Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 20.

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	27
12 " M.	00	40
6 " P. M.		38
Barometer		29 1-10

Bible Anniversary.

The Young Men's Bible Society, of Pittsburgh, held its Forty-fifth Anniversary in the Second Presbyterian church, Penn street, last evening, service commencing at 7 o'clock, Major Wm. Frew in the chair. The exercises were introduced by the choir performing a chant. The Rev. George Slattery then read the 55th chapter of Isaiah, after which the Rev. W. J. Reid led the audience in prayer. The congregation then sang a part of the 119th psalm, commencing—

"Blessed are they that undefiled," etc.

The annual report was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, Joseph F. Griggs. As we occupied a remote part of the house we could scarcely hear the Secretary's voice. About 6,555 vols. were distributed during the year, 3,250 gratuitously.

The Treasurer, James Robb, then read his report. The total amount collected during the year was $1,618 57. Balance on hand $531 50.

The Rev. Herrick Johnson then addressed the audience. He gave an account of the origin of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It owed its institution to the destitution of the Sabbath Schools of Wales, and when it was purposed to organise a Society for the purpose of supplying them with bibles, the Rev. Jos. Hughes exclaimed, "If for Wales, why not for the world?" He then showed the effect of the bible on civilization, social refinement and Liberty. It is the oldest history in the world, contains the sublimest poetry, the soundest logic, and the most beautiful figures. But its great excellence consists in the power it exerts of the heart.

The Rev. Wm. A. Snively was then introduced, and said if he could compress what he had to say into one sentence it would be this: The one permanent fact in the religious life of the world is that the Bible exists. We read of the lost arts and lost books, yet the most ancient of books comes to us with all the freshness and vividness of the latest publication. Peter Waldo laid the foundation of the Reformation when he translated the Bible at Lyons. A copy of the Bible was formerly a fortune—now the meanest children in the land may possess a copy. The printing press and the telegraph are the apostles of Christ in the 19th century. Different doctrines are preached in the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist pulpits, but they all possess the same Bible, a circumstance which demonstrates this fact that the Bible is the religion of Protestants. The Bible is a permanent existence. Ministers pass away but the Bible remains the same. It is the same book from which John the Baptist preached, Paul reasoned Luther thundered and Wesley exhorted. It stands secure because it is the written word of God. Here the speaker made a sarcastic allusion to Bishop Colenso.

Rev. J. J. Aiken, D. D., Secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, next addressed the meeting. The Bible is superior to all other books, not only in regard to the influence which it exerts upon man's career in time, but also in his destiny in future.

The Rev. A. M. Stewart, Chaplain of the 102d Pennsylvania Regiment, was next introduced, and exhorted the Association to prosecute their work with vigor—get all their machinery in order—for God, by next year, would set four millions of slaves free, and every one would need a Bible.

The reports were then adopted unanimously.

The Committee to nominate a Board of Managers for the year 1863, reported through Mr. J. F. Loy, as follows:

First Presbyterian Church—Robt. S. Davis, David Robinson.

Second Presbyterian Church—J. F. Loy, A. F. Brooks.

Third Presbyterian Church—J. F. Griggs, Wm. P. Thomson.

Fourth Presbyterian Church—W. D. Rhinehart, Sam'l McElroy.

Central Presbyterian Church—George S. Bryan, Wm. Collingwood.

Sixth Presbyterian Church—Sam'l M'Masters, John C. Brown.

First Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Samuel Morrow, Alex. Postlay.

First Reformed Presbyterian Church—Robt. C. Miller, F. R. McCutcheon.

First United Presbyterian Church—J. McQuiston, Hugh McMasters.

Second United Presbyterian Church—Wm. Floyd, Wm. Frew.

Third United Presbyterian Church—Minns Tindle, Jos. R. Reed.

Fourth United Presbyterian Church—Jas. Robb, Robert J. McGowan.

Fifth United Presbyterian Church—Wm. Fleming, Thomas Douglas.

St. Andrews' Episcopal Church—Samuel Harper, O. O. Philips.

St. James' Episcopal Church—Samuel Graham, George Parke.

Trinity Episcopal Church—Jos. Richards, John F. Bennett.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church—I. M. Pennock, Wilson Miller.

Liberty Street M. E. Church—Wm. H. Kinsaid, Jacob B. Hubley.

Christ M. E. Church—Jos. Horne, Florrance Kramer.

Smithfield Street M. E. Church—William Brickel, Edward Spencer.

Pennsylvania Avenue M. E. Church—Wm. B. Scaife, Geo. W. Holtzman.

Wesley Chapel—George Meanor, David Wallaker.

Trinity M. E. Church—Robt. McLardy, J. H. Nobbs.

German M. E. Church—Albert May, Frederick Besse.

First Evangelical Lutheran Church—Thos. H. Lane, James D. Carlile.

First German Lutheran Church—H. B. Sucoop, H. Lemech.

Second German Lutheran Church—C. Wegefarth, H. Hagaman.

Grace Church—S. Wolf, Jr., T. J. Craig.

First Methodist Protestant Church—J. I. Bennett, Wm. Reinhart.

Second Methodist Protestant Church—Wm. Vankern, W. H. Algeo.

First Baptist Church—Jacob Boobyer, R. D. Hartshorne.

Union Baptist Church—Thomas W. Davis, M. E. Gillespie.

Fourth Baptist Church—W. C. Barr, James McCune.

First Welsh Congregational Church—D. E. Evans, D. O. Jones.

Welsh Baptist Church—William Reese, W. Owens, Jr.

Trinity German Church—H. Demmler, F. Zinnemester.

Congregational Church—Salmon Stevens, Thomas McVay.

Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church—John Culbertson, Richard Sutton.

Lawrenceville M. E. Church—John Wilkinson, John A. Geary.

German Evangelical Association—J. M. Sayler, C. Aurenz.

South Pittsburgh M. E. Church—John Clement, John Holtsman.

East Liberty M. E. Church—P. H. Lauffman, Jos. Woodwell.

East Liberty Presbyterian Church—George A. Berry, G. W. Hallman.

First United Presbyterian Church, Lawrenceville—Robert Cummings, N. B. Hatch.

East Liberty United Presbyterian Church—Robert A. Cunningham, Jas. Logan.

Birmingham United Presbyterian Church—A. N. McGonigle, John Neely.

Mt. Washington Presbyterian Church—S. L. Cuthbert, Wilson Linhart.

Ames M. E. Church—S. P. Collins, Mr. Park.

The doxology was then sung, and the exercises closed with the benediction by Dr. Howard.

JOHN C. MCGOWAN, of Knap's Pennsylvania Battery, will leave for his company on Wednesday, and will take any letters for the company, if left at A. H. English & Co.'s bookstore, Wood street.

A NEW DRESS.—Our cotemporary, the *Evening Chronicle*, appeared in an entirely new dress yesterday, which gave it a decidedly youthful and vigorous appearance.

We would call the attention of those concerned, to the announcement of a parade, to attend the funeral of Major Frank B. Ward, which will be found in our advertising columns.

Library Association Lectures.

Dr. Guthrie, who is announced to deliver a lecture before the Library Association, at Lafayette Hall, on Thursday evening, was formerly a merchant in Memphis, where his social position gave him access to the best information in regard to the early movements of the men who are moving heaven and earth to destroy the Government, many of whom he warned against the consequences to themselves of the treason they were warming into life and action.

He was deeply and practically interested in the question of slave labor, as compared with free labor, in the cultivation of cotton. He has on a large scale tested the question thoroughly and is prepared to give accurate results. Having first hired slaves from masters and owners, he then paid wages to the slaves themselves, as given to free laborers, and with results profitable to himself as a cultivator of cotton.

Dr. Guthrie, in all his information on this mighty question, has the charm of thorough accuracy in his facts and statistics, and has a pleasant and agreeable manner. His lecture will present a rare opportunity for all who wish information upon the question to which the lecture is devoted, and the fact that he has been compelled by public request to repeat his lecture in New York city, where he now resides, engaged in commercial pursuits, is a sufficient warrant that the subject, as treated by him, possesses interest for all who desire to see our national escutcheon delivered from the blot which has so long defaced it.

Our Book Table.

ESSAYS BY HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE, Author of "A History of Civilization in England." With a Biographical sketch of the Author. Illustrated with a Photographic Portrait. New York: D. Appleton, & Co., 1863. Pittsburgh: for sale by R. S. Davis, 93 Wood street.

Few writers of our time have provoked more criticism than the author of "A History of Civilization in England." The most unrelenting critic, however, will probably have spent his shafts ere he shall reach the Essay and Discourse which make up the contents of this volume—with, we should say, an interesting and pleasantly written account of Mr. Buckle's life, occupying very acceptably to every reader, the first thirty or forty pages thereof. But if any of Mr. Buckle's critics shall assume that this posthumous volume will claim an equally severe dealing with its faults and heresies, as its predecessor not only claimed, but readily and in no stinted measure received,—we may just as well assure them at once that in this case they are mistaken. The first essay is a review of John Stuart's Mill's admirable work, "On Liberty," and the second is a discourse on "The Influence of Women on the Progress of Knowledge," —and both, we think, will be read with a feeling that the author, had he lived, would have attained a higher and truer stand-point of philosophy, than that which he wrote from as the historian of Civilization. It is pleasant, at least, to find some probable ground for such a conclusion, as to one so accomplished as a scholar, and so independent as a thinker, as Henry Thomas Buckle undoubtedly was; and we believe that a candid and unprejudiced reader of this posthumous volume, will find in its pages something leading to this conclusion, much stronger than mere probability.

MRS. SWISSHELM lectured in Chicago on Saturday evening, on the subject of "the Indian massacre in Minnesota—the wrongs of the poor Indian, and what should be done with him." Mrs. S., who is well known in this vicinity, has, for a number of years, been the editor of the St. Cloud (Minnesota) *Democrat*.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, Wounds, Eruptions, and exposures, which every Volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient, and reliable as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, 25 cents per box. 209

CHOICE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—J. M. Roberts, No. 17 Fifth street, is now opening the most choice stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods ever displayed in this city, and is selling them at remarkably low prices.

NOTICE to the property owners of this city is hereby given, that any repairs needed about their houses will be done promptly, if they leave their order at Cuthbert's Carpenter and Joining Shop, on Virgin alley, just above Smithfield street.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 405 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance. 6m

CANCER SURGEON.—If you have Chronic Ulcers, Scrofula, Kings' Evil, or any chronic disease requiring surgical treatment, go and see Dr. STOSENBAD, Cancer Surgeon, 139 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

GIFT BOOK STORE.—All in want of photograph albums, family, pocket and pew Bibles, can buy them at greatly reduced prices at No. 118, Wood street. A costly gift worth from 50 cents to $100 given with each.

DIED:

WARD—Near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, January 11th, from wounds received Dec. 29th, on the battle field, Major FRANK B. WARD, Anderson Cavalry, aged 21 years.

His funeral will move from the residence of his parents, No. 65 Bank lane, Allegheny City, at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day.

MONTGOMERY—On the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, m., Mrs. AMELIA A. MONTGOMERY, wife of Mr. James Montgomery.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Arrival of the Steamers America and Champion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The steamer America from Aspinwall on the 9th, arrived to-night with 500 passengers. She sailed in company with the steamer Champion, both under convoy of the gunboat Alabama, the latter separating from the America on the 15th. The steamer Champion is below, and will arrive up about one or two o'clock in the morning.

The Panama papers contain the following items of news:

The brig Drummond, which arrived at Aspinwall from New York, reports that she saw the pirate Alabama, Dec. 23d, off the east end of Cuba.

The U. S. ships Cyane and Lancaster had sailed for San Francisco.

The store ship Warren was sold at auction for $40,000.

The steamer Sonora has reached Panama with $1,500,000 in treasure, $74,000 of which was conveyed to New York.

A severe earthquake took place in Guatemala, Dec. 19th, destroying nearly two towns and doing great damage to buildings in all places.

Subscriptions were being made by the Americans in Chili to aid the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union army.

Minister Inachie has been presented with a Chilian flag, to raise in Washington as a pledge of fraternity.

The fire at Aspinwall destroyed some 30 buildings. The total loss is estimated at $350,000.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Washington says that the President is preparing a special message to Congress, opposing the issue of any more legal tender notes.

News from Havana says that the rebel pirate Alabama was off that place on the 5th of January.

The Bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows an increase of loans of $795,948; an increase of specie of $810,719; increase of deposits, 1,787,754; decrease of circulation, $309,848.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PETRONA OIL WORKS.

Long, Miller & Co.

Works at Sharpsburg Station, Allegheny Valley Railroad. Office and Warehouse, No. 23 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of ILLUMINATING and LUBRICATING CARBON OILS and BENZOLE.

No. 1 REFINED OIL, warranted non-explosive, always on hand. colt:lyd

WANTS.

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework, a few miles from the city. Good wages given. Apply at THIS OFFICE. 167

WANTED—A GARDNER, to take care of a Fruit Garden and small Vineyard, near the city. Recommendations required. Inquire at 72 WATER STREET. jal8

PEARLS.—25 bbls. No. 1 Pearls for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1863.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

It is believed possible that the Republican caucus held on Saturday night, and which is to meet again to-morrow night, may have been called to discuss the policy to be adopted by that party on one or two grave measures of Congressional action, as well as the necessity of Cabinet changes. The Cabinet question, however, is to be the main topic. A fuller meeting is expected to-morrow night, at which a declaration will be made by one of the Western members that if his State were polled not a hundred men of any party would vote for the continuance of the Cabinet in its present shape. A large number of members who held off from the meeting on Saturday night promise to participate in the proceedings to-morrow night.

HITCHCOCK'S TESTIMONY.

The introduction of Gen. Hitchcock as a witness in the McDowell Court is producing a sensation. He has already brought out two important letters of the President's and one of Gen. McClellan's, and to-day he further produced another letter from Gen. McClellan, attempting to explain the force he was leaving for the defence of Washington, the proceedings of the famous council of Generals, declaring what was necessary for the defence of Washington, and a statement by himself and Adjutant General Thomas as to whether this decision of the Generals, and order by the President, was complied with by General McClellan. Of this last paper the following is the substance:

First—The President's war order, No. 3, dated March 8th, requires on taking up any new base of operations that the city of Washington shall be left entirely secure.

Second—A counsel of Generals, held at Fairfax Court House, March 13th, took place after the enemy had retired from Manassas and destroyed the railroad in the rear. The council decided unanimously to take up the new base of operations from Fortress Monroe, and three of the Generals, a majority, decided that the force necessary to be left should be sufficient to garrison the forts on the right bank of the Potomac, and to occupy those on the left bank, with a covering force of 25,000. It is, we think, the judgment of the officers that some 30,000 men should be necessary to man these forts, which, with the number of covering force, would make a total of 55,000 men.

Third—The President's directions of March 13th, to Gen. McClellan, directs—first, to leave such a force at Manassas Junction as shall make it entirely certain that the enemy shall not repossess it. Second, That Washington shall be left entirely secure. Third, That the remainder of the army move down the Potomac, or move in pursuit of the enemy. They then give McClellan's statement of the force left for the defence of Washington, which amounts to 55,000 men, including Banks' army in the Shenandoah. They say they will express no opinion as to whether that army would be properly counted among the troops for the defence of Washington or not, and call attention to the fact that without it but 25,000 in all were left for that purpose. They then go on to show that the force left in Washington, under Wadsworth, was badly armed and disciplined, and that orders were subsequently sent here withdrawing some of the few good regiments that had at first been left in it. They conclude:

In view of the opinion expressed by counsel of the commanders of army corps of the force necessary for the defense of the Capital, though not numerically stated, and of the force represented by Gen. McClellan as left for that purpose, we are of the opinion that the requirements of the President in that city shall be entirely secure, not only in the opinion of the General-in-Chief but of those commanders of army corps that also has not been coupled with.

(Signed,) L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Maj. General Vols. U. S. A.

This paper seemes to have been the result of the examination ordered by the President when he first began to suspect that McClellan had disobeyed him in not leaving the Capital safe, and is dated Washington, April 2d. The result of these later developments are terribly damaging to McClellan's whole military reputation, being utterly crushed and pulverised by the startling official documents.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

A further batch of captured rebel correspondence is given to the public. Among the letters is one from George N. Sanders to his son, of which the following is an extract:

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 14, 1862.

I telegraphed you to-day about the most important business of your mission—the steamers. My steamers are the only thing abroad in which the nation has really much interest. It is the only thing that offers succor or relief. Messrs. Sinclair and Bullock's steamers are doing nobly preying on the enemy's commerce. We want more than that now. We want succor, or we must die. Mason will, I am sure, take the right view of it. All other projects sink into insignificance compared to the construction of my six steamers—so thinks Congress, and so thinks every intelligent man with whom I have conversed. You must present the case to Mason in every point of view. These steamers can open and keep open the port of New Orleans to our commerce, and one week's trade will pay the nation three times their cost.

The following is a specimen of their private letters:

"Our success in Virginia has been beyond all expectation, to think of our barefooted, ragged troops gaining such victories over well clad, well appointed Lincoln hosts, but, oh! my dear aunt, I cannot rejoice like Pyrrhus, I am tempted to say another such victory would be annihilation. For it seems that the flower of our Southern men are being swept away. The voice of lamentation is heard in our land, for there is scarcely a home where there is not some relative or friend dead or wounded. Those of our young men who survive will be either mutilated or broken down in constitution from the hardships of this miserable war."

Other captured letters show that the British Consul at Charleston, S. C., to be engaged in taking charge of the cotton received in England, in payment for rebel stores and munitions of war, which cotton is stored at the Consulate, under protection of the British flag, in the same manner as the rebel coin was at several Consulates in New Orleans.

One of Benjamin's intercepted dispatches to Slidell makes an important revelation as to the rebel military movements, which fully conforms the wisdom of Halleck's removal of McClellan's army from the Peninsula. He says that after the retreat to Harrison's Landing, Lee satisfied himself that a small force would be sufficient to hold McClellan's demoralized army in check, proceeded as rapidly as possible to join Jackson, hoping to hurl their united army on Pope, crush him and proceed to Washington without further interruption. Had McClellan's desires been granted by leaving him on the Peninsula, it is evident that this rebel plan would have been successful.

COMMISSIONER BOUTWELL'S REPORT.

Commissioner Boutwell's report on the introduction and operations of the Tax law is in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. It says that the number of persons in the employ of the Bureau, including assessors, collectors, assistant assessors, or assistant collectors, and clerks, at 3,882. It estimates the revenue, exclusive of stamps, up to the 30th of next June, at $60,000,000, and from stamps at $16,000,000. This estimate corresponds with statements made months ago in these dispatches, and falls far short of the absurd estimate made in the Eastern papers.

As regards the compensation of assessors, the Commissioner suggests the payment of a reasonable amount for office rent, safe, &c., and a salary of $1,500 per year where the receipts are $400,000 or less, and additional compensation of the fifth of one per cent. on excess over that amount. The total compensation in no case to exceed over $35,000. The total expenses of collection are at a rate little over three and a half millions, or two and forty one-hundreths per cent. The Commissioner estimates that the collection expenses never need exceed three per cent. in the now loyal States. An important suggestion is made that wise economy would limit the operations of law to the States. The income in the territories are barely covering the collection expenses. By the exemption of territory emigration will be encouraged, and the revenue eventually increased. Stamps of different kinds will be manufactured for the convenience of the public as before the passage of the supplementary act enabling those of all kinds to be used. Interchangable stamps are now forwarded from Philadelphia, and are within three days of receipt of orders. No stamp agencies have been established, and it is deemed unwise to establish any.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the House this morning Mr. Elliott, of Mass., on leave, introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation in the War Department, and authorising the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Commissioner of Emancipation, with an annual salary of $5,000, to whom shall be referred the adjustment and determination, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of all questions arising under this act, or any laws of emancipation now existing, or hereafter to be enacted.

Mr. Bingham introduced a bill to aid emancipation in Maryland. It is practically Noell's Missouri emancipation bill, made somewhat stricter in one or two points, to secure immediate and thorough emancipation.

The President's message to-day was simply a demand that Chase's financial scheme be adopted. It urged a bank taxation, and raid under the extraordinary exigencies of the case he had signed the one hundred million bill for paying the army and navy, but that this loose way of printing legal tenders must be stopped, and then urging the adoption of Chase's and other recommendations.

In the Senate it was so cavalierly received as not even to get a common compliment of being ordered to be printed.

In the House Mr. Washburn moved to refer it to a special committee of both houses, and thereon called the previous question. The House refused to sustain the previous question or to refer the message in the way proposed, and adjourned without making any further disposition of it.

A good many members felt sore at what they call the President's lectures.

Purchasers of large amounts are allowed a commission of two per cent. on fifty dollars, or over three on one hundred dollars, or over four on 500 dollars, and five on one thousand dollars. The Commissioner suggests the appointment of a solicitor for his Bureau.

The definition of manufacture has been made in conformity with the usages of business, to embrace every article made by hand or machinery known to commerce. The Commissioner doubts the expedience of legislation on this point. He suggests various amendments to the law, such as the definition of wholesale and retail dealer, and says that on various minor points he will advise with the Ways and Means Committee or the Secretary of the Treasury.

Official investigations show that on the first of September last there was due the soldiers $35,000,000; that from that time to the present requisitions have been made on the Treasury Department almost daily by the Postmaster General, and but $13,000,000 have been received. On the first of November $23,000,000 were due, and at noon to-day the total amount due the soldiers, as computed on official records in the Paymaster General's Department, was $63,000,000. There are to-day in Washington sixty Paymasters waiting for money. Most of them have been here many weeks.

Mr. Carley produced a sensation in the House to-day by quoting the new law in the controversy about whether Secretary Chase had power to sell six per cent. bonds to raise money to pay the soldiers. He said that, without further arguing, the question whether the market value meant what they would bring in market or not, there was another law which settles the whole question of Secretary Chase's power in the premises forever. He quoted from the act of July 11th, 1862, a clause providing that the Secretary of the Treasury may exchange for Treasury notes on such terms as he thinks most beneficial to the public interest, any six per cent. United States bonds. Here was clear power for Secretary Chase to raise money to pay the soldiers without any technical question about selling the bonds at market value at all.

TERM EXPIRED.

On Wednesday the offices of Assistant Secretaries Watson and Tucker expired by limitation, having been created for but one year. Neither of them will accept a reappointment, even if Congress should extend the law for those offices another year.

The Select Committee on the Air Line Railroad to New York, are examining—the managers of the present lines touching the receipts from freight and passenger transportation and profits, with a view to discovering the reason that their fares increase as the amount of travel increases.

The only important alterations in the Ways and Means bill, at the instance of Mr. Chase, were the expunging of the clause authorising the conversion of green backs into bonds, and the substitution of the words "at the best price the Secretary can obtain for not less than par," in the clause relating to the sale of bonds.

HORACE GREELEY

Is credited, by the opposition, with having come here to engineer the new Cabinet agitation, with having endeavored to impress his views on the President, and with having originated the plan which they insist the Republicans of the House will now be called upon to carry out.

SIGEL AND CARL SCHURZ.

Gen. Sigel takes command of the whole reserve, and Carl Shurz succeeds him in command of Sigel's corps. Stahl, and some other German Generals are slightly jealous in consequence.

REMOVED.

Maj. Montgomery, the Army Quartermaster at Pittsburgh, has been removed, and Lieut. Col. Donaldson appointed in his place.

Fire at Portage City, Wisconsin.

PORTAGE CITY, WIS., Jan. 19.—The fire last night destroyed the railroad passenger house, freight warehouses and grain elevator. Loss $35,000.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19, 1863.

HOUSE.—Mr. Slack introduced a supplement to the act to extend the charter privilege of the borough of Manchester.

Mr. Gross, a bill relating to the Allegheny Valley Railroad—praying for a supplement changing the time for holding elections.

Mr. Johnson, a bill authorizing investments in government stocks. It authorizes any cemetery corporation to invest funds in the stocks or loan certificates issued or to be issued under any law of the Commonwealth, or in government stocks of the United States—any provision in their charter of incorporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Kaine, a bill to repeal an act relating to prison discipline, preventing prison keepers from discharging prisoners before the expiration of their term, for good conduct. Also a bill relating to appropriations out of country funds to Agricultural societies. Also a bill to authorize the Supreme Court and the several Courts of Common Pleas, to renew and extend charters of incorporation. Also a bill declaratory that the true intent and meaning of the act authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, (passed March 19, 1810,) requires the raising of said bridge. Referred to Local Judiciary.

Mr. Rex, a joint resolution to provide an amendment to the Constitution. The resolution provides an amendment prohibiting the migration of negroes from other States; and directs the Legislature at its next session to pass a law to carry this amendment into effect. One section imposes a heavy fine upon any one employing negroes coming from another State.

Both houses met in convention to elect a State Treasurer. Wm. B. McGrath was elected by a vote of 65, against Henry D. Moore, who received 54 votes.

SENATE.—A bill was introduced authorising the Auditor General to open and adjust the accounts of the Sharon Iron Company. Passed. A bill in relation to the accounts against the Commonwealth passed.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* states that the rebels at Fredericksburg are strengthening and extending the line up the Rappahannock.

Gen. Couch has resumed the command of the Second Corps. Gen. Sedgwick has been assigned to the Ninth Corps.

Secretary Chase has considered the Committee of Ways and Means bill. He agreed to six per cent. twenty-year bond, and to the issue of three hundred million dollars of interest bearing notes, the interest not to exceed six per cent. in lawful money, and not in coin. He also gave in his adhesion to the convertibility of these three hundred millions of notes, at will, into legal tender notes.

The Secretary also agreed to the issue of three hundred millions unconditional legal tender. Power to sell the twenty year bonds at the best price he can obtain, instead of their market value, payable in lawful money, or in indebtedness to the Government, was conceded to the Secretary. The convertibility of legal tender into twenty year bonds, of which the Secretary complained all last summer, was surrendered by the Committee.

Secretary Chase positively stated that requisitions upon the Treasury Department for money to pay the soldiers, had not been made.

Fifty-two Republican members of the House were in caucus for two hours on Saturday evening, at the capitol. The meeting related to the shaping of the course of Congressional proceedings during the residue of the session.

The public impression was that the caucus had been called to effect a change in the Cabinet, and that the opinion of the caucus as to the wisdom of that policy was somewhat divided. The caucus adjourned till Tuesday evening.

Two millions of dollars will be asked to improve the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, so as to connect the Mississippi and Lake Michigan.

It is ascertained that the re-embarkation of troops on the Yazoo river took place under orders of Gen. Sherman, before the arrival of Gen. McClernand.

The news is confirmed, that Gen. McClernand has captured Arkansas Post, with more than 7,000 prisoners.

It is supposed that Hindman's army is now between McClernand, Blunt and Herron's forces. Its overthrow is confidently anticipated.

It is reliably reported at Harrisburg that two divisions of Burnside's army are fighting near Fredericksburg.

Advance of the Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The *Tribune* publishes the following letter from the Left Grand Division, near Fredericksburg, Va., January 16:

The ominous quietude of the past few days proves to have been the calm which precedes the storm. The tempest has not yet broken forth with the thunder of artillery and surging roar of musketry, yet the signs of the heavens are too apparent to doubt they presage a speedy renewal of the unsuccessful attempt of December 13. The heavy rumbling of pontoon trains are again heard at night, and the red signal fires which blaze out in the darkness suggest that important movements are on foot.

The point or points on which the forthcoming efforts are to be made must not, of course, be mentioned. Everything thus far has been auspicious. The roads are hard and dry, and the recent rain, fortunately, did not interfere with the success of the undertaking. A strong south wind has also favored us for two nights past, concealing from the enemy the rumbling of the pontoon trains.

It is feared, however, that the enemy, who is frequently in the secret of our operations, have too much knowledge of what is impending. Activity is too plainly visible upon the other side of the river to permit any hope that they will be unprepared for the present movement. The rebel pickets to-day shouted to our own pickets, "We know what you are at—we are ready for you."

It is much regretted that the army of the Potomac has not been paid before the present movement had been commenced. It is useless to deny that during the inactivity of the past month a universal murmur has gone forth from the soldiers who have been paid no money for six months, most of them four months without a penny of their hard-earned wages. Had not the Potomac been in their rear we should have heard of thousands deserting, simply from the fact that the man had been unable to send money to their families. The prospect of a movement will possibly dispel all discontent and despondency; but certainly Gen. Burnside is the most courageous of men to lead this army against the enemy in its present condition.

Cabinet Changes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The *Times* Washington correspondent says:

A committee consisting of Major Opdyke and other politically and financially influential New Yorkers, is said to have waited on the President yesterday, to urge upon him certain cabinet changes as essential to the salvation of the country. The interview was unpleasant, the President distinctly avowing his belief that the Government was better informed as to the necessities of the country than outsiders could be, no matter how able or intelligent. This affair mixed up with the select Republican caucus of the members of the House, having in view the same objects, and said to have been instigated by Mr. Greeley, but in which everybody is also said to be pledged to secrecy, which we have made no effort to penetrate. It adjourned till Tuesday.

The State Department is in receipt of intelligence of the most cheering nature from abroad, in regard to our foreign relations.

Another Steamer Destroyed by the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 19.—The Nashville steamer Mary Crane, from Louisville with commissary stores belonging to our fleet, proceeding to Nashville, stopped for wood, it believed to have been destroyed by the rebels.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The following message, from the President, was sent into Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have signed the joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy of the United States, passed by the House of Representatives on the 11th, and by the Senate on the 15th inst. The joint resolution is a simple authority, amounting, however, under existing circumstances to a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to make an additional issue of one hundred millions of dollars in United States notes, if so much money is needed for the payment of the army and navy. My approval is given, in order that every possible facility may be afforded to the prompt discharge of all arrears of the pay due our soldiers and our sailors. While giving this approval, however, I think it my duty to express a sincere regret that it has been found necessary to authorise so large an additional issue of United States notes; when this circulation and that of the suspended banks, together become, already so redundant as to increase the prices beyond the real value, thereby augmenting the cost of living to the injury of labor, and cost of supplies to the injury of the whole country.

It seems very plain that the continued issues of the United States notes, without any check to the issues of suspended banks, and without adequate provisions for the raising of the money by loans, and for funding the issues so as to keep them within due limits, must soon produce disastrous consequences, and this matter appears to me so important that I feel bound to avail myself of this occasion to ask the special attention of Congress to it. That Congress has power to regulate the currency of the country can hardly admit of a doubt; and that judicious measures to prevent the deterioration of this currency, by a reasonable taxation of bank circulation, or otherwise, if needed, seems equally clear. Independently of this general consideration, it would be unjust to the people at large to exempt banks, enjoying the special privilege of circulation, from their just proportion of the public burden.

In order to raise money by way of loans, and most easily and cheaply, it is clearly necessary to give every possible support to public credit—to that and a uniform currency, in which taxes, subscriptions to loans, and all other ordinary public dues may be paid, is almost, if not quite, indispensable. Such a currency can be furnished by the banking associations authorised under the general act of Congress, as suggested in my message at the beginning of the present session. The issuing of this circulation by the pledge of United States bonds, as then suggested, would still further facilitate loans by increasing the present and causing a future demand for such bonds.

In view of the actual financial embarrassments of the Government, and the greater embarrassments sure to come if the necessary means of relief be not afforded, I feel that I should not perform my duty by a simple announcement of my approval of the joint resolution (which proves relief only by increasing the circulation) without expressing my earnest desire that the measures—such in substance as I have just referred to—may secure the early sanction of Congress. By such measures, in my opinion, will the payment be most certainly secured—not only to the army and navy, but to all honest creditors of the Government, and satisfactory provisions will be made for future demands on the Treasury.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A gang of paper dealers and manufacturers have been busy in attempting to influence an action in Congress against the repeal of the duty on paper. Nothing yet transpired to encourage their hopes. The reports which reached here that paper dealers and manufacturers were only waiting the adjournment of Congress, to increase prices above the present figures are believed to be true, in view of the present condition of the paper market.

The Postmaster General, in reply to the Senate resolution to relieve the mail derangements between this city and New York, replies, with accompanying letters from the Presidents of the several companies interested, that the difficulty is mainly due to the increase of travel required by the exigencies of the war. He says that these companies have resolved upon measures to facilitate the transmission of the mails, at once remove the delays consequent upon a single line of track, and greatly promote all the interests of the business community. President Garrett complains of the inadequate compensation for carrying the mails. Arrangements are progressing for making the line continuous, which, it is claimed, will greatly facilitate the prompt delivery of mails.

The following has been received at the Navy Department, dated Caird, Jan. 18—10:30 p. m.:

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
ARKANSAS POST, Jan. 11, 1863.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The gunboats Louisville, DeKalb, Cincinnati and Lexington attacked a heavy fort at a post on the Arkansas river last night, and silenced the battery, killing 20 of the enemy. The gunboats attacked it this morning and dismantled every gun, 11 in all. Col. Dunnington, late of the U. S. Navy, commandant of the fort, requested to surrender to the Navy, and I received his sword. The army co-operated on the land side. The fort was completely silenced, and the guns, 11 in number, all dismounted in three hours. The action was at close quarters on the part of the three iron-clads, and the firing splendid. The list of killed and wounded is small. The Louisville lost 12; DeKalb, 17; Cincinnati, none; Lexington, none; Rattler, 2.

The vessels although much cut up, were ready for action in half an hour after the battle. The light draught Rattler, Lieut. Commander Wilton Smith, and other light draughts joined in the action when it became general, as did the Black Hawk, Lieut. Commander Breese, with her rifled guns. Particulars hereafter.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral.

The joint resolution authorising the issue of $100,000,000 of United States notes became law to-day, and upon learning that fact, the Secretary of the Treasury immediately placed the credit of the several paymasters an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the whole army and navy of the United States. Fifty-three paymasters have been supplied with funds in sums ranging from $50,000 to $7,250,000. This last mammoth check was sent to Chas. T. Larned, Louisville, and $5,520,000 to N. Brown, St. Louis; $900,000 to D. H. McPhail at Wheeling, and $670,000 to San Francisco; $350,000 to Indianapolis, and the same to St. Paul; $100,000 to Kansas, $300,000 to New York, and the remainder of the $24,150,000 was furnished to paymasters present. There were also paid for the navy $386,900.

The Senate was in Executive session to-day and confirmed J. W. Perrit Huntingdon, of Oregon, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon. Benjamin Simpson, Indian Agent in the same State. Clinton Cullom to be Postmaster at Meadville, Pa. Ephraim Longaker, Postmaster at Lansing, Michigan. Hezekiah Naylor, Postmaster at Pekin, Illinois. Daniel Kellogg, Postmaster at Brattleboro, Vermont. Daniel M. Whitney, Postmaster at Green Bay, Wisconsin. Emerson Hall, Postmaster at St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

It is stated on the authority of Gen. Spinner, U. S. Treasurer, that the books in his office show the amount of old demand notes absorbed now to average $400,000 a day.

The President's message accompanying his approval of the one hundred million treasury note bill, was referred to the Finance Committee in the Senate. While in the House the adjournment took place pending a motion to refer it to a select committee of five members of the House and four of the Senate.

Daring Robbery at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—A daring robbery was committed this afternoon at the Banking house of Jay, Cooke & Co. During business hours a man entered the office and carried off one of a number of bags of gold lying on the counter awaiting shipment to New York. The bag contained $5,000. The thief was subsequently arrested at a jewelry store on Chestnut street, and the money recovered.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Evening.—Cot