ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

News from Central America and the South Pacific.

Particulars of the Bombardment of Acapulco by the French Fleet.

ARRIVAL OF $306,500 IN TREASURE,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall 25th ult., arrived at this port last night.

Annexed is the specie list:—

Louis McMurry & Co.	$1,000	Order	$5,889
Allan McLane	15,000	S. Dinklespiel & Co.	20,000
Rosenstock & Price	20,000	Frank Baker	24,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	32,600	G. M. Barnard	1,871
J. S. Parker & Son	16,200	Jennings & Brewster	21,000
R. J. Wade	6,800	De Witt, Kittle & Co.	30,000
Jas. Hunter & Co.	5,500	Wells, Fargo & Co.	102,000
Total			$301,860

FROM ASPINWALL.

Saml. L. Isaacs	$700	Handy & Headly	$2,540
Order	1,400		
Total			$4,640

The brigs Caroline and Delaware arrived at Aspinwall on the 21st ult. from New York.

The United States ship Connecticut arrived at Aspinwall on the 22d ult.

The British steamer Saladin sailed from Aspinwall for Liverpool, via Carthagena, Jamaica, &c., with a full cargo and the troops recently stationed in Panama for Carthagena.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Jan. 25, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Guatemala, Captain John M. Dow, arrived at this port on the 21st inst. from the Central American ports. I am indebted to Purser Cleemann for a list of her freight and passengers.

GUATEMALA.

The earthquake of the 19th and 20th ultimo had caused great damage to the edifices and buildings of many towns. The government contributed twenty-five thousand dollars for the relief of those who were in a destitute condition.

There have been many speculations as to the origin of the shock, or from whence it came. At first it was supposed to have had its pulsation from the volcano of Izalco, near Sonsonati; it was next attributed to a convulsion of of the once famous but long slumbering volcano of fire which desolated the old city of Guatemala; but from the disastrous effects produced in the vicinities of Solola and Totinicapan on the frontier the origin is supposed to be somewhere in the republic of Mexico.

Concerning the difficulty between the governments of Guatemala and Salvador I have nothing reliable or important to communicate. There is a rumor, however, that President Carrera has declared his intention to place Senor Duenas, who is now an exile in Guatemala, in the presidential chair of the republic of Salvador, and that he would give Senor Duenas two thousand men for that purpose, and that he would first invade the department of Santa Ana.

SALVADOR.

President Barrios is making great preparations for war; but the impression is that he will wait for President Carrera of Guatemala to fire the first gun, and that he will then commence in earnest.

It is reported that G. Matthews, Esq., the British Minister Resident in Central America, would offer his services as mediator between the two Presidents of Salvador and Guatemala, and it is confidently hoped that his offer will be accepted, and that he may be able to settle this question, which, in reality, is only a personal quarrel between the Presidents of Salvador and Guatemala.

An examination took place at the University of Salvador on the 9th ultimo. One hundred and forty-five students were examined in the elementary sciences and languages, sixteen in medicine, and twenty-one in the principles of law. The following degrees were conferred:—Bachelor of arts on twenty-four students; of medicine, two; of pharmacy, four; of law, eight; doctors of law, six. The report of the secretary gives a very flattering exposition of the state and efficiency of that institution of learning.

HONDURAS.

Senor Francisco Montes, senator, in charge of the government of Honduras, issued a decree at Camayagua, the capital, on the 11th ult., ordering the obsequies of the Vice President, Senor Victoriano Castellanos, to be performed on the 15th ult., and that the body of the deceased be embalmed in a zinc coffin, placed in a mahogany case, and entombed in the chapel of the cathedral, and that a slab of black marble be placed over his remains, bearing the following inscription in letters of gold:—"Honduras, grateful to the pleasant memory of the illustrious Senor Don Victoriano Castellanos, Vice President of the republic, the model of patriotism and civic virtues, dedicates this monument. Comayagua, December 11, 1862."

It is rumored that General Cabanas will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of Honduras, and that in case of war between Guatemala and Salvador that Honduras would assist the latter.

NICARAGUA.

The Transit is not as yet *un fait accompli*. There seems to be some apprehension that the California and New York steamers will not return. The impression is that M. O. Roberts, Esq., has become disgusted with the bad management of the Transit Company, or agents on the route in Nicaragua, and that he will transfer his steamers permanently to the Panama route.

It is announced, however, that the steamer San Juan arrived at Virgin Bay on the 10th of January with the wagons and harness for the road, and that the agent also received a few thousand dollars. I have also been informed that the company intend to run their steamers from Graytown to Granada, which will render a great service to the merchants in enabling them to get their goods in good order and proper time. The "peraguas," or canoes, heretofore used for the purpose required from fifteen to thirty days to make the trip, and then frequent delivered the goods in a damaged condition.

Hon. Thos. H. Clay, United States Minister Resident, had arrived at Granada. Mr. Dickinson will leave next month for the United States.

COSTA RICA.

The death of Don Ramon Quiros, a distinguished citizen, is recorded.

On the 15th of December the supreme government named Mr. Leon de Ferwayne, Consul of Costa Rica at Antwerp, and Mr. J. M. A. Gilton, Consul at Brussels. On the 24th ult., Sr. Oscar Emilio Muller received his exequatur as Resident Consul of his Majesty, the King of Hanover, at the city of San Jose.

At Punta Arenas the price of first quality coffee was $15 à reals, Costa Rica currency, or $14 17 fuertes. At Hunda the price was $12 34 fuertes, not in sacks.

The President of Costa Rica, the Archbishop and others, had signed a paper, which was published, nominating Dr. Jesus Jimenez as their candidate for the Presidency at the ensuing election.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Jan. 25, 1863.

The steamer Bogota arrived at this port on the 23d inst. from the South Pacific ports. In addition to mails and passengers, the Bogota brings $216,256 in specie for transmission to Southampton.

CHILE.

There is nothing of any importance from Chile. Sr. Santa Maria has accepted the office of Minister of the Exchequer.

The Chilean government has accepted loans from capitalists in various sums and at different times to the amount of $800,000. The interest on this loan will cost the government $90,704.

The question about the Mejillones Islands, between Chile and the Bolivian government, has not as yet been settled.

The Santiago and Valparaiso Railway will be completed probably by next September.

The wheat crop has suffered from a disease called "smut," but generally the harvest will be abundant.

The British bark Swanera, arrived at Caldera on the 30th of December, Captain Wood, reports having found the British ship Woodstock, of Liverpool, from Sunda land to Callao one hundred and sixty-nine days out, in distress, the captain and one of the crew having died, and fourteen of the crew were down with the scurvy. Captain Wood gave her supplies of pickles, vegetables, &c., and steps to enable them to reach the port of destination.

PERU.

The Peruvian government has passed a law granting the same privileges to foreign steamers on that coast that are now enjoyed by the merchant sailing vessels of that country, also a bill for a decimal system of weights and measures.

Many sinecure offices in the army have been suppressed, and the government is carrying out measures of retrenchment and economy.

The importation of laborers from the Polynesian Islands continued, and the government had appointed a committee to make inquiry concerning this trade, and the impression is that measures will be adopted to put a stop to this business.

The formation of a South American confederation is still advocated for their mutual protection against the designs of the European Powers.

The British ship Duke of Marlboro', on her passage from Chincha Islands to France, with guano, sprung aleak about the latitude of Valdivia, on the coast of Chile. The captain and crew abandoned her in three boats, two of which made for the port of Ilico, where they arrived safe. The captain landed forty miles north of Valparaiso.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ACAPULCO.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Jan. 25, 1863.

The enclosed is a translation of a letter received in this city from an eye witness of the bombardment of Acapulco by the French fleet. The writer is a Mexican; but gives a very correct and reliable account of the whole affair, which has been confirmed by other parties. It is evident that the Mexicans had a very respectable force on shore, and for that reason the French concluded it would not be prudent to remain on shore or in the port, and were compelled to leave for some other port, where they could get fresh provisions and other supplies. During the bombardment the Mexican flag was shot down three times; but the moment it fell they hoisted a new flag staff. The Mexicans conducted themselves with great bravery, and deserve credit for the gallant manner in which they defended their forts and city.

ACAPULCO, Jan. 17, 1863.

I will herewith give you an account of what has happened with the French squadron on the days of the 10th, 11th and 12th inst.:—

On the morning of the 8th came in sight the Palias, the Galatea, the Cornelie and the Diamantt. Soon after the latter advanced with a white flag, making the following demands on the citizen Governor of the State, Diego Alvarez, as I have understood them:—

1. That satisfaction should be given for and the official report made to the government by Gen. Ghilardi, in connection with the Bayonnaise, be retracted.
2. That the fortifications be dismantled outside, as they were nothing for such naval batteries, as they were only composed of two old twenty-four pounders mounted on old marine carriages.
3. That they should be permitted to take in water and coal and also provisions.

All of which was denied to them, although Mr. Van Brunt and others used their best endeavors to get some concessions for them.

On the 9th their pretensions underwent some modification to the effect that the Admiral abandoned the point of exacting the dismantling of the fortifications, but insisted upon the others; and the captain of the Diamond added the threat that in the space of two hours they would sweep all the fortifications clean. Although General Alvarez fully understood the disadvantages of our old artillery, badly mounted and of short reach, in comparison with their modern pieces, he refused all of their exactions with much dignity, adding that if the French squadron entered the port he would fire upon it. The resolution was communicated to them at six o'clock P. M. on the 9th.

On the 10th, between eight and nine o'clock A. M., the French squadron entered—the Diamant towing the Galatie, and the Pallas the Corrodin. At nine o'clock A. M. exactly the forts Hornos, Cameron, Grifo and Candalaria opened fire about the same time. This last fort of the Candalaria had only a twelve pounder and another small piece, while our artillery were saved, although dismounted. The Lookout fort, called I. Alvarez, opened fire likewise. But pretty nearly all the forts had no pieces large enough to reach the squadron. Particularly the guns of the Grifo and the Hornos were silenced immediately, as the pieces were dismounted by the enemy's projectiles, which came down on them in regular showers, or perhaps the carriages were too old already to stand the shock of firing. The fort Cameron, which is nearly down at the entry of the harbor, probably fired the most shots. The commandantie of it, Citizen Camilo Bracho, held out firing on the enemy until he had no guns left to oppose. The Candalaria also fired many shots. It appears that the Pallas was struck by a ball fired from the Cameron just above her water line, by which she must have been severely damaged. The fort Candelaria, which had but one gun, was observed by the United States ship Saranac, at anchor in a corner of the Tambuco, and the Americans had to admire the valor of our soldiers fighting there, as they only left it with their small gun when all their ammunition had given out. Our forts were mostly without parapets. The commander of the Candelaria was so much heated or fatigued that he took off his coat, taking "fresco" under a shower of bombs and balls of great calibre.

Great things these Frenchmen have done. When they observed that not a single soldier was left in the forts—all situated near the water's edge—they jumped ashore to finish the guns left, which they really accomplished by either breaking or rolling them into the water. While they disembarked from their vessels they were protected by a heavy firing over the ground they moved to. They fired sixty-pound bombshells out of rifled cannon.

All this occurred on the 10th. On the 11th and 12th only the Pallas continued shelling the fort Alvarez. When they ceased firing, the fort answered by a few shots, but none of them reached the enemy, although these were the best of our guns. The Palias continued to send us her bombs for three days—sixty pounders out of rifled cannon—and fired in all about thirteen hundred shots, until the evening of the 12th, when the whole squadron left in the direction of Manzanillo and Mazatlan without obtaining anything of what they demanded. Of our troops about eight or nine were killed; wounded but few.

The city suffered a good deal, too, by the bombs that fell into it by accident. Several houses were set on fire, and others more or less injured. The house of P. Ravarto & Co. (formerly the house of Azuyeta, Huarte & Co.,) burnt down almost one-half, causing a loss of merchandise, &c., of from $20,000 to $30,000, without counting the material of the house. Several poor families, who had deposited there their few possessions, lost all by the fire.

Garibaldi's Address to the Romans.

Garibaldi has written the following letter in reply to the request that he would accept the presidency of a new committee formed in Rome:—

PISA, Dec. 17, 1862.

DEAR FRIENDS—I accept with gratitude and confidence the presidency of your political committee.

Where the sun of liberty is dim—where the priest maintains the darkness by ignorance and superstition—where foreign insolence strives to give life to a fatal idol, by offering it a sword already crimsoned with the death of one people, to be used to give death to another—there an effort of action must be made on behalf of liberty, independence, civilization and progress. The mean and cowardly instigations of the agents of corruption unnerve the intellect and the heart, and render mean and despicable all the acts of life. Give them ear no longer. Your honor and the existence of the whole nation are at stake. Until you shall be able to make yourselves respected, diplomacy, believe me, will hold you in contempt. Be you the first to despise her fond allurements. They are the offspring of lies and the nurslings of treason.

Romans! It is from yourselves alone that you must demand your liberty, and you will obtain it. Have daring, courage and faith! Let us work together like persevering explorers in the bowels of the earth. To-day, the rough, barren stones; to-morrow, the metal. To-day the labor of preparation; to-morrow the open struggle and the victory.

If your hearts fail you, go to your ruins, your sepulchres, and your dead! There you will find courage. Touch the dust of Spartacus, Brutus, and of a hundred other names that have shed lustre on your history!

Interrogate the past; two eras of civilization will give you answer! Trust in the present; twenty-two millions of brothers are bound to help you, and they will help you! I will be with you as in the glorious—yes, glorious—days of 1849. We were then all Italians fighting in defence of our hearths, our lands, our laws; and—I say it with the conscious pride of truth—Italian honor issued from the ordeal without a stain. Yours, with affection,

GARIBALDI.

The Arrest of the Proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1863.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions to-day Judge Allison took exception to the ruling of Judge Ludlow in the Bocilan case, and ordered that the District Attorney shall send no indictment based on the presentment brought into court by the Grand Jury on the 30th ultimo, until so directed by the majority of the bench.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2, 1863.

Albert J. Boileau, editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, arrested last week by order of Major General Schenck for the publication of disloyal articles in his paper, was released from Fort McHenry on Sunday. The following is the apologetic declaration of Mr. Boileau on which his release was granted:—

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 1, 1863.

I, Albert D. Boileau, citizen of Philadelphia, editor and publisher of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, now confined in Fort McHenry for the publication of an editorial article, under the title of "Davis' Message," in that newspaper January 20, 1863, and for the publication of other articles of like dangerous character, tending to the support and encouragement of the rebellion against the government of the United States, do hereby freely and voluntarily express my regret for the publication of that article, or of any other article of like tendency or character, and distinctly disavow such article or articles being published with my proper authority or knowledge, and declare that such publication has been made by other persons, agent or employes, without my sanction and intention; and I do hereby further give Major General Robert C. Schenck, commanding the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps, by whose orders, in behalf of the government, I have been arrested, my sacred parole of honor that, upon being discharged from my present imprisonment and the suspension of the publication of my newspaper being removed, I will not write, print or publish, or permit others in my name to write, print or publish, any articles having such dangerous character, or tending to the support or encouragement of the rebellion; but will demean myself in all things as a true and loyal citizen of the United States, intending only to support the government, the constitution and the Union as a faithful citizen should; and it is to be further understood that these declarations and pledges are made as well to relate to matter hereafter to be published in the weekly newspaper called the *Democratic Leader*, made up from the daily Philadelphia *Evening Journal* itself, and to any other newspaper that may be published or controlled by me.

Given at Baltimore, this 1st day of February, 1863.

ALBERT D. BOILEAU.

The Arrest of Deserters Resisted in Indiana—The Military Called Out.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2, 1863.

The arrest of deserters in Morgan county being resisted, Colonel Carrington, commander of the Union forces here, sent a squadron of cavalry there on Saturday. They were met and fired on by the armed mob. The cavalry charged, dispersed the mob, and captured the deserters and six citizens. Nobody was hurt. Considerable excitement prevails in Morgan and the adjoining counties.

THE MCCLELLAN SONG.—Dodworth, of No. 6 Astor place, has just published a very spirited song, dedicated by the composer, Mr. Stephen Massett, to Mrs. Geo. B. McClellan. Madame Anna Bishop has been singing it with great success in Boston.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 1361, 1377, 17, 75, 133, 135, 143, 237, 249, 357, 311, 381, 407, 473, 485, 525, 573, 577, 615, 617. Part 2—Nos. 1030, 648, 1194, 2042, 646, 660, 766, 768, 714¾, 740, 754, 788, 842, 852, 850, 856, 862, 928, 930, 938.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Nos. 1065, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 949, 901. Part 2—Nos. 1010, 950¾, 1082, 1095, 795¾, 964, 1050, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1074, 1096, 1097, 1098.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bill Providing for the Employment of Negro Soldiers Passed by the House.

ACTION ON THE APPROPRIATION BILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1863.

REVIVAL OF RUMORS OF PEACE PROPOSITIONS FROM THE REBELS.

There are rumors here to-day of indications that the rebels desire to treat for peace, and that they intend to avail themselves of the existing inactivity for such a proposition, being prompted to such a course by apprehensions of Union victories in the Southwest. Whether or not these rumors are well founded we cannot say; but they are confidently believed by those who profess to be well posted.

PASSAGE OF THE NEGRO SOLDIERS BILL BY THE HOUSE.

The bill to raise black soldiers and sailors for the United States service was modified in some important particulars before it passed the House to-day. The border State members had given warning that recruiting officers for that purpose would be shot by the citizens if they should attempt to raise negro recruits in Kentucky and Tennessee, and an amendment was adopted to receive no Africans from loyal slave States and districts specified in the emancipation proclamation, and prohibiting recruiting offices in the border States. This will curtail materially the enlistments of the character contemplated in the bill.

The closing debate was mainly of a partisan character. Mr. Stevens' speech was very able. It was a *resume* of all the arguments that he and his colleagues have brought against the opposition throughout the two last sessions. In reference to black soldiers, he said there would be three hundred thousand two years' men out of service at the end of June, and he judged that not fifty thousand white men could be raised to supply the deficiency by recruiting, and as conscription by force is out of the question we must call out the black men. He believed that a large number of the generals in our army were secessionist sympathizers, and those of them who had threatened to resign if negroes are enlisted ought to be tried and shot. His attack upon General McClellan, whom he accused of having disobeyed positive orders from General Scott, as well as from President Lincoln, was coldly received.

On the final vote several members paired off. On the republican side Kellogg of Illinois, Horton and Harrison of Ohio, Granger of Michigan, Thomas of Massachusetts, and one other republican, voted nay. Several members who had promised to vote nay came over at the last moment, so that the relative majority was somewhat larger than was anticipated.

THE FINANCIAL MEASURES BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have commenced their examination of the financial measures presented. It is understood that they have authorized Mr. Sherman to report Mr. Chase's bank scheme, and that it is intended it shall be acted upon before they bring forward the main finance bill. It is believed that the committee will strike out the legal tender note and bond clause from the House bill. It is said that a letter has been addressed to the committee by Mr. Chase, stating that the adoption of the banking bill will avoid the necessity of the further issue of legal tender notes.

Mr. Sherman's Finance bill, as reported to-day from the Committee on Finance, is amended in several particulars. It prescribes that the capital stock of any banking association under the act shall be, instead of $50,000, not less than $100,000, in all cities whose population is ten thousand persons. The entire circulation of notes under this act shall be $300,000,000, instead of $200,000,000, $150,000,000 of which shall be apportioned to the association, not only in the States, but in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, according to the representative population, and the remainder apportioned according to the resources and business of the several States and Territories. These associations are required to pay to the Comptroller of the Currency, semi-annually, one per cent of their circulation.

INCREASE OF THE FEDERAL REVENUE.

The Committee of Ways and Means are now engaged in considering how the revenue can be increased. Some suppose additional taxes may be placed on luxuries in order to decrease the duty on paper.

GENERAL BUTLER'S MOVEMENTS.

Although it has not been positively announced, there is good reason for stating that Gen. Butler has not and probably will not accept the command of the Union forces in Louisiana and Texas tendered to him by the President. It is now uncertain to what command he will be assigned.

General Butler had a lengthy interview yesterday with Hon. Caleb Cushing. A general discussion of public affairs and politics ensued, and the disputants parted with assurances of a mutual good understanding and expressions of warm personal regard.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The amendment to the Missouri Emancipation bill, as reported by Senator Harris from the Judiciary Committee, consists of a substitution of twelve for eighteen months, as a limit to the time allowed for the adoption of an emancipation act, a prohibition of pay for any slave introduced into the State subsequently to the passage of this act, and an increase of $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 appropriation, at an average of $300 instead of $200 for each slave.

RECRUITING NEGRO SOLDIERS.

As negroes are a drug here, the example of Governor Andrew is to be followed, and a battalion or regiment of blacks is to be raised from among the contrabands, and sent to some point at the South.

SOMETHING STARTLING TO ARMY OFFICERS.

General Lane, of Kansas, gave notice of a bill which will produce consternation among shoulder straps. He will propose it to-morrow.

Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, is disposed to tolerate no longer what he calls "drones and fancy generals." He says there is no law authorizing the appointment or the confirmation of about a hundred major and brigadier generals, and General Lane's bill will direct a stoppage of their pay.

GENERAL CANBY IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

General Canby, of the regular army, an accomplished West Point graduate, has been ordered to duty here, and now performs the functions of the two Assistant Secretaries of War, Tucker and Walcott.

ILLNESS OF MRS. LINCOLN.

The Good Samaritan labors of Mrs. Lincoln have been temporarily suspended by a violent cold, produced by her visits to the various hospitals during the recent inclement weather.

MR. ALEXANDER'S LETTER.

The communication to Congress on the employment of negroes ought to have been credited to A. Hamilton, son of John C. Hamilton.

THE RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

The special committee, of which Mr. Fenton is chairman, it is understood have unanimously agreed upon a bill, to be immediately reported to the House, providing for an air line railroad from this city to New York.

CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE TO INVALID SOLDIERS.

The Surgeon General's office, owing to the operations of certain persons who annoy invalid soldiers, has given notice that certificates of discharge are furnished only by the surgeons in charge of the general hospitals and camps, and that the obtrusive efforts of persons claiming to be special agents retard instead of hastening the preparation of discharge papers. All soldiers are warned against giving money for such purposes.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

A communication was received from the President of the Smithsonian Institute, transmitting a resolution of the Board of Regents, stating that George E. Badger had not attended the meetings of the Board, and they understood that he was in the rebel army, and they suggest that he ought no longer to be a member of the Board.

THE ARREST OF MADISON Y. JOHNSON.

Mr. RICHARDSON, (opp.) of Ill., presented the petition of Madison Y. Johnson, and asked that it might be read.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, objected to the reading, unless it was something especial, as it was contrary to the rules of the Senate.

Mr. RICHARDSON said the petitioner had been arrested, imprisoned and discharged, without any assigned cause. He moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the facts of the arrest of M. Y. Johnson, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. RICHARDSON read the petition, stating that the petitioner was arrested last August upon a telegram from the Secretary of War, and no cause was assigned and no warrant was produced; that he was imprisoned until the 13th of September, and no reason was ever assigned for the arrest or discharge. He said an American citizen was thus arrested without law, and in violation of law and all constitutional privileges; and the best thing the American Senate could do was to bring to light these men who made charges against their fellow citizens. There was a feeling wide and deep in the section of country he came from on this subject, which would lead to disastrous consequences if these arrests were persisted in.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., said he understood that this man could have been released at any time by taking the oath of allegiance.

Mr. RICHARDSON said the oath was offered to him after he had been arrested and imprisoned, after the wrong was done.

Mr. ANTHONY—I understand that he refused to take it.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he did refuse.

Mr. ANTHONY—Then I think the Senate has more important business before it than attending to the requests of persons who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the government. I have no sympathy for him. I move to lay the petition on the table.

Mr. BAYARD, (opp.) of Del., thought there could be no propriety in tendering such an oath to a man arrested unlawfully. It was as unjust as was the arrest.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., insisted that there was no insult in asking a man who had fallen under suspicion in times like these to clear himself by pledging anew his faith and loyalty. It was a crime when any man, in times like these, and under a government like this, so shaped his conduct as to induce any suspicion of loyalty. In all cases of suspected theft the person who objects to being searched generally has the stolen goods upon his person; and he was afraid that these men who were not willing to take an oath to support the old flag, if the truth was known, were not true to that flag.

The petition was then laid on the table by a vote of 22 yeas to 16 nays, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson of Mass.—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Harding, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpie, Wall, Willey, Wilson of Mo.—16.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipation.

PAYMENT OF THE SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution directing the Paymaster General to inform the Senate what payments, if any, were made up to the 31st of August, 1862, and, if none were made, what was the reason for such non-payment. Adopted.

THE LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Was then taken up, the question being in regard to the appropriation for the Agricultural Department.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to increase the amount proposed by the Finance Committee from $65,000 to $110,000, of which $20,000 be expended in experiments to procure a substitute for cotton.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to increase the amount to $130,000.

Mr. Harlan's amendment was rejected by yeas 19, nays 20.

Mr. ANTHONY withdrew his former amendment and offered another one appropriating $20,000 for experiments in preparing hemp and flax as a substitute for cotton.

The amendment was adopted by yeas 26, nays 12.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, moved to amend so as to appropriate $20,000 to encourage the culture of cotton. Rejected.

The amendment of the Committee on Finance making an appropriation for the Agricultural Department of $65,000 instead of $130,000, as in the House bill, was adopted.

The amendment striking out the section increasing the salary of the Assistant Secretary of State to $4,000 was adopted.

Mr. POWELL, (opp.) of Ky., offered an amendment repealing all laws giving bounties to cod and other fisheries. Rejected—yeas 8, nays 34.

The bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., moved to amend so as to make an appropriation for the agricultural department of $80,000. Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 14.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to amend so that the appropriation of $20,000 for preparing hemp and flax as a substitute for cotton should be expended under the direction of three commissioners. Rejected.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, moved an amendment so as to appropriate $3,000 to distribute cotton and tobacco seed. Agreed to.

The bill passed, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, with the exception of the item of $5,000 for the survey of the Minnesota river and Red river of the North, with a view to improve the navigation of each and connect the same by a canal.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House also concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

THE COLLECTION OF DIRECT TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act providing for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts. It alters certain provisions for the sale of land in cases of non payment.

THE NEGRO SOLDIERS BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the employment of colored soldiers and sailors.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Iowa, said that it was regarded as a measure of more than ordinary interest was evident from the earnestness with which it was pressed by its friends and opposed by its enemies. He argued that the claim of the government to those held to service or labor was superior to the claim of any person whatsoever. When the national life was in peril the nation might call into its employment every person capable of bearing arms and not owing allegiance to any foreign government. The life of the republic was more valuable than the rights of the most cherished citizen, and infinitely more valuable than those claimed by slaveholders. The power to employ colored persons or slaves for military purposes was ample. He proceeded to show that the use of them was urged by General Washington himself, Madison and other prominent public men, and that at this time the policy was expedient. It was proposed by this bill to say to the blacks, as Jackson said to them at New Orleans in 1814, that their services had been too long overlooked. He referred to the speeches of Mr. Cox and others as calculated to produce dismemberment, and said they were but echoes of the Richmond papers. If such gentlemen had labored half as much to present an unbroken front to the enemy as they had to produce distrust in the administration, we might look for peace before the next anniversary of American independence. He had yet to learn that loyal people objected to any means to suppress rebellion, compel obedience to the constitution and laws, and save the Union, not with New England, but with all its territory preserved.

Mr. COX, (opp.) of Ohio, briefly replied to a portion of Mr. Wilson's remarks. A speech he made in New York had been misinterpreted. He caused to be read a paragraph from it, to show that the position he took, not only in New York, but in Ohio and elsewhere, was the position of the democratic party. They never would, under any circumstances, consent to a dismemberment of this republic. They should not be tabooed because they had warned the country against the dangers of fanaticism. He repeated that Washington, Franklin and others refused to sanction the employment of blacks as a general system, which was proposed by this suicidal and infamous bill. It would sow distrust and dampen patriotism by associating negroes with white men, and disintegrate the army.

Mr. ALLEN, (opp.) of Ohio, quoted former assertions of the President and the republican members of Congress to show that they formerly took ground that they neither had the right, intention nor constitutional power to interfere with slavery in the States. But subsequently they violated their solemn pledges. The republican party could not be vindicated from the charge of being an abolition organization. If the war had been conducted according to the Crittenden resolutions—namely, for the vindication of the constitution and restoration of its authority—the Union spirit in the South instead of being crushed, as he feared it was, would have acquired such force as to have successfully counteracted the effects of secession. The use of negroes for soldiers, as proposed, was not, in his opinion, sincerely contemplated. It was an attempt to deceive the people by presenting the negro in a new attitude. The white soldiers would never consent to be placed on an equality with negroes. This bill was an admission of weakness on the part of the whites, and confessed that it was necessary to call negroes to our aid.

Mr. WHITE, (opp.) of Ohio, reviewed in condemnation the confiscation acts, and then the proclamation of the President, which was the emanation of a dictator, and could not be issued until the Executive had put his foot on the constitution and the crown on his head. It was a violation of every principle of the constitution and of law. These measures disposed of all the property of the Southern States by legislative enactments and by Presidential decrees, proclamations and bulls. Measures, too, Mr. White said, had been introduced for purchasing the negroes of Missouri, Kentucky and other border States. But the people of his State would never consent to pay the money. This was to dispose of slavery in the non-seceded States as a part of the administration policy.

Mr. HARRISON, (Union) of Ohio, asked whether he understood his colleague to say that the loyal people of Ohio would repudiate any tax the courts decided to be constitutional?

Mr. WHITE replied, not at all. They would abide by the law, and because such taxes were illegal the people of Ohio would refuse to pay them. The test of loyalty was respect to the constitution and laws. He opposed the pending bill. The number of whites in the army was limited, while the only limit to the employment of negroes was their color. The object of such a black force was to subjugate the whites of eleven States—if to exterminate that race, God and man would rise up against it. He believed, however, that the arming of negroes in general would result in their extermination. This was a government of white men, and he and the people would never be satisfied with any other.

Mr. MAY, (Union) of Md., spoke against what he characterized as an attempt to elevate the negro to an equality with the white man. Considered as a national policy, it was eminently disgraceful. The united judgment of mankind would pronounce upon it its emphatic condemnation. The example of the King of Dahomey had been presented for their imitation. That despot had an army of blacks, it was said, tremendous and invincible, but it was ferocious and merciless. The people of Maryland would recoil with abhorrence from the pending proposition, and the civilized world condemn it to unmitigated scorn. Rather than by it the negroes should be let loose like hounds of hell, the people of his state would plant themselves in defiant opposition to it. He was opposed to this bill, because he was opposed to the war. He came here as a representative of peace, and, as such, the adversary of military supremacy. He spoke in favor of upholding the constitution. The fathers of the republic, Washington and others, had warned us against sectional animosity. It was the disregard of these warnings that had involved us in our present troubles.

Mr. SPRAGUE, (rep.) of R. I., said the bill had been opposed for various reasons. The gentleman who had just taken his seat could not vote for it because he was opposed to the war. He (Mr. Sprague) did not expect those holding such views to vote for it, because it was an efficient engine for carrying on the war. Now the two years and nine months term of the volunteers would expire, and this would take from the army three hundred thousand men. To supply their places with patriots others in the present condition of the country, fifty thousand white men could not be raised by voluntary enlistment, and to enforce conscription was out of the question. The democratic leaders had been busy during the past year denouncing the conduct of the administration and sowing distrust. They said that this was an abolition war, and hence we ought to lay down our arms and compromise. Why should not the black man be employed to save the white man? He had little respect for those who would save rebel property at the expense of the lives of white men. If negro soldiers should be employed and the white soldiers should lay down their arms, as his colleague (Mr. Wright) said they would, in God's name let them go. They ought to be in the rebel army. His colleague should have reported the subordinates who told him this to the proper department, that they might be tried and inexorably shot. We were fighting for the life of the nation; and if in the heat of the contest the chains of slavery were melted off, so much the better. He believed that the democrats at the North were holding secret meetings under the league of Knights of the Golden Circle, with the view of seizing control of the government and the person of the President. In this he did not believe they would succeed. If colored persons were employed as soldiers servile war would not result, because they would be under severe military discipline. But even if servile war should result, it would be preferable to the war which the rebels were now cruelly and mercilessly waging against the country. He concluded by referring to documents, showing the good military results which may be expected from such auxiliaries. He moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question was ordered to be put.

The House first voted on Mr. Maynard's motion to refer the bill and pending amendments to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Negatived—54 against 83.

The question was then taken on Mr. Hickman's amendment, which was rejected. It authorized the President to raise as many regiments (not exceeding three hundred) of African or colored persons of the United States as in his discretion he might consider necessary, to be uniformed in some marked or special manner, and equipped as he might direct. It also provided for a line of steamers between New York and the coast of Africa.

The bill, as modified by Mr. Stevens, is as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to enrol, arm, equip, and receive into the land and naval service of the United States such a number of volunteers of African descent as he may deem equal to suppress the present rebellion, for such term of service as he may prescribe, not exceeding five years; the said volunteers to be organized according to the regulations of the branch of the service into which they may be enlisted; to receive the same rations, clothing and equipments as other volunteers, and a monthly pay not to exceed that of the volunteers; to be officered by black or white persons, appointed and commissioned by the President, and to be governed by the Rules and Articles of War and such other rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President: Provided that nothing herein contained or in the Rules or Articles of War shall be so construed as to authorize or permit any officer of African descent to be appointed to rank, or exercise military or naval authority over white officers, soldiers or men, in the military or naval service of the United States; nor shall any greater pay than ten dollars per month, with their usual allowance of clothing and rations, be allowed or paid to privates or laborers of African descent who are, or may be, in the military or naval service of the United States: Provided, further, that the slaves of loyal citizens, in the States exempt by the President's proclamation of January 1, 1863, shall not be received into the armed service of the United States; nor shall there be recruiting offices opened in either of the States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri, without the consent of the Governors of said States having been first obtained.

The bill passed by a vote of 85 yeas against 55 nays, as follow—

YEAS.—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Buxton, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pa., Blake, Brown of Va., Bullinton, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway