THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street,

☞Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the Carriers.

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Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By J. B. Crosat, at No. 96 Royal street, furniture and billiard table.

By R. T. Montgomery, at half-past 10 o'clock, at Picayune Tier, Second District, sundries; at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Union street, hogs and mules.

THE VARIETIES.—As we had expected the success which has attended the production of the "Corsican Brothers" at the Varieties has induced the management to bring this piece out again, being its fourth performance; and we should not be astonished to see it run through the week. This is one of the successes of the season, and it will take its place in Mr. Baker's repertory along with the "Benchbach," "Everybody's Friend" and "Ladies' Battle." The afterpiece this evening is the laughable little comedy "Perfection," in which Mrs. Giordano plays the *Maid of Munster* to perfection.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Among the most amusing performances of the Minstrels, the burlesque opera of "Don Giovanni de Fortuni" given on Wednesday, well deserved special mention. This piece was received with roars of laughter. It proved a decided hit, and the impression of its first performance was so favorable that we understand it will be reproduced every evening this week. On Saturday night Messrs. J. E. Green and C. Lavalle take a complimentary benefit, on which occasion, besides the burlesque opera, a number of new features will be introduced. The troupe leave the city in a day or two for Havana, and this is the last chance of seeing them should not be lost.

DEPARTURE OF THE RINALDO.—The English man-of war Rinaldo, Commander Hewitt, left our port on Wednesday morning, bound for Galveston, Texas, and thence to Havana. We understand that Commander Hewitt has been promoted to the rank of Captain. A nephew of Admiral Milne succeeds him in the command of the Rinaldo.

The *Delta* says that eight pilots of the Passes boarded the "290" on the 8th inst. They have been arrested.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS AND SHIPPERS.—In another column will be found the advertisement of J. Workman & Co., of 101 Magazine street, who have obtained the privilege from the proper authority to transport passengers and freight to and from Baton Rouge and Fort St. Philip and all intermediate landings, by Government steam transports, leaving daily, and also by first class steam and sail vessels for New York, &c. This firm announces that they are prepared to transport freight and passengers at very favorable rates. They will ship freight for New York.

The large and peremptory sale this day, the 23d instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, at Picayune Tier, opposite St. Louis street, by R. T. Montgomery, of the entire cargo of the bark Scio, should insure the attention of the entire trade, as this cargo is fresh and well assorted to meet the present wants of the trade, embracing a large amount and variety, and to be positively sold to avoid store and other charges. Catalogues will be ready at the time and place of sale.

G. P. Phinney, auctioneer, sells at 10 o'clock this morning, on the levee, 242 hhds. sugar and 580 bbls molasses. Terms of sale, cash in Treasury notes.

Attention is called to the sale of horses and mules, by G. P. Phinney, auctioneer, at the quartermaster's stables, corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets, to-day at 12 o'clock. Terms, cash in Treasury notes.

Latest News from Southern Sources.

The *Picayune* published last evening in the shape of an extra the following late news taken from the Jackson *Mississippian* of the 20th. Some of the dispatches were delayed by a storm, lasting two days.

FEDERAL TRANSPORTS AND GUNBOATS CAPTURED.

Mobile, January 18.—The *Register* has the following:

Tallahoma, January 17.—Gen. S. B Buckner: Gen. Wheeler, with a portion of his cavalry brigade, after burning a railroad bridge in the enemy's rear, pushed for the Cumberland river, where he intercepted and captured four large transports. He destroyed them, with all the supplies, and bonded one to carry off the four hundred paroled prisoners. Being hotly pressed by a gunboat, he attacked, captured and destroyed her, with her armament.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

VESSELS BURNED.

Charleston, January 18.—A vessel supposed to be the Hunt*ress*, laden with four hundred bales of cotton, in attempting to run the blockade, was burned off the mouth of Swash channel last night. Four guns were fired by the blockaders at the mouth of the channel about fifteen minutes after she was discovered.

FIGHTING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, January 18.—The following is just received from Kingston, dated to-day:

The enemy drove our pickets yesterday eighteen miles below; they are supposed to be a strong force in advance, with a pontoon bridge over Cove Creek. It is doubtless a feint to cover a movement on Wilmington, and perhaps Weldon. The Federals are sixty thousand strong, and have twenty days' rations. It is thought Butler will now take the chief command.

The gunboats attacked Fort Caswell day before yesterday, but without result. A fight is expected here within three days.

Nothing definite of a further advance of the enemy from Newbern.

There was a heavy gale last night and rain, but ceased at midday. No tidings of the fleet.

SURRENDER OF A GUNBOAT AND CREW.

Wilmington, January 16.—The United States steamer Columbus, Com. Southmayd, with twelve officers and eighteen men, went ashore at Masonboro Inlet, and surrendered to Colonel Lamb to-day. Lamb kept off four blockaders. The prisoners are expected here this morning.

PRISONERS IN FLORIDA.

Savannah, January 18.—Eight Federal prisoners, captured near Jacksonville, by Captain Dixon's guerrillas, arrived this morning at Oglethorpe barracks, Savannah, under charge of Capt. S. W. Mays. Among the prisoners is the Provost Marshal and sutler, and three mercharts. The party were mounted on borrowed horses, and on a visit to a sugar boiler in the vicinity of the Ancient City. The prisoners are to be sent to Gen. Beauregard.

THE SITUATION IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Richmond, January 18.—A special to the *Examiner*, dated Tullahoma, January 17, says: "The enemy now occupies Readyville, between Murfreesboro' and McMinnville, with two brigades. The forces at Murfreesboro' occupy their original position. The enemy has been reinforced only by eight thousand men. The report of Rosecrans ignores the battle of the 31st, and is utterly false in stating that he drove back Gen. Hardee from Nashville, and equally false in reference to his loss."

DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Fredericksburg, January 18.—The demonstrations of the enemy indicate that no early attempt will be made to cross the river simultaneously above and below the town. It is believed that an attack may be expected at any time.

A dispatch of the same date, from Richmond, says:

It is reported that the Federals are making preparations to attempt the passage of the Rappahannock, and there are indications of a renewal of hostilities near Fredericksburg. It is not improbable, however, that these movements are a blind to cover operations in North Carolina.

ANOTHER RAID—DEATH OF GEN. JONES.

Richmond, Jan. 18.—Major-General D. R. Jones died here yesterday.

The Lynchburg *Republican* says the enemy has made another raid into Greenbrier county, where they committed all the usual depredations. They ventured within a mile of Lewisburg, where they burned barns containing horses, provender, etc., and fired dwellings, but the timely arrival of Edgar's battalion checked their operations. They burned down the dwelling and granary of Austen Hundley, sheriff of the county, and turned his family out of doors, and held them under guard until their dwelling was consumed.

Advices from the Valley state that the Federals are stripping the country of horses, stock and provisions. The emancipation proclamation is also executed.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS—VIRGINIA SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Richmond, Jan. 10.—Nothing important done in the Confederate Congress to-day.

There were eight ballots for Senator to-day, and no election. The last ballot resulted—Rives 41, Russell 38, Allen 34, Floyd 38. The last ballot—Rives 47, Russell 48, Floyd 38, Caperton 46, Allen 15.

VICKSBURG AGAIN THREATENED.

Grenada, Jan. 17.—From the best information that can be obtained here, the impression generally prevails that the enemy has again gone down the river to attack Vicksburg. Everything quiet above.

Special dispatches to the *Appeal* contain the following:

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS—THEIR REPORTS.

Grenada, January 18.—Two members of Col. Stark's cavalry regiment have brought in twenty-four Federal prisoners, captured in Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White River. They report that two of their regiments had laid down their arms and are now under arrest for mutinous conduct.

General Sherman, they also attest, is confined to his state room, crazy.

General Steele was among the killed in the recent battle before Vicksburg.

These prisoners suffered themselves to be taken by the two cavalrymen, who brought them here without offering any resistance.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,593.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Southern Crisis*:

GENERALS KILLED AT VICKSBURG.

Grenada, January 15.—Twenty-four Illinois, Indiana and Ohio prisoners, captured on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White River, arrived here to-day. They confirm the killing of Generals Wyman, Steele and Smith before Vicksburg. They represent great dissatisfaction among the Western troops, an extreme hatred of the East, and a general desire for peace.

SHERMAN UNDER ARREST.

General Sherman is under arrest for disobedience of orders and a premature attack on Vicksburg.

These prisoners surrendered to Stark's cavalry.

Our scouts report twenty-five transports passing south on Tuesday last.

THE CAPTURE OF GALVESTON—THE CASUALTIES.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 2d has the following dispatch:

Galveston, January 1, 1863.—The steamer Harriet Lane, two barks and one pilot schooner captured. The gunboat Westfield burned to prevent her from falling into our hands. About six hundred (600) prisoners taken. Two regimental standards and a large amount of army stores, &c., captured. The Harriet Lane is very little injured, and will soon be in fighting trim.

Captain Weir, Lieutenant Sherman, and Dr. Fisher were killed. Major A. G. Dickinson, A. G., shot in the eye; Captain M. V. McMahan and Lieutenant Madeen slightly wounded. No others recollected.

The harbor of Galveston is ours. The Confederate flag floats over the custom-house, and our troops are in full possession of the city.

Houston, January 1.—We have just learned that 350 Federal prisoners, including 18 officers, will be sent up from Galveston, having been captured in the fight this morning.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH AND WEST.

Richmond, January 16.—The *Enquirer* has late dates from the North and other quarters.

The London *Times* says the battle of Fredericksburg is confirmatory of the universal belief that the Confederates are fully able to maintain their independence, and the other journals suggest that the battle may be the key-note of mediation and compromise.

Charles A. Buckalow is elected Senator from Pennsylvania. Cameron was his competitor.

Gold in New York was 136 and advanced to 141 Exchange 157 a.

The *Herald* says the task now before Rosecrans is much more serious and difficult than that just finished, and his labors are but just begun. He has failed to destroy the rebel army, and must make another attempt. In Kentucky Bragg not immediately follow Bragg, and his army must be recruited, and communication with Nashville and the North established.

Fitz John Porter has been acquitted.

A dispatch of the 18th from Richmond says: Northern dates to the 16th have been received, but contain nothing important.

The Federals still claim a victory at Springfield, Mo.

Gen. Grant was constantly expected at Memphis with his army.

The One Hundred and Ninth Illinois regiment has been badly handled, and it is stated the Lieutenant-Colonel had gone over to the Confederates.

Reports that Stanton would probably resign were again current in Washington.

LATER FROM VICKSBURG.

The *Mississippian* says:

We are assured upon the most reliable authority that not*hing* has been heard of the approach of the Yankee fleet upon Vicksburg in official quarters. Everything has been quiet at that important post for several days past, and from all indications is likely to remain so for some time.

The bellet which has obtained in some quarters that the enemy were about to attempt the debarkation of a large fleet in the vicinity of Vicksburg, is wholly without foundation, so far as is known by the officers at Vicksburg.

GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG TO HIS ARMY.

Headquarters Army of Tennessee,
Winchester, Jan. 3, 1863.

Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee:

Your gallant deeds have won the admiration of your General, your Government, and your country. For myself I thank you, and am proud of you—for them, I tender you the gratitude and praise you have so nobly won.

In a campaign of less than one month, in the face of winter, your achievements have been unparalleled. You have captured more than ten thousand prisoners, taken and preserved thirty pieces of artillery and seven thousand small arms, in addition to many thousand destroyed. You have besides captured eight hundred wagons, loaded chiefly with supplies, which have been distributed among the brave and needy. And in pitch battles you have driven the enemy before you, inflicting a loss at least three to one greater than you have sustained.

In retiring to a stronger position, without molestation from a victorious foe, you have left him a battle field in which to bury his host of slain and to rally and recuperate his shattered ranks. Cut off from his government both by railroad and telegraphic and deprived of his supplies by the interruption of his communications, you shall yet teach him a severe lesson for the rashness of penetrating a country so hostile to his cause. While the infantry and artil ery defy him in front, our invincible cavalry will assail him in flank and rear until we goad him to another advance only to meet another signal defeat.

Your General deplores in common with you the loss of your gallant comrades who have fallen in your recent conflicts. Let their memories be enshrined in your hearts as they will be cherished by a grateful country. Let it tender its cherished fly to every survivor. Let it be yours to redeem their fate and proudly emulate their deeds. Remember that your fate is to the foe, and that on you rests the defence of all that is dear to freemen.

Soldiers! the prospect of reflection of your services is to be known as the commander of an army so brave and invincible as you have proved. He asks no higher boon than to lead each man to victory. To share their trials, and to stand or fall with them, will be the crown of his ambition.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Gen. Commanding.

Additional from Southern Sources.

The *Picayune* continues its extracts from Southern papers. We republish the following as a complement of those which we copied from the *Appeal* of the 19th:

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT CASWELL.

Charleston, January 14.—Advices have been received here that five Yankee gunboats opened fire yesterday morning on Fort Caswell, below Wilmington. At 1 o'clock the firing ceased. No impression had been made on the fort. Confidence was felt in the efficacy of the defences of Cape Fear river. Everything indicates the enemy's grand advance in North Carolina is about to begin.

THE GRAND ADVANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, January 15.—Advices from Kinston state that forty regiments of Federals left Newbern yesterday, going in the direction of Wilmington.

Couriers from Major Wetherall reached Kinston this morning, and say the enemy, 6000 to 10,000 strong, is advancing toward Kinston.

FEDERAL STEAMER WRECKED.

Wilmington, January 15.—A Federal steamer (supposed to be a transport) went ashore off Wrightsville sound, nine miles south of this city, yesterday morning, and is a total loss. Men are reported to be on the beach this morning. The weather at sea is heavy and stormy.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Richmond, January 15.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that from the commencement of the permanent Government to the 31st of December, the receipts were fifty-seven millions eight hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars, and the expenditures forty-three millions four hundred and eleven thousand. The estimated amount to be raised by Congress to the 1st of July is four hundred millions. The debt of the Government on the 1st inst. was fifty-six millions, including eighty-eight bonds, fifty six deposit certificates, seventy-two general currency, and one hundred and twenty of seven thirty notes.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.

Charleston, January 15.—Another steamer has arrived at a Confederate port bringing a heavy mail and several passengers, as well as a most valuable assorted cargo. The full Nassau dates to Sunday last. When she left there were six very swift English steamers freighted with goods for the South, and were about to sail to the Confederate coast.

LATER FROM NASSAU—BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

Nassau dates of the 10th received. Six swift steamers for Southern ports, with assorted cargoes, had sailed, or were nearly ready.

The Lord Nine, from Georgetown, and steamers Gladiator, Douro, Thistle, Calliope, Douglass and Nicholia, from Liverpool, arrived on the 8th and 7th inst. Brig Lena, of St. Johns, bark Erie and ship Leather, from Boston, and schooner Ida, with a cargo of cotton and rice, are reported wrecked. Schooners Blanchette Handy, Swift and Brave are ready to sail.

Whiting, U. S. Consul, has been removed upon complaint of the Governor of Nassau for indignities to British officials, and a Mr. Doty his successor.

Henry Mullings, from Charleston, pilot, fell overboard from the steamer Antonica, and was drowned, on the 9th inst.

Schooners Pride and Julia also arrived.

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The Federals say they did not renew the attack on Vicksburg because they found the place impregnable, and heavily reinforced. They will operate from some other point.

They claim to have repulsed the Confederates at Springfield, and still hold the town.

Richardson, of Illinois, has been elected Senator.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing the enlistment of 20,000 volunteers for the defence of Kentucky.

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The *Tribune*, of the 13th, quotes gold at 142.

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[Special to the Daily Appeal.]

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The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are now navigable, and the enemy will be enabled to ascend them with men and supplies.

Washington News and Gossip.

[Special Dispatches to the New York Times.]

CHANGES INDICATED IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is positively asserted that an important change will be made in the War Department by the 20th inst. Some believe that Mr. Stanton himself contemplates retirement; others state that Assistant Secretary Watson is going; while still others insist that both the chief and the subordinate will vacate together.

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We learn from a private letter that the steamer Wachusetts (Admiral Wilkes's flagship) captured, December 27th, the Confederate steamer Virginia, an iron steamer very similar to the Alabama.

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To-day, Captain Hazen, Colonel Shriver, and Major Barstow, (all of General McDowell's staff,) were examined and testified principally to the embarrassments to the progress of Gen. McDowell's army corps on the march from Warrenton to Buckland Mills, and thence further east, showing out of the fact that Sigel's corps, which were in advance of them on the same road, greatly obstructed it with their halting wagons and their men loitering on the way, cooking coffee, &c.

TERRIBLE DISASTER—FALLING OF A HOUSE—CAPTAIN D. M. SIMMS CRUSHED UNDER THE RUINS, AND SEVERAL MEN SEVERELY INJURED.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, as a dozen or more colored men were engaged, under the direction of Captain Joseph M. Simms, in storing grain in the three-story warehouse of Messrs. Smoot & Speddon, on the Canal, near the corner of North and Third street, the eastern chimney was heard to crack, and the men immediately ran out, but the chimney seeming to settle in its place, they returned and renewed their work. Shortly after, however, the wall commenced to crack and fall out in all directions, the flooring on which there was about 30,000 bushels of grain, falling at the same time. The most of the men made their escape, but Captain Simms was caught by the falling timbers and crushed to death. Several of the men were severely injured.

Meeting of Northern State Legislatures—Messages of the Governors.

Several of the Legislatures of the Northern States assembled in the first week of January, and our exchanges come to us burdened with the annual messages of the respective Governors. We have already given an extensive review of the message of Governor Seymour, of New York, and we now subjoin extracts from other messages:

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE.

Governor Burton, of Delaware, in his message to the Legislature of that State begins by deploring the civil and sanguinary war, the depreciation of the currency, and the other evils that have been brought about by the fanatical madness of the North and the folly of the South, and then expresses the fear that the General Government will leave the country without the hope of the restoration of the Union by its emancipation measures. He also condemns the emancipation scheme in the equivocal terms, declaring compensated emancipation unconstitutional, while it would be paid in a depreciated, if not utterly worthless, medium. It would be an act of injustice to the white man, who would then be taxed to support negroes.

Colonization is also denounced as a wild and visionary scheme, impracticable as it is cold. It would produce a too radical change and break up the social system of the South. The argument that the Government has no constitutional power to appropriate public money to pay for emancipated negroes is again reiterated. He cannot appreciate how the rebellion is to be crushed by emancipation, but takes great comfort and hope at the results of recent Northern elections.

He refers to his action at the time of the first call for troops by the President. He declined to furnish them, because of the then existence of a militia law entirely under State authority and Executive. He, however, issued a proclamation for the formation of Home Guards, which were formed. Some of them tendered their services to the United States, and were accepted. He alludes to the disarming of the militia, and disbanding of others of these companies, and the arrest of some of their members in an arbitrary infringement upon the rights of a loyal State.

Allusion is made to the extra session of the Delaware Legislature, to consider the questions which had arisen, but which adjourned without any action upon the subject. The order for the draft is spoken of, and the fact that the enrollment was made in every hundred but one Baltimore hundred is pointed to with pride.

The unreasonable and unconstitutional arrests of peaceful and loyal citizens are excepted to, as also the unlawful and unprecedented interference with the voters by the introduction of armed troops into the State on the day of the election, by which nearly a fourth of the voting place in the State. The Governor can see no possible exigency to justify such action. They had no right to come into the State. It was not only an infringement upon the rights of the citizens, but a slander upon the character of the State. To prevent such occurrences in future, he commends the passage of an act making it a penal offence for any person or persons to be within one mile of an election held in the State, either commanding an armed force or being concealed in any such, whether they be of the United States forces or from any other State, or belonging to our own, every such offense to be made indictable in some proper court, and punishable with fine and imprisonment.

The enlistment of home guards for the United States Government to serve within the State is also adverted to in severe tones, and upon it he desires action.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor Curtin's message to the Pennsylvania Legislature was presented to that body on Wednesday. The message is brief and business like, it indulges in no labored essays on the war, but confines itself strictly to matters of interest upon the business of the State, and keeps steadily hold of it. The receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1862 exceed those of 1861 by $1,028,105. This condition of the finances of the State is considered favorable to a revision of the revenue laws for the purpose of lessening taxation. The public debt on the first of December last amounted to $40,418,213. The sinking fund $10,781,000. It is expected that there will be a million and a half of dollars this year to come to the payment of the public debt. United States direct tax for 1862 was paid partly in cash and partly by claims upon the National Government. About $300,000 remain due to Pennsylvania after this settlement. Three of the five millions of bonds deposited with the State by the act of May 7, 1861, have been handed over to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and sixty two miles of the road have been built with the proceeds, making a total of 1999 miles, leaving 89 miles unfinished, which are ready for the iron.

The interest on the State debt was paid in August last, in specie. The expenditures for the three millions four hundred and eleven thousand. The estimated amount to be raised by Congress to the 1st of July is four hundred millions. The debt of the Government on the 1st inst. was fifty-six millions, including eighty-eight bonds, fifty six deposit certificates, seventy-two general currency, and one hundred and twenty of seven thirty notes.

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Several of the Legislatures of the Northern States assembled in the first week of January, and our exchanges come to us burdened with the annual messages of the respective Governors. We have already given an extensive review of the message of Governor Seymour, of New York, and we now subjoin extracts from other messages:

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE.

Governor Burton, of Delaware, in his message to the Legislature of that State begins by deploring the civil and sanguinary war, the depreciation of the currency, and the other evils that have been brought about by the fanatical madness of the North and the folly of the South, and then expresses the fear that the General Government will leave the country without the hope of the restoration of the Union by its emancipation measures. He also condemns the emancipation scheme in the equivocal terms, declaring compensated emancipation unconstitutional, while it would be paid in a depreciated, if not utterly worthless, medium. It would be an act of injustice to the white man, who would then be taxed to support negroes.

Colonization is also denounced as a wild and visionary scheme, impracticable as it is cold. It would produce a too radical change and break up the social system of the South. The argument that the Government has no constitutional power to appropriate public money to pay for emancipated negroes is again reiterated. He cannot appreciate how the rebellion is to be crushed by emancipation, but takes great comfort and hope at the results of recent Northern elections.

He refers to his action at the time of the first call for troops by the President. He declined to furnish them, because of the then existence of a militia law entirely under State authority and Executive. He, however, issued a proclamation for the formation of Home Guards, which were formed. Some of them tendered their services to the United States, and were accepted. He alludes to the disarming of the militia, and disbanding of others of these companies, and the arrest of some of their members in an arbitrary infringement upon the rights of a loyal State.

Allusion is made to the extra session of the Delaware Legislature, to consider the questions which had arisen, but which adjourned without any action upon the subject. The order for the draft is spoken of, and the fact that the enrollment was made in every hundred but one Baltimore hundred is pointed to with pride.

The unreasonable and unconstitutional arrests of peaceful and loyal citizens are excepted to, as also the unlawful and unprecedented interference with the voters by the introduction of armed troops into the State on the day of the election, by which nearly a fourth of the voting place in the State. The Governor can see no possible exigency to justify such action. They had no right to come into the State. It was not only an infringement upon the rights of the citizens, but a slander upon the character of the State. To prevent such occurrences in future, he commends the passage of an act making it a penal offence for any person or persons to be within one mile of an election held in the State, either commanding an armed force or being concealed in any such, whether they be of the United States forces or from any other State, or belonging to our own, every such offense to be made indictable in some proper court, and punishable with fine and imprisonment.

The enlistment of home guards for the United States Government to serve within the State is also adverted to in severe tones, and upon it he desires action.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor Curtin's message to the Pennsylvania Legislature was presented to that body on Wednesday. The message is brief and business like, it indulges in no labored essays on the war, but confines itself strictly to matters of interest upon the business of the State, and keeps steadily hold of it. The receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1862 exceed those of 1861 by $1,028,105. This condition of the finances of the State is considered favorable to a revision of the revenue laws for the purpose of lessening taxation. The public debt on the first of December last amounted to $40,418,213. The sinking fund $10,781,000. It is expected that there will be a million and a half of dollars this year to come to the payment of the public debt. United States direct tax for 1862 was paid partly in cash and partly by claims upon the National Government. About $300,000 remain due to Pennsylvania after this settlement. Three of the five millions of bonds deposited with the State by the act of May 7, 1861, have been handed over to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and sixty two miles of the road have been built with the proceeds, making a total of 1999 miles, leaving 89 miles unfinished, which are ready for the iron.

The interest on the State debt was paid in August last, in specie. The expenditures for the three millions four hundred and eleven thousand. The estimated amount to be raised by Congress to the 1st of July is four hundred millions. The debt of the Government on the 1st inst. was fifty-six millions, including eighty-eight bonds, fifty six deposit certificates, seventy-two general currency, and one hundred and twenty of seven thirty notes.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.

Charleston, January 15.—Another steamer has arrived at a Confederate port bringing a heavy mail and several passengers, as well as a most valuable assorted cargo. The full Nassau dates to Sunday last. When she left there were six very swift English steamers freighted with goods for the South, and were about to sail to the Confederate coast.

LATER FROM NASSAU—BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

Nassau dates of the 10th received. Six swift steamers for Southern ports, with assorted cargoes, had sailed, or were nearly ready.

The Lord Nine, from Georgetown, and steamers Gladiator, Douro, Thistle, Calliope, Douglass and Nicholia, from Liverpool, arrived on the 8th and 7th inst. Brig Lena, of St. Johns, bark Erie and ship Leather, from Boston, and schooner Ida, with a cargo of cotton and rice, are reported wrecked. Schooners Blanchette Handy, Swift and Brave are ready to sail.

Whiting, U. S. Consul, has been removed upon complaint of the Governor of Nassau for indignities to British officials, and a Mr. Doty his successor.

Henry Mullings, from Charleston, pilot, fell overboard from the steamer Antonica, and was drowned, on the 9th ult.

Schooners Pride and Julia also arrived.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

Richmond, Jan 15.—In the Senate the death of Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston was announced. Resolutions of lament and condolence were adopted, after eulogies were made by Hunter, Henry Clay Semmes and Wigfall. The Senate then adjourned.

Similar proceedings took place in the House of Representatives.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Richmond, Jan 15.—The Enquirer has Northern dates to the 13th.

The Federals say they did not renew the attack on Vicksburg because they found the place impregnable, and heavily reinforced. They will operate from some other point.

They claim to have repulsed the Confederates at Springfield, and still hold the town.

Richardson, of Illinois, has been elected Senator.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing the enlistment of 20,000 volunteers for the defence of Kentucky.

Richmond, January 15.—The Washington *Chronicle*, of the 12th, announces the capture of the Harriet Lane, the surrender of the garrison at Galveston, the destruction of the Westfield, and Commander Wainwright and Lieutenant Temmerman blown up on board.

The *Tribune*, of the 13th, quotes gold at 142.

ROSECRANS LARGELY REINFORCED.

[Special to the Daily Appeal.]

Grenada, January 16.—A gentleman who has just arrived in this city, direct from St. Louis, reports that all the troops that have been raised in the States lately have been sent to Rosecrans, and it is also supposed that reinforcements have been sent from Grant and Sherman to the same destination, to enable him, if possible, to break through our centre, held by Bragg.

The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are now navigable, and the enemy will be enabled to ascend them with men and supplies.

Washington News and Gossip.

[Special Dispatches to the New York Times.]

CHANGES INDICATED IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is positively asserted that an important change will be made in the War Department by the 20th inst. Some believe that Mr. Stanton himself contemplates retirement; others state that Assistant Secretary Watson is going; while still others insist that both the chief and the subordinate will vacate together.

CAPTURE OF THE IRON-CLAD CONFEDERATE STEAMER VIRGINIA.

We learn from a private letter that the steamer Wachusetts (Admiral Wilkes's flagship) captured, December 27th, the Confederate steamer Virginia, an iron steamer very similar to the Alabama.

THE MCDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

To-day, Captain Hazen, Colonel Shriver, and Major Barstow, (all of General McDowell's staff,) were examined and testified principally to the embarrassments to the progress of Gen. McDowell's army corps on the march from Warrenton to Buckland Mills, and thence further east, showing out of the fact that Sigel's corps, which were in advance of them on the same road, greatly obstructed it with their halting wagons and their men loitering on the way, cooking coffee, &c.

TERRIBLE DISASTER—FALLING OF A HOUSE—CAPTAIN D. M. SIMMS CRUSHED UNDER THE RUINS, AND SEVERAL MEN SEVERELY INJURED.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, as a dozen or more colored men were engaged, under the direction of Captain Joseph M. Simms, in storing grain in the three-story warehouse of Messrs. Smoot & Speddon, on the Canal, near the corner of North and Third street, the eastern chimney was heard to crack, and the men immediately ran out, but the chimney seeming to settle in its place, they returned and renewed their work. Shortly after, however, the wall commenced to crack and fall out in all directions, the flooring on which there was about 30,000 bushels of grain, falling at the same time. The most of the men made their escape, but Captain Simms was caught by the falling timbers and crushed to death. Several of the men were severely injured.

Washington News and Gossip.

[Special Dispatches to the New York Times.]

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