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From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 12.

ABSTRACT

Of the amendments proposed on the PECOMMITTEE REPORT of the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves.

In addition to these arguments for recommitment it was observed that the details of the bill were radically defective.

Another objection to the details of the bill was that, in correspondence with the principles of the revenue laws, only three years were allowed for preferring information.

Another objection was that in the case of an information of an infraction of the act, the importer might at any time between seizure and condemnation come forward and give bond.

Another objection to the bill was that it made no provision for the maintenance of the slaves that may be seized between the period of seizure and sale.

Should this bill be recommitment, it was hoped provisions might be adopted universally satisfactory.

On the other hand the opponents of the motion to recommit the bill observed that they had indulged the hope that the enemies of the principles contained in it, at the immense consumption of time in investigating the subject.

It was asked whether this bill, passing, as it was likely to be, by a bare majority, would have the salutary effect that was desirable.

gentlemen who claimed respect for their own feelings and the feelings of their constituents, should recollect that it was impossible on their own principles, for those who differed on this subject so widely from them, to sacrifice to a spirit of conciliation their own sentiment when they deemed them in the highest degree important.

they required them to abandon a point of essentially important.

It was remarked that the suggestion of gentlemen to give the whole proceeds of a sale to the informer was inadvisable, as it would have a very different effect from that contemplated by its proposers.

If the consciences of gentlemen would not permit them to carry the proceeds of the sale of persons thus imported into the treasury of the U.S.

As we have already stated the bill was ordered to be recommitment by a considerable majority, to a committee of seventeen members.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Van Runtin in the chair—on the bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the U.S.

Mr. Bidwell proposed a new section in the following terms, viz:

Be it enacted, That if any person, for whose keeping the peace and good behavior a recognizance shall hereafter be entered into in pursuance of the laws of the U.S.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Bidwell, N. Williams, Sloan, and Burrwell; and opposed by Messrs. Quincy, Dwight, Dawson, Ely, and Dana; and carried—Ayes 32—Noes 46.

Further progress was made in the details of the bill, when the committee rose and reported it—and the House, without taking order on the report, adjourned on Monday.

CHARLESTON, December 27.

By the arrival of the ship Portland, captain Caswell, in 45 days from Bordeaux, we have accounts up to the 7th November.

The official activity of Bonaparte prevails his preparations; very considerable reinforcements are on their way to the grand army.

After the battle of the 14th October, the French troops occupied Weimar and the neighborhood, and Leipzig was likewise in their possession, by capitulation.

It is said that Götze and Laugenthal, have fallen into the hands of the French, after an engagement in the neighbourhood.

MINISTRY OF WAR.

To the Generals commanding the Military Divisions, the Prefect of Departments, and the Commissary-General.

A new and unexpected aggression, gentlemen, has forced the emperor to quit his capital and place himself in the midst of his armies.

The emperor, obliged suddenly to convert preparations of peace into military show, halted whether the honor of his crown and the peril of his allies called him; he hardly arrived, when rapid dispositions had already preserved them from an invasion long since meditated.

confidence, your efforts ought to redouble to build it, and increase what deficiencies.

Let the emperor, gentlemen, upon leading back his armies covered with new laurels, feel an equal fastidiousness at the services rendered on both sides; and let him, upon casting a look from the field of battle, upon the interior, perceive that with his hands in his own breast, he neither lets expire, nor lets revive.

MINISTRY OF THE GRAND JUDGE.

The Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, to the Imperial Attorneys General of the Courts of Criminal Justice.

The partisans of the war, have contrived, gentlemen, to make their deplorable influence prevail in the cabinet of Berlin; and when the emperor, touched with the misfortunes of Europe, was endeavouring to establish the continental peace upon durable bases.

Moderation has its bounds; a just resentment ought to succeed it when the nation is outraged and provoked by the most execrable aggression.

The emperor marches at the head of his brave legions, ever animated with the same spirit, always faithful and always devoted.

In a word, neglect nothing to answer the confidence with which his majesty has honored you, and merit that at his return he may condescend to approve your conduct, which will be for you the most grateful as well as the most glorious recompense.

Receive, Gentlemen, the assurance of my affectionate sentiments.

October 30.

The following letter to the king of Prussia, was carried by captain Montesquieu, who set out from Gera on the 13th of October, 1806, at 10 o'clock A.M.

It is likewise reported that the king of Prussia then said—"If this letter had arrived sooner, perhaps we would not have fought; but the heads of those young men were elated in such a manner, that if there had been yesterday any mention of peace, I could not have brought back to Berlin one third part of my army."

I have only received, on the 7th, the letter of your majesty of the 25th of September.

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I have only received, on the 7th, the letter of your majesty of the 25th of September.

But why should we shed so much blood for whatend?—I shall hold the same language to you that I have held to the Emperor Alexander 2 days before the battle of Austerlitz.

the lot of Oct. You have given me a rendezvous for the 8th, and as a variant knight, I have kept my word; I am in the heart of Saxony.

But why should we shed so much blood for whatend?—I shall hold the same language to you that I have held to the Emperor Alexander 2 days before the battle of Austerlitz.

But why should we have our subjects butchered?—I do not value a victory purchased by the lives of a number of my children.

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followed by much... the cry against the emperor and his army... It seems that the enemy are now retreating beyond the Oder.

Baltimore Price Current.

Table with columns: Commodities, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, and Corn.

Table with columns: Commodities, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Sugar, Coffee, and Tea.

Table with columns: Commodities, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Oil, Butter, and Soap.

Table with columns: Commodities, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Lard, Hops, and Spices.

Table with columns: Commodities, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Raisins, Currants, and Dates.

Table with columns: Commodities, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Apples, Peaches, and Prunes.

Table with columns: Commodities, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Potatoes, Onions, and Beans.

Table with columns: Commodities, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Cattle, Horses, and Poultry.

Table with columns: Commodities, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Fish, Game, and Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Commodities, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Stocks, Bonds, and Exchange.