER, Cleveland;
H. W. CLARK, Cleveland;
E. PRESTON, Pittsburgh;
J. PENNOCK, Pittsburgh;
J. H. SHOENBERGER, Pittsburgh;
H. C. KINGSLEY, New Haven;
W. W. HOLLOWAY, Bridgeport;
D. C. LIST, Wheeling;
R. P. DERNNER, Steubenville;
P. F. GEISSE, Wellsville;
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Wellsville.

The contract with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad for the consolidation of the earnings of the two roads, was ratified by the stockholders. Over two-thirds of the whole stock voted, being a much larger vote than usual.

A DESIRABLE PIANO CHEAP.—Among the lot of twelve new pianos received this week, at Mr. Mellor's establishment, one of the very fine ones, a superbly finished instrument, has been rubbed and defaced on the top of the lid, but not seriously; rather than send the piano back, Mr. Mellor will sell it at a greatly reduced price, and burnish it up in the bargain. No other damaged part in any particular. Any one wanting a splendid piano cheap, need only buy a handsome cover for it, and the marks can never be seen.

BY REQUEST.—The far-famed Woods' Minstrels have by request, consented to appear again this evening at Masonic Hall. Go and hear them, as it is positively their last appearance in Pittsburgh.

BOOTS and shoes at low prices at M'Clelland's Shoe Auction House, 55 Fifth street, Masonic Hall.

DIED:

ELDER—On January 8th, 1863, in Hospital at Washington City, of wounds in the battle of Fredericksburg, Sergt. WM. B. ELDER, of Co. B, 91st Reg't. Penn'a. Vols.

Funeral TO-DAY (Jan. 10th,) at 2 o'clock p. m. Carriages will be in attendance at the Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BLAIR—On Tuesday morning, 6th inst., at the residence of Wm. H. Shoenberger, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, MAGGIE O., eldest daughter of J. C. and A. B. Blair, aged 12 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 586 Penn street, on SATURDAY MORNING, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1863.

DEATH OF ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

Elisha Whittlesey's life and virtues were commemorated to-day in a variety of meetings. The heads of the Bureaus in the Treasury Department had a meeting, and adopted appropriate resolutions. The Ohio delegation and the citizens met in the Hall of the House, and chose Senator Wade President and Representative Hutchins Secretary, and adopted the following:

Resolved, That we have learned with deep sorrow of the sudden death in the city, of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, who, at the time of his death, was First Comptroller of the Treasury, and who for sixteen consecutive years was a Representative in Congress from the State of Ohio; who discharged varied and responsible public and private trusts with strict fidelity, earnestness, ability, great industry and unwavering integrity; whose long and eventful life has not left a blemish upon his character as a patriot, citizen, statesman, husband, parent, christian; and whose example from youth to extreme age was a model of virtue and excellence.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family and relatives in this bereavement and great loss.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the character and eminent services of the deceased, we, as citizens of Ohio, attend, in a body, his funeral services.

The clerks in the Comptroller's office had a meeting, over which the acting Comptroller presided, and adopted suitable resolutions.

At two o'clock the funeral services were held, Dr. Sunderland officiating. His clerks took a farewell view of the corpse of their late chief, and the remains were taken to the depot to be forwarded to his late home in Canfield, Ohio.

The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Thomas L. Smith, First Auditor; W. W. Seaton, editor of the *Intelligencer*; Wm. S. Hodge, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Peter G. Washington, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; W. H. Campbell, and Jas. H. Causton.

Robert W. Taylor has been nominated by the President to-day as Mr. Whittlesey's successor.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM LONDON.

A private letter from London says that a new list of blockade-breakers, as we call them here, comprises Justilia, Juno, Forth, Wave, Queen Calypso, Royal Pride, Albyne, Douro, Denbigh, Flora and Beacon—all steamers, and all but the last named owned by Lindsay.

The following sailing vessels cleared from Liverpool before the 28th of November last, namely: Peep O'Day, Mary Frances, Clearance, Monmouth, Digby, Intrinzic, Queen of Usk and Severn.

There are now at sea about forty blockade-breakers that have been fitted out and loaded in British ports.

Large quantities of rebel bonds have been sold here at five shillings per pound. These bonds are secured on cotton at seven cents per pound. These bonds have been mostly taken by merchants and manufacturers, and the rebels have already raised the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, which accounts for their ability to purchase so many steamers.

Later letters also contain the following on the same subject: Six more blockade breakers have been bought by the rebels. These vessels are laden with arms, powder, clothes, shoes, medicines, and all domestic things now needed at the South.

The Sumter was sold on the 8th inst., but the sale has been broken.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The following nominations of Western men have been sent to the Senate by the President:

J. H. Mansfield, of Wisconsin, Consul at Tabasco, in place of Noah L. Wilson, transferred to the Consulate at La Union, San Salvador.

Thomas H. Clay, of Kentucky, Minister Resident of the United States to the Republic of Nicaragua, in place of Andrew B. Dickinson, resigned.

W. F. M. Arny, of Kansas, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, in place of Jas. H. Holmes, removed.

William R. Phelps, of Ill., Consul at St. Petersburg, in place of John D. Arnold, resigned.

Noah L. Wilson, of Ind., Consul at La Union, San Salvador, in place of Joseph W. Livingston, declined.

Elwood Evans, of Washington Territory, Secretary of said Territory, in place of L. J. S. Turney, removed.

Gilbert Wheeler, of Missouri, Consul at Turnersburg, in place of Max Einstein, whose nomination was reported.

Wm. Walter Murphy, of Mich., Consul for the Duchy of Brunswick, in place of B. Ellis Maston, resigned.

Arthur Falson, of Ill., Consul at Cape Haytien.

F. Cosby, of Ky., Consul at Geneva.

AIR LINE RAILROAD.

McKee Dunn, from the Military Committee, to-day, reported a bill for the construction of an Air Line Railroad from Washington to Point of Rocks, and from Cumberland to Connellsville; thus shortening the distance to Pittsburgh one hundred and fifty miles, said road to be built by a company whose bonds shall be guaranteed by the United States. It is possible that this bill may go through the House, but prominent Senators say they will smother it in the Senate.

Another bill for the Illinois ship canal and the Erie and Oswego enlargements was introduced to-day by Mr. Olin, of New York, from the Military Committee.

RUMORS OF CHASE'S RESIGNATION.

There are rumors that Secretary Chase will positively resign his position in the Cabinet within the next fortnight, based chiefly, it is supposed, upon the fact that he is understood to have said he would. It is known that he feels very keenly the rejection of his financial recommendations by the Committee of Ways and Means, and a member of that Committee says he told him he would resign if they ignored his policy. On the other hand, there are some grave reasons for doubting the whole rumor, and for the present it is quite safe to wait for the facts.

COLONIZATION.

The Military Committee has reported in favor of Eli Thayer's plan for the colonization of Florida with twenty thousand negro volunteers, to serve their nine months, and then be disbanded and left to occupy and possess the land. The Committee warmly recommend the plan and urge it upon Congress as the means for delivering a large portion of the blockading fleet, conquering the territory, freeing the loyal people of Florida, etc., etc. The Democrats make a minority report.

TROOPS FOR THE DEFENCE OF KENTUCKY.

The bill for twenty thousand troops for the defence of Kentucky, was amended in the Senate to-day so as to apply to any State. Gen. Halleck and other authorities favor this, and it stands some chance of getting through.

USHER CONFIRMED SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Usher has been confirmed Secretary of the Interior. It has not yet transpired whether much opposition was manifested by the dissatisfied.

A FAILURE.

The attempt to raise Fred. Seward's salary in the House, to-day, proved a miserable failure, and was hooted down.

THE IRON-CLAD MONITORS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1863.

It is certain that the iron-clads are not subject to such casualties as the Monitor was. It is reported on good authority that they are under orders for highly important Southern rebel ports.

PROMOTED.

John Hopley, of Ohio, has been promoted from the Second Auditor's office to a fourteen hundred dollar clerkship in the Treasury Department.

SECRETARY CHASE

Left for New York this forenoon, and Assistant Secretary Harrington is acting Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 9, 1863.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says that the French Minister at Washington declares the policy of the Emperor in proposing mediation wholly friendly towards the United States, and inspired by a wish to see the Union re-established upon a basis of mutual concession.

Advices from the Mexican capital represent the people as determined to expel the French.

The Naval Committee of the House reports on the resolution relative to war vessels on the great lakes, that in their opinion the vessels should be launched in the first instance upon those waters, and that it is neither necessary nor expedient to establish water communications adapted to the passage of vessels of war from other waters to the lakes.

Davis made speech at Richmond, on Monday, denouncing the Yankees, and predicting that out of the rebel victory at Murfreesboro' will come such dissatisfaction over all the North-West, as will ultimately cause them to separate from the Eastern States.

The Finance bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow nine hundred millions on the credit of the United States, and issue coupons, or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent.

Mr. Stevens' substitute provides for the issuing of three hundred millions of legal tender notes, and repeals the clause in former acts requiring the interest to be paid in gold, excepting with bonds already issued. It also repeals the act authorising the reception of legal tender notes on deposit. R.

Additional Foreign News by the Steamship Africa.

HALIFAX, Jan. 9.—GREAT BRITAIN.—The London *Daily News* says the books on the contributions to relieve Lancashire of its distress as an honest and true manifestation of the abiding American feeling towards England, and sets them against many belligerent threats as having nothing in them but the passion of the moment. It concludes thus: "On the whole, we rest in the conviction that there will be no war between the two countries; but whether there is war or not, the responsibility for it already rests with those of our countrymen who, out of the repose of peace at home, speak and write whatever is most irritating to a people subject to the irritations of revolution and war."

The London *Times* thinks it is plain that Burnside suffered a damaging repulse, and that if he retrieved by force or strategy what he lost, he will prove himself a great General. Renewed attacks upon an enemy after a day's interval do not often succeed, but he may be easy enough to carry the enemy's lines or turn them. If, however, he should fail once more, he will put himself in the most disastrous position known to a General, and an enterprising enemy, according to all the rules of warfare, ought to destroy him horse and foot.

The Porter Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Porter Court-martial sat with closed doors to-day in consultation upon points unknown to the public until they adjourned for the day. The defense of Gen. Porter is expected to be read to-morrow.

Brig. Gen. Roberts, late of Gen. Pope's chief of cavalry, was examined to-day with reference to the history of the battle of Cedar Mountain. He explained at length and in detail all the movements of the troops of Gen. Banks and Gen. McDowell on that occasion. He said that Banks himself brought on that engagement and not the enemy. The witness believed he was the first to notify Gen. Pope of the much greater force of the enemy. He explained the importance of having General McDowell's force just where they were at the time of the battle, under information with reference to the force.

Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—The election for United States Senators did not take place to-day.

The Democratic Caucus nominees are J. A. Henricks and David Turpe.

No business was transacted in the Senate for want of a quorum, the Republicans bolting.

The House refused to hear the Governor's Message without the joint convention of both houses. It refers principally, to the state of affairs, and endorses the emancipation proclamation as a necessary war measure. He says the people of the North must not be deluded with the idea that a compromise is possible or abandon the efforts to suppress the rebellion.

The State has furnished over one hundred and two thousand volunteers during the war.

Missouri Legislature---Springfield Probably Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—The balloting in the Legislature for United States Senator presents no new features.

A letter from Mr. Glover was read in the house to-day, taking strong grounds in favor of the President's proclamation.

Mr. Strachan's bill, distranching the rebels was warmly discussed, but no action taken.

Telegraphic communication with Springfield is still broken. A party sent from Lebanon to repair the line have not been heard from, and apprehensions are felt that they have been captured.

The opinion strongly prevails that Springfield has been taken.

Affairs in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—Telegraphic communication with Springfield ceased at 3 o'clock this morning.

The enemy entered our stockade yesterday afternoon. Our force is reported to be 2,000, and two pieces of artillery.

Springfield contains a very large amount of army stores, arms, ammunition, and fifteen four horse teams.

Thirty men, belonging to the telegraphic corps, were supposed to be captured a few miles south of Springfield.

Gen. Brown's left shoulder is badly shattered, and he will have to submit to amputation in order to save his life.

Message of the Governor of Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 9.—The Legislature of this State convened on Tuesday. The Governor's message is mostly confined to the state of affairs, and especially to the Indian outbreak. Minnesota has furnished three hundred men over her quota, besides crushing out the greatest Indian uprising ever known in this country. The Governor demands that the Indians shall be removed from the bordes of the State.

The contest for United States Senatorship commences next Tuesday.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9.—Dick McCown attacked a construction train at Antock, nine miles from Chattanooga. The railroad was destroyed, together with a locomotive, two cars and the Mill Creek bridges; captured bridge builders and paroled them. No resistance was offered.

Ship Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The ship F. M. Bailey, of Portland, sailed yesterday for Puget Sound. When outside of the harbor, she drifted on the shoal, and went to pieces. The Captain and fifteen of the crew were drowned. Five saved.

Recovery of Ex-Governor Packer.

EASTON, Pa., Jan. 9.—Ex-Governor Packer has been quite ill, but is now entirely recovered.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1863.

HOUSE—Mr. Buffington presented from the Committee on Military Affairs a majority and minority report on the bill authorising the raising of 20,000 volunteers for Tennessee.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to establish a branch Mint at Nevada. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Dunn asked, but did not receive leave, to introduce a bill to facilitate the transportation of troops, stores and mails, between the City of Washington and the Point of Rocks and Pittsburgh.

Mr. Blake introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to take immediate measures for the removal of John Plant, one of the Capitol Police, for the inhuman treatment of a soldier this morning in the Capitol Grounds. Mr. Blake said that this policeman attacked a soldier, and broke a cane over his head, for asking a gentleman to give him some money, which the latter did.

The soldiers have no money to pay for newspapers.

He, in company with Vice President Hamlin, witnessed this cruel assault. He, therefore, wanted the policeman removed.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, doubted the power of the House to take action in the premises.

Mr. Blake merely wished to make the Committee a medium for the policeman's removal.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mallory, of Ky., introduced a bill, amendatory of the act relative to the construction of bridges over the Ohio river. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Post Office Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill.

Several amendments were made, including a proviso to the clause making an appropriation for the compensation and mileage of members that, until further legislation, no part of this appropriation shall be paid for the mileage of Senators and Representatives beyond the sum of ten cents per mile each way, and the distance shall be computed according to the existing laws. The bill was passed.

The Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, &c., for the purpose of a general debate.

Mr. Norton, of Mo., during his speech said: "If Republicanism had not been organized on a sectional basis, we should to-day be a united and happy people. Before peace can return, the reign of reason, justice, mercy and right must be re-established, superceding prejudice, passion, vindictiveness and hate. He would disband both armies and ask for a National Convention to arrange the present troubles and restore the Union as it was.

Mr. Bingham—I characterized Mr. Norton's speech as a lame, impotent apology for the most wicked and infamous rebellion that was ever attempted to be consummated among the children of men. The gentleman argued in a carefully written speech that if a large portion of the American people had not exercised their rights under the Constitution, this land would not have been drenched in blood. A new gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Norton, had remarked that he would disband both armies and call a National Convention, and he wanted to know how this was to be done. Mr. Norton replied: "Through the State Legislature."

Mr. Bingham earnestly spoke of the inconsistency of those who clamor for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, and in this connection he alluded to the scheme of Mr. Vallandigham to divide the country into four parts.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., asked whether any Democrats endorsed that scheme.

Mr. Bingham replied that he had not so charged, and proceeded at length to speak of sentiments of secessionists and traitors.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.—Mr. Cowan, of Pa., presented a petition for a National Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, from the Indian Committee, reported a bill to authorize the President to negotiate treaties with certain tribes of Indians.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., reported a bill to convert a ship canal for the passage of naval and armed vessels from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan, and the enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals, New York, to adapt them to the defence of the Northern lakes. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Willey, of Va., gave notice of his intention to report a bill to aid the State of West Virginia in the speedy and final abolishment of the slaves therein.

Mr. Wright, of Ind., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the present condition of the London and Hampshire Railroad to Harper's, whether it will shorten the route to West Virginia, and what would be the probable cost of completing said road. Laid over.

Mr. Powell, of Ky., called up the resolution censuring Gen. Grant's order expelling the Jews from his department.

Mr. Hale said the order was already revoked.

Mr. Powell was glad of that, and commended the act of the President; but he wished the resolution to be passed, in order to show the opinion of the Senate of such an order which is levelled against a class of citizens.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Harris, of N. Y., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a bill for the punishment of persons convicted of crime in the District of Columbia. The bill provides for the confinement of such persons in prison in convenient States, legalizes the sending of such persons to the State prison at Albany, New York; also, the payment of $10 to such persons on release to convey them home. The bill passed.

Mr. Collamer, of Vt., presented a bill to regulate the judicial proceedings in certain cases. He said there had been a great deal of fault found for arrests which had been made, and bills had been prepared to obviate the difficulty. He never saw any reason for complaints against Gen. Jackson for saying that he must execute the Constitution as he understood it. He would not snuggle up the judicial proceedings, but by this bill he authorised every person to bring suit if they had been wrongfully used. In many of these suits, good faith and probable cause would be a good defence; or if damages should be awarded, they could only be for real damage done to the individuals, and nothing more could be awarded in the way of smart money or primitive damages. He would have the whole question met fairly.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, of Mass., the bill for the relief of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Lordenheim, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Ky., the bill providing for the raising of volunteers for the defence of the State of Kentucky, was taken up—the question being upon the substitute proposed by the Military Committee, which provides for the raising of twenty thousand men, and giving the President power to send them out of the State, if at any time necessary.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ills., opposed this objectionable species of legislation of raising 20,000 men, not in Kentucky alone, but in any State, for the defence of the public property in Kentucky.

After a discussion, and pending the question, the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned till Monday.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 5—VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 8.—The returns of the Congressional election, held on the 1st inst., in four of the eleven counties of the Second District, come in quite slowly. Later returns are more favorable to Foster, the free labor candidate, who received the solid vote of all the native North Carolina Union soldiers, who are the qualified electors. Inasmuch, however, as the oath of allegiance was not exacted of the voters, Gov. Stanley's candidate, Mr. Pigott, has doubtless received considerable of a majority in the District. The impression generally prevails that Congress will refuse to recognize the validity of the election, in consequence of the reception of many disloyal votes which were received, in accordance with the express instructions of the Military Governor. There is a bitter feeling against Gov. Stanley.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that any revenue stamp, except the proprietory, can now be used for its amount on any instrument.

It is understood that Secretary Chase will be here to-morrow, to consult with our bankers as to the best financial policy to be adopted.

Latest from Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 9.—One thousand rebel prisoners were sent north by rail to-day. Two hundred arrived from Murfreesboro.

General Rosecrans has ordered all captured rebel officers to be confined until Jeff. Davis' order is revoked, the rebel prisoners to subsist on army rations, and if food is contributed by their friends it will be confiscated to hospital use, and a repetition be regarded as a jail offense.

There is a heavy rain to-night. The river is stationary.

There are seventeen steamers at foot of Harpeth Shoals.

Mr. Whittlesey's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President has nominated Robert W. Taylor, of Ohio, for Comptroller of the Treasury, in place of the late Mr. Whittlesey.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine $5,20@$5,25. Wheat held higher, but no advance has been established. Corn 44 to 45c. Oats 53@55c in bulk and in good demand. Whisky 87c. Hogs dull and heavy, and prices irregular; drovers are packing rather than sell at a decline; receipts 700; price $4 to $4,75. Mess Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard active; 2900 tierces sold at 8⅝c for country delivered at points in the interior, and 8¾c for city; all held ¼c higher at the close; country 8⅝ and city 8¾c; 300 tierces head lard sold at 8c, an advance of ½c; 500 boxes of short clear middles sold at 7c. Gold, 126; Demand Notes, 131; Silver, 128; Exchange firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Noon.—There is a more demand for Flour, and 4,000 bbls sold at $7@7,50 for extra family, and $8 for fancy; receipts increasing. Rye Flour dull at $5 25, and Corn Meal at $3 75. There is an active demand for Wheat, and 10,000 bus sold at $1 43@1 50 for Penn'a, and $1 60@1 75 for white. Rye sells slowly at 94@95c. Corn dull; sales of new yellow at 70@73c, and old at 78. Oats active, and 10,000 bush Penn'a sold at 41@42c. Cloverseed active and 2,000 bush sold at $6 50. Flaxseed wanted at $3. No change in Groceries or Provisions. Whisky firm at 42@44c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Cotton buoyant; sales of 250 bales at 85@86½c. Flour advancing, and 10 higher; sales of 18,000 bbls at $5 10@$5 35 for State, $5 95@7 40 for Ohio and $7@7 50 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1@2c; sales of 60,000 bush at $1 27@1 37 for Chicago Spring, $1 35@1 41 for Milwaukee Club and $1 48@1 52 for red. Corn advanced 1c; sales of 5,500 bush at at 68@83c. Lard firm. Whisky dull at 40c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Evening.—Cotton firm; sales of 1,000 bales at 86@86½c. Flour advanced; sales of 21,000 bbls. Wheat; sales 151,000 bushels. Corn; sales 76,000 bushels. Pork firm at $14,50 for old Mess, and $15,25 for new. Lard firm. Whisky firm. Freights firmer.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—Noon.—Flour active; Ohio extra $7,12½. Wheat steady and scarce. Corn firm and advancing; white 2c higher; yellow sells at 78@80c. Whisky steady. Coffee firm at 30c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The river was about at a stand last evening, with scant six feet by the marks. There was a sprinkling of thin floating ice in the Allegheny yesterday morning, but it don't amount to much and would not in the slightest degree interfere with navigation. Our steamboatmen begin to think now that the river will remain open during the balance of the winter.

The wharf did not present a very brisk appearance yesterday, though business continues as active as could be expected under existing circumstances. There is any amount of freight there, but it is waiting for transportation to go East. The shipments from this place West appear to be falling off somewhat, though we still notice considerable amounts of iron, nails and glassware, going forward.

The only arrivals we have to report are the Armada from Wheeling, and the Lizzie Martin from Zanesville. The New York, from Cincinnati, is due here to-day.

The departures yesterday were the Armada, for Wheeling, Echo for Gallipolis, Lebanon for Cincinnati, and Navigator for Louisville. The Lebanon left here flying light.

The reason for this we believe that the