Across the Water. The British Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the fourth of February, the very day which we predicted, a fortnight ago, would be selected. The British Ministry will have a great deal to do-not actively, but passively. They will be met, on various sides, by various opposition. One party will assail their foreign policy, which, during the last six months, appears to have been left, almost without restriction, in the hands of Earl Russell. Another party will attack them on the score of retrenchment, always a welcome subject out of doors, because, if successful, it carries with it some repeal of taxation. The advocates of Secession will probably swell the cry against them, because they have not yet acknowledged the South, (not yet the "great nation" that Mr. GLAD-STONE saw, with his mind's eye,) and because they have made a respectable show of preserving neutrality in English ports, at least, for they have not thought fit to interfere with the blockade runners who make Nassau and other Bahama Islands' ports their rendezvous and warehouse places. Lastly, they will be met by an opposition, organized Yorkshire, partly by Sir Frank CROSSLEY and Lord HOUGHTON, (a baronet. and a baron of their own spick-and-span creation,) the object of which is to force them to introduce that much needed measure of Parliamentary Reform, on the plausible promise of carrying which, PALMER-STON and his followers defeated the Derby-Disraeli Government, and themselves took

office in 1859. The Saturday Review thinks that there was some truth in the recent report that Lord RUSSELL was about leaving the Foreign Office, and that PALMERSTON'S urgent request for him to remain until after Parliament met was suggested by a desire that RUSSELL should be his own defender, while still in office, without throwing the burden of defence, or of apology, upon colleagues whom he had quitted, and who, if the truth were known, would probably not exactly break their hearts with grief if he left them. The Saturday Review classes Russellamong "The Inevitables,"-public men who, when their party comes into office, are certain to fall into some berth of emolument and honor. It says: "A very short time ago, it seemed not unlikely that Lord Russell would retire from the Foreign Office, and there were some reasons why it might be desirable that he should cease to hold the scals of that department. It is suspicious that the only people who praise him unreservedly are the thorough going partisans of the Federal Government." The Saturday Review is mistaken in this

last assertion; here in America we complain of the slowness and incertitude of Lord RUSSELL. The Review adds: "If we lost Lord RUSSELL, we should be almost certain to have one of two great ineivitables. Either the present ministry would last, and we should have Lord CLA-BENDON OF LORD DERBY come into office. and we should have Lord MALMES-BURY. It is the thought of these two amiable noblemen that inspires us with content. They are the disease we do not want, and to avoid which we are readv certain force in Lord Russell. In his acts, Constituti in his speeches, in his character, there is an astonishing ignorance of the world and of men; there is a want of the sense of proportion between himself and the ends he sets himself; there is an ineradicable Whig unpleasantness. But he is never poor and weak, and the mere creature of circumstances and of others. He thinks for himself, and carries his thoughts into action in spite of considerable opposition from his colleagues. He is not afraid either of the Times or the Emperor, or any of the other great bogies of English ministerial life. No human being could ever force him to own that he made a mistake, and he is prepared to defend himself, and all who have acted with him and under him, against all comers. If he thinks Germany right in its quarrel with Denmark, he does not trouble himself about decencies and proprieties, but lays down the law in a peremptory despatch from a German town. If he considers Russia morally wicked, he says so at once, just as a teacher at a Sunday-school would say that a boy who had gone bird'snesting during the instruction was very naughty. If he thinks a Congress futile he plumps out an abrupt refusal to attend. This is not the manner of diplomacy, nor of good sense and worldly wisdom, but it shows independence and boldness. And a bold man is often right simply because he is bold." His foreign policy, the Saturday Review emphatically says, is rather popular than otherwise, for "a general consent pronounces that if it has been full of error it has been independent, and in the right direction." We are not sure that if Lord Russell resigned office, his successor would act as fairly towards this country as he has acted-or

Whoever is to blame, one man or many, or whether Circumstance, Byron's "un spiritual God," alone be responsible, the relations of England with foreign States is the reverse of comfortable. The entente cordiale with France may be said to be ended, Russia has been well scolded on account of Poland, but Lord Russell, that political pedagogue who brandishes, yet ever spares the rod, goes no farther there. Prussia also has been lectured from Downing street. Germany is held at arm's length because of the endeavor to transfer Schles. wig-Holstein from the new King of Denmark to his relative, the Duke of Augustenburg, yet Denmark receives no assurance that England will stand by the Treaty of 1852, by which the leading European Powers choose a German Prince, of the junior Glucksbourg line, to be eventual successor to the then reigning King of Denmark Spain, if recent reports be true, means to insist, at the Congress of Paris, that the fortress of Gibraltar, which was seized by England in 1704, shall be surrendered to her Most Catholic Majesty, ISABELLA II., whose property it is, and to whom it would be particularly advantageous, as being the key to the Mediterranean. Lastly, as the contending parties in Japan have agreed that foreigners shall be expelled, England must wage war with the Japanese, or retire from that country with her grievances unredressed, a consummation not very probable. NAPOLEON'S speech to the representatives

of Foreign Powers, assembled at the Tuileries to greet him on New Year's Day, is extremely pacific, for he expresses a strong hope that the conciliatory spirit by which the different Sovereigns are animated will remove existing difficulties and maintain peace. The Emperor, whose every movement sometimes himself to Mr. DAYTON, the American Minhoped the year 1864 would be a year of peace and reconciliation in America. How war with Germany can be avoided. if Schleswig-Holstein be seized by armed troops, in the name of the Duke of Augustenburg, is a mystery which puzzles many sagacious persons in Europe. After a certain point, the King of Denmark must resist by ers, who placed the crown solemn act, or will they hold back and allow him to be plundered? Another probable European trouble is

tunity-for annexing Venetia and Rome. the Italian Parliament, and telling his con-Cousin of Napoleon III., and son of Joachim not have any eyes or lungs to cry for joy on the happy day when the Union shall be letter to certain adherents of his in Naples,

in which he more than hints that he was but biding his time, to resume the diadem his father lost in 1815. This missive has been published, in the leading Paris papers, without challenge from the Imperial censorship, yet NAPOLEON III. made VICTOR EMMANUEL King of Italy in 1859, and has recognized his annexation of the Two Sicilies, in 1860. There may be trouble yet between VICTOR EMMANUEL and MURAT.

The Congress. Although Napoleon's proposed Congress of Sovereigns has been placed hors de combat, by the coldness of Austria, the politic doubt of Russia, and the disdainful denial magnificent idea was to have all the sovereigns as his guests in Paris, which, under his direction, has been so reconstructed as now to rank as the most superb metropolis in the world. He would have given them sumptuous entertainments, so that his magnificent hospitality would have gratified

each and all, and amid their enjoyment would have endeavored to talk them over to would have been accompanied, of course, by een made—it was expected. M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, NAPOLEON'S fo. reign minister, has issued a new Circular upon the Congress, in which he admits that some sovereigns assented to the proposition, that some demanded a programme, and that

England alone refused. He thanks the assenting sovereigns; he regrets the negative of England; he tenders to the other Powers such explanation as was needful. "France," he says, "was not authorized to anticipate the high jurisdiction of Europe. She was far from wishing to establish herself as arbitrator. Threatening dangers are evident. and it is not necessary to enumerate them. It is incumbent on the Powers to fix these questions or get rid of them. The Im perial declaration of the 5th of November last, admitted of a general or a partial acceptance. The general acceptance was of a nature to produce a general pacification; a salutary and honorable understanding would have been the essential result of the personal meeting of the sovereigns." France might have acted by herself, but prefers to regard the good disposition of the sovereigns, and enter upon the path of a common understanding: "France had nothing to ask for herself; she would, therefore, have made common

cause with all the sovereigns, in order to bring about the reconciliation and the ameliorations which might have prevented revolutions or war Was this an Utopia? Recent events prove the contrary. They justify our provisions. The King of Denmark dies : passions are aroused; the Governments balance undecided between the letter of Treaties and the national sentiment of their country." After another taunt at England, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS concludes with a hope that the sovereigns will request their Foreign Ministers to come to an understanding upon the questions to be discussed, in

order that the conference may have more chance of leading to a practical result. There will probably be a Congress of diplomatists, for the affairs of Europe are becoming very complicated. Not alone the troubles arising out of the endeavor to take Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark, and annex it to bear gently and humbly with Lord Rus- to the German Confederation, but the at-SEEL. For, with all his faults, there is a tempt to govern Prussia by violating the tation in Hungary, the financial difficulties in Italy, and the impatience of Venetia to resume her position as part of Italy, combine to make a Congress not undesirable. The difficulty is that almost every European Power distrusts while it fears France, its overtures reminding them of the plausible

invitation: 'Will you walk into my parlor? said the spider to the fly." Although the European rulers generally have declined to visit Napoleon, one of them is likely to honor Paris with his company in April. The Sultan has intimated his purpose of being Napoleon's guest for for a few weeks, and this will attract multitndes to Paris-much to the delight of NA-POLEON. who knows that provided the Parisians have abundance of cheap excitement, they have little desire to conspire against

authority. Slave Emancipation in Surinam. The policy of emancipation is unfolding and developing itself. It is like a huge and beautiful flower, constantly opening and maturing, but with "all its sweetest leaves yet flolded." The substance of the news received from the Dutch colonies goes to substantiate this. "A very important treaty," it will be seen, "was concluded between the American and Netherlands Governments, by which it is arranged that the colonial authorities of Surinam shall receive such of the emancipated American slaves as may be willing to work on their plantations. It is inferred that a very large number of the freed slaves of the Southern States of America will avail themselves of the facilities offered them to make engagements with the Dutch planters. Such, indeed, is the extent of territory in Surinam awaiting cultivation, that were all the slaves of the Southern States able to avail themselves of the facilities now offered them, they would find abundance of remunerative labor in that luxuriant and progressing setlement."

Whatever arrangement may in future be made with respect to slavery, one thing is certain, that it is an institution abhorred by God, and which will one day be abhorred by man universally. It is an impediment in the way of the Union, and President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation is a huge effort in the removal of that impediment. We are proving, as other nations have proved, that it is a curse, and not a blessing, and that, consequently, no nation systematically practising it can expect ultimately to thrive. It carries death in itself. And yet here the old question of fate and free-will comes in. In this case they dovetail and work together more harmoniously and unquestionably than ever. Whatever may be in store for emancipated slaves, nothing so bad can be in store for them as slavery. The Union, whose restoration the Emancipation Proclamation will help to effect, will be the nation to promulgate the measures which shall banish forever from the earth one of the greatest abhorrences which ever lifted up its head in the sight of God. WE SHOULD DEARLY LOVE to know who is the "party" responsible, first and last,

for the non-removal of the ashes. Not that we should desire his personal acquaintance. Far from it, for we cannot believe that such intercourse would subserve the cause of good morals or good manners. But we should like to know who he is, what he is, where he lives, and all about him. Nor are we alone in this desire. Hundreds of citizens has awful significance, particularly addressed | are agitated with the same wish. They are tired of seeing ash-barrels lining highways ister, and said very impressively, that he and byways, and growing up as thick as mushroons. They are tired of drearily anticipating the day when they shall all be reduced to the condition of the miller who wears a white hat, barrels of ashes, and not barrels of flour, being the prime cause in their case. They are tired of paying away all their postage-currency to spasmodic individuals who contract to clear force, or consent to have his realm robbed away ashes at their own sweet will. They of nearly half its territories and two-thirds are tired of bargaining with grocers for of its whole population. The question is - | defunct flour-barrels. They are tired of constructing ash-bins in their cellars, thereby upon this prince's head, support their own | conducing to the simultaneous breaking down of the State-House bell and the energetic Fire Marshal. The principal thing they are not tired of is writing an account dimly looming in the future, for Italy. Vic- of their grievances to editors, and inquiring TOR EMMANUEL tells his people that the of each other "why ain't something done?" year 1864 may give Italy the desired oppor- This why has not yet been satisfactorily answered. It has not been answered at all. We find GARIBALDI resigning his seat in | The atmosphere of Philadelphia is flavored with ashes. As a nation we are advancing stituents at Naples that he hopes soon to find | to prosperity now. We ought to rejoice himself with the people in arms on the road | rather than mourn. For this reason, then, to Rome and Venice. At the same time, if for no other, let these symbols of weeping

The Pope's Reply to Jefferson Davis. In the answer, dated December 3d, 1863, of Pope Prus IX. to the letter addressed to

him by the rebel President, September 23d. 1863, the Pope remarks: "May it please God, at the same time, to make the other peoples of America and their rulers, reflecting seriously how terrible is civil war, and what calamities it engenders, listen to the inspirations of a calmer spirit, and adopt resolutely the part of peace. As for us, we shall not cease to offer up the most fervent prayers to God Almighty that He may pour out upon all the peoples of America the spirit of peace and charity, and that He will stop the great evils which afflict them. We, of England, the project is to be carried out | at the same time, beseech the God of mercy in a different form. NAPOLEON'S very and pity to shed abroad upon you the light of His grace." Loyal citizens of the United States, North and South, do reflect how terrible civil war is, and what calamities it engenders. They have already listened to the inspirations of a calm spirit, and can listen to the inspirations of no calmer one. Moreover, they have resolutely adopted the part of peace, but only of that peace which is honorable in itself and acceptable his way of thinking on various political at the hand of God. We feel assured questions. He would have done business in that no prayers can be more fervent than he midst of pleasure. Each potentate those which are offered up in all quarters for a prevalence of the spirit of peace and at least one minister, and a new Treaty, to charity. We sympathize in the petition replace that of Vienna, might easily have that the God of mercy and pity will shed abroad upon the heart of President Davis and his cohorts the light of His grace. The answer to this petition is much needed. The hosts which JEFF DAVIS has marshalled may not indeed share the fate of the Assyrians of old, and melt away like snow: but their resistance cannot long be maintained with the slightest hope of success. Indeed this hope is dying now. The prayer of the Pope on behalf of JEFF

> truth of this, and will begin to apply himself to wisdom when it is too late. A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune remarks that the rebel authorities "are undoubtedly satisfied that Richmond is not so safe or defensive a place for their capital as Columbia. At this place the State of South Carolina engaged in the construction of a State-house on a magnificent scale, but soon after the beginning of the war the work was suspended." The unfinished South Carolinian State-house is but an emblem of the Southern Confederacy. But there is this difference between the unfinished State-house and the Confederacy of which it was meant to be the representative capitol: The fabric of rebellion will not only never be finished, but it will soon be utterly demolihsed, and loval hands will sweep it from the face of the earth, and raise above the completed State-house of

DAVIS is one of the most appropriate that

was ever made. The day will come when

that aspiring potentate will perhaps feel the

South Carolina the flag of the Union. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15 The House Committees-The Tax, &c. Two delegations were before the Ways and Mean Committee of the House this morning, urging that the tax shall be laid on crude oil, instead of the re fined article.

The Committee on the Reconstruction of the

Union will very soon report a bill covering their The sale of 5-20 bonds is rapidly increasing. But few are left. The House will insist that the price of commuta tion under the enrolment act shall remain at three hundred dollars, and that it shall not be raised,

There is a strong disposition to tax all the whisky which dealers have on hand. The New Pacific Mail Route. The bill introduced by Mr. McBEIDE, of Oregon, use, provides for a daily mail, by for stages, from Fort Bridger, in Utah, to Dalles City,

Oregon.

The route runs through a region hitherto considered the heart of the American wilderness, but now lined with a population of about seventy-five thousand. It passes through the most important mining portion of Idaho and Eastern Oregon; and these regions contain the most productive placer mines on the western slope to the navigable waters of the Columbia river.

It is claimed that this mail will supply the popul lation of the Willamette Valley about ten days sooner than by the present route via California, and onally less time for the interior. The bill has been referred to the Post Office Committee.

Cavalry Operations. Col. PERCY WYNDHAM, recently relieved from his command in the Army of the Potomac, has commenced a work on the operations of the cavalry, sending notices to the different officers requesting them to furnish him with full particulars, &c. This coming to the knowledge of the War Department, an order prohibiting Col. WYNDHAM from any such

Pilot Pedrick's Widow. Among the contingent expenses of the War Department for 1863, as exhibited by the report, is an item of one thousand dollars, paid to the widow of Pilot Pedrick, of the steamer Escort, as a reward for the relief of the beleagured garrison at Washington, N. C. The entire sum of contingent expenses is one hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars. Commission for the Court of Claims. Colonel J. B. FREEMAN, formerly of Philadelphia. has been appointed Commissioner for the Court of Claims for the District of Columbia.

Disloyalty Admonished. Gov. Cumming, formerly of Utah, when applying for the last quarter's pay due him, was notified by the United States Treasurer that he should not pay him unless he took the oath of allegiance, inasmuch as he had been charged with disloyalty. This action on the part of the Treaturer, which is sanctioned by higher authority, raised a very nice point, and one of marked interest to Copperhead legislators. Sioux Troubles in Canada. About one thousand rebellious Sioux, fleeing from the Union army in Minnesots, have crossed the Ca-

vicinity of Selkirk. Some time ago permission was asked of the British Government to cross the line with our troops in order to prevent such outrages as are now taking place.

After consultation with the Home Government, Lord Lyons replied that such permission could not be granted. Efforts have been made to persuade the Sioux to return to our Territory, but the Indians reply that if they come back they will be killed, and they might as well die there.

Longstreet Not Reinforced.

The statement telegraphed from Chattanooga that LONGSTREET had been reinforced by troops from LEE's command is untrue.

Exceptional Cases in the President's Amnesty. Although it has been decided that the amnesty of the President does not extend to prisoners of war as a class, nevertheless, he is prepared to give such indi-viduals among them its benefit when examinations into their individual cases demonstrate the propriety

of such action on his part. of such action on his part.

The average number of small-pox cases in the entire District of Columbia is stated to be about 1,200 by the policemen who were ordered to make special inquiry for them.
Alonzo Viti has been recognized by the President as Vice Consul of Italy at Philadelphia. Five persons from the North have been arrested by the military authorities while engaged in recruit-ing negroes to fill up the quotas of distant States, They had succeeded in enlisting twenty men.

Guerilla Raid Near Washington. The Star of this evening contains the following We learn that on Wednesday night a party of gue rillas made a raid into the village of Vienna, and captured fifteen horses, two of which belonged to the Government, and two to Doctor Lockwood, of this city; another to Doctor E. LLOYD, of Vienna, ers to Messrs. ANTHONY, SWEETSER, an others. The guerillas also made an attempt to get guard discovered them in time, and firing at them raised an alarm, when they made off, cutting five o the horses loose that could not travel fast enough

United States Deputy Selicitor. Hon, John Boseman Kerre, of Maryland, has been nominated by the President to the Senate for confirmation as Deputy Solicitor of the United States Court of Claims, in place of Richard SATES, resigned

The Danish Minister. Col. RAASLOPP, the Danish minister, returned to Washington on Wednesday, and to day had a formal nterview with the Prosident, in which expression of the kindest feelings of the two Governments were nterchanged.

This gentleman has been absent on a special This gentieman has been absent on a special mission to China, where he negotiated a treaty for his Government, securing, not only to Denmark, but to all other nations, the benefit of the coasting trade and other commercial advantages. The China nese Government has adopted a national flag. Heretofore, there have been only individual and ocal flags used in that country. Mr. FRANK, of New York, to day gave notice in the House of a bill to provide a new classification of pensions, according to the extent and nature of

NEW BOOKS.-We have received, from the wellthers, "The Life of Archbishop Hughes." It is furnished at the low price of twenty-five cents, and is thus placed within the reach of all classes. We have also received "Salathiel, the Wandering Jew, a beautiful story of the past, by Rev. George Croly; "Corinne—A Story of Italy," by Madame de Stael.

This is a complete and unablidged translation of this great work. New books by the best authors are translated almost daily by this firm. are issued almost daily by this firm.

BLACK FEVER—We learn that a terribly fatal fever is prevailing at Carbondale, Ps. It is called the black or spotted fever, and, with the exception of a very few cases, has completely baffled the skill of the physicians. From six to eight deaths a day occur, it is said, the victims dying within a few hours after being attacked.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Deserters Sentenged to be Shot-The Norfoli THE REBEL ARMY INCREASING. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 14.-Three deserters from the army have been sentenced to be shot to death. Their names are Albert A. Lacy, of the 4th Rhode Island Infantry; James C. Grattan, 11th Stuart. Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Henry Wooding, 8th Connecticut Infantry. Their erime was descrition.

All the officers of the civil government of the city of Norfolk are ordered to make to General LETTER OF VINDICATION FR**OM** GEN. SEDGWICK TO GEN. FRENCH.

fees or otherwise, the sources whence received, the amount expended since the organization of said city government. The report is to be made under oath on or before the 20th inst. John Ford, of Norfolk, convicted of violating his oath of allegiance by corresponding with the bels in Richmond and endeavoring fraudulently to avoid the confiscation of rebel property in the city of Norfolk, has been sentenced to be confined at hard labor in Norfolk jail, for the term of one year; STUART ACROSS. to wear an iron ball weighing 24 ms, attached to It is reported to-night that Stuart, with five thou right leg by a chain three feet long; to be employed right leg by a main three test long, we be be assigned him in said city; and, at the end of that time, to be sent beyond the limits of the department, and never permitted to return.

An order has been issued by General Butler to

day, at the office of the city government of Ports nouth, Va., the same in detail as that issued yester day to the Norfolk city government,

The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived to day from fort, N. C. She brings no news. The navy despatch steamer Newbern has also ar rived from Wilmington. She left the fleet on Mon-day last, at which time the gunboat Iron Age was aground under fire of the rebel shore batteries.
The United States frigate Minnesota had moved up so as to render assistance to the stranded vessel, and it was thought she would be got off. The following vessels have passed the guard-ship into Hampton Roads, for refuge, this evening:
Schr. Keokuk, Captain Hale, from New York to Brig Sarah Atlee, Captain Tate, from Havana to

FORTRESS MONROE.

Perjurer Punished

The Baltimore American of yesterday morning The Baltimore American of yesterday morning says:

We are gratified to be able to announce to our readers that the flag-of-truce-boat New York was despatched from Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, in charge of the indestigable Col. Mulford, with over one thousand boxes and barrels of supplies for our prisoners at Richmond. The boxes and postages sent to our care are being daily forwarded. The Baltimore and Norfolk Steam-Packet Company convey all our boxes, free of charge, to Fortress Monroe, and the Adams Express Company daily call at the American office with their wagons, to take them to the boat free of charge also. After their delivery to us there is no charge for forwarding to their destination. Those at a distance, who may be disposed to entrust us with the packing and forwarding of boxes from Baltimore, can enclose the necessary funds, with the assurance that their wishes will be promptly attended to. All such persons had better indicate the articles they would prefer having sent. As to clothing, there need be no uneasiness on this score. Our information from returned prisoners, both from Libby Prison and Belle Island leads as

THE FORWARDING OF SUPPLIES TO THE

RICHMOND PRISONERS.

o believe that the supplies of clothing forwarded b he Government have been faithfully delivered t he men, and that they have an abundance for pre-ent need to prevent suffering. CHARLESTON.

score. Our information from returned prisoner both from Libby Prison and Belle Island, leads u

The City being Gradually Destroyed by our Batteries.

Private information received here from rebel ces, is to the effect that Charleston is being graually destroyed by the fire of our batteries. On the 26th of December two blocks of buildings on King street, in the heart of the city, belonging to the estate of the late Senator Butler, were destroyed by fire kindled by Gilmore's shells. Several large warehouses, occupied by the Confederate Govern-ment, and filled with army supplies, were also destroyed about the same time. The city is almost deserted by all except the military. The poorer classes have erected temporary accommodations in the suburbs out of the range of the fire. Great destitution prevails among them. The telegraph operators in Charleston have been notified not to elegraph for publication the effect of our fire upon the city. The several newspaper offices have re-moved their presses and furniture out of range of

our guns .- Wash. Cor. Times. MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, Jan. 15.-The steamer Hunman has arrived, with Memphis news of the 13th instant. Sh-brings 290 bales of cotton. General Sherman had arrived at Memphis, and the ospitalities of the city had been tendered him by The Rulletin save that owing to the stringener of

tion, there was but little activity in the cotton mar-ket. Sales were reported on the 12th instant of 300 bales at unchanged prices. There have been no recelpts from below.

The Memphis papers contain an unconfirmed re-

port that four hundred rebels recently captured a passenger train between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, and injured the road to such an extent as to cause the destruction of the next train, and the loss of the lives of many of the passengers. San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14. — Trade is good, and jobbers are inclined to buy many of the leading

staples.

Proceedings have been instituted to libel the sunken ship Aquilla on behalf of her owners. All efforts towards raising and saving the iron-clad Camanche seem to be indefinitely postponed. Much complaint has been made at the indifference mani-fested by the parties whose business it is to save efforts were made, they would be successful. Arrival of the Steamer Glasgow.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool, arrived at this port this morning, Her advices have been anticipated. New York, Jan. 15 .- The steamer Sidon has ar

rived from Liverpool. Her news is anticipated.

Arrest of A Prominent Lawver. New York, Jan. 15 .- Malcolm Campbell, Esq., a prominent member of the New York bar, was ara prominent memoer of the New York bar, was ar-rested to-day by the order of General Dix. He acted as counsel for Mr. Benjamin, who is charged with shipping contraband goods to Havana and Nassau, and the Government desires the possession of cer-fain books and papers belonging to the latter, which Mr. Campbell refuses to give up. Discovery of Contraband Merchandise. BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The prevalence of rebel reports that a quantity of gold had been shipped on the steamer R. E. Lee, the captured blockade runner,

induced the United States marshal to make a th rough search through the vessel. The search resulted in the discovery of one hundred and eight packages of dry goods, behind a partition, apparently built to divide the engine room from the hold. The Navigation on the Mississippi River. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15 .- The weather has been quite

mild during the past few days, and the Board of Underwriters are taking measures to protect the steamboats at the levee when the ice breaks up. The ferry-boats have been trying to open the chan-nel across the river to-day, but without success. Heavily laden wagons continue to cross the river on The Legislative Difficulty—Gen. Trimble

Proposed as Exchange for Senator White. BALTIMORE, Jan. 15 .- Mr. Warfield, a merchant of this city, has gone to Richmond, by authority of the War Department, to endeavor to effect the exchange of Senator White, of Pennsylvania, for Gen. Trim-

le, who is a relative of Mr. Warfield. Sale of Prize Cotton at Cairo. CAIRO, Jan. 15.—One hundred and seventy-nine bales of low middling cotton were sold here to day at auction, by the U. S. Marshal, for 65%, amount-ing toll\$50,000, which is to be appropriated as prize money for the navy; 38 mules were sold on the same account for \$3,440. The 19th Wisconson Regiment, going home to re-cruit at Madison, Wisconsin, arrived here to-night,

Return of Connecticut Regiments. New Haven, January 15 .- The 8th and 11th connecticut regiments arrived here this morning on the transports Haze and Constitution, direct from Gloucester Point, Va. They were received by the city authorities with a fine military display. The Chesapeake Piracy Case.

sapeake case has been adjourned until Monday. The New York Soldiers Allowed to Vote. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15. - The Senate to-day passed by a unanimous vote the resolutions of the Assembly, proposing a change in the State Constitution, so as to allow the soldiers in the field to

The Soldiers of the War of 1812. ALBANY, Jan. 15 .- The veterans of the War of 1812 held a Convention in the Assembly Chamber to-day, for the purpose of memorializing the Legis-lature for an appropriation to pay the certificates isstude for an appropriation of pay in established as sued on their audited claims. About seventy of the veterans were present, and General Van Rensselsen Governor Seymour, in response to their invitation, addressed them briefly, favoring a speedy payment f their claims.

Public Entertainments.

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE,—"The Brigand," produced with brilliant success last night, is a new triumph for Vestvali, and in no play does she appear to more advantage. It will be repeated this

2d, at the Musical Fund Hall. The best of our esident vocalists will appear, and we do not doubt that the performance will be worthy of the great - Herr Karl Formes arrived in New York on the 4th. It is supposed that Manager Anschutz will seaure his services. THE War Department has authorized the employment of female nurses and cooks in all general hos-CARLOTTA PATTI is sugged for a professional four in Belgium and Holiand, during which she will old at forty conserts in the space of seven weeks. THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Reported Crossing of the River by

Butler's headquarters a detailed report of the amount of moneys received by them, whether for WASHINSTON, Jan. 15 .- A letter received here this morning from a prominent general officer in the Army of the Potomac, says that Lee's army, instead of being depleted, is being increased by conscripts. The writer says the rebels are using strenuous efforts to organize and recruit their cavalry for offensive perations in the spring, and are impressing into the operations in the spaints, and are impressing into the service all the good horses in the State. The rebel army, which is encamped between Orange Court House and Gordonsville, is well provided with pro visions, but is suffering for shoes, clothing, and

> and cavalry, has crossed the river far to our right, and reached Leesburg, our forces there falling back lowards Fairfax. Whether his object is to cut short the railway near Bull Run, or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Point of Rocks, is not yet as-certained. The Government is fully aware of his hereabouts, however, and will meet him with an adequate force whichever way he goes.
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> MAJOR GENERAL PRENCH AT THE BATTLE OF LOCUST GROVE—GENERAL SEDGWICE'S LETTER,

> MAJOR GENERAL PRENCH AT THE BATTLE OF LOCUST GROVE—GENERAL SEDGWICE'S LETTER.
>
> HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
> BRANDY STATION, Jan. 12, 1864.
> MY DEAR GENERAL: I have seen in the columns of the New York Tvibune an article in relation to the operations in the late advance to Mine run, which is grossly unjust, not only to you, but to the general commanding the Army of the Potomac. I do not recall the exact terms of the article in question, but it charged, in substance, that you were too much urder the influence of liquor, during the battle of Locust Grove, to understand the position of affairs, and it purported to be based on a conversation had with Maj. Gen. Meade. While I am fully confident that no such conversation could have occurred, I nevertheless feel bound to place in your possession my emphatic testimony as to the utter faisity of the charge. I had ample opportunities of observing you during that engagement. I had been directed to support your advance, and joined you in person at the commencement of the action, and was with you for some time after its close. During all this time I saw nothing in your manner or management of affairs to give ground for the suspicion that you were in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor. Os the contrary, the dispositions made by you of your own troops, and such of mine as were placed at your disposition, and your own personal bearing during the action, were such as to enable me to speak with absolute certainty on the subject of the accusation to which I have referred, and to pronounce it wantonly false in every particular.
>
> I am, yery truly,
> JOHN SEDGWICK, Maj. General,
> Major Gen. French, Commanding Third Corps.
>
> STUART'S OAVALRY RAID OF NO IM-

PORTANCE.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Captain Frank W. Marston, of the Signal Corps of the Army of the Potomac, has been erdered to New Orleans as the Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the Gulf.

Accounts received to-night from the Army of the Potomac show that the reported movement of Stuart's cavalry occasions no alarm, as it is not believed that he has a sufficient number of men even for a less arduous duty than a campaign on our right. I a cavalry movement is progressing in that direction, Trains are rupping to and from our armies in Virginia as usual, and nobody anticipates any interrup-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Letters of Pius IX. and Jefferson Davis. Proclamation by Kossuth and Excitement in Austria.

THE POPE AND JEFF DAVIS. According to the Paris journal, La France, the following curious correspondence has taken place between President Davis and the Pope: JEFF TO THE POPE.

JEFF TO THE POPE.

RICHMOND, Sept. 23, 1863.

VERY VENERABLE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF: The letters which you have written to the clergy of New Orleans and New York have been communicated to me, and I have read with emotion the deep grief therein expressed for the ruin and devastation caused by the war which is now being waged by the United States against the States and people which have selected me as their President, and your orders to your clergy to exhort the people to peace and charity. I am deeply sensible of the Christian charity which has impelled you to this relaterated appeal to the clergy. It is for this reason that I feel it my duty to express personally, and in the name of the Confederate States, our gratifude for such sentiments of Christian good feeling and love, and to a surve your Holliness that the people, threatened even on their own hearths with the most cruel ened even on their own hearths with the most

such sentiments of Christian good feeling and love, and to assure your Holineas that the people, threatened even on their own hearths with the most cruel oppression and terrible carnage, is desirous now, as it has always been, to see the end of this implous war; that we have everaddressed prayers to Heaven for that issue which your Holiness now desires; that we desire none of our enemy's possessions, but that we dight merely to resist the devastation of our country and the shedding of our best blood, and to force them to let us live in peace under the protection of our own institutions, and under our laws, which not only insure to every one the enjoyment of his temporal rights, but also the free exercise of his religion. I pray your Holiness to accept, on the part of myself and the people of the Confederate States, our sincere thanks for your efforts in favor of peace. May the Lord preserve the days of your Holiness, and keep you under his divine protection.

THE POPE TO JEFF ERSON DAVIS.

THE POPE TO JEFF LAVIS

ILLUSTRIOUS AND HONORABLE PRESIDENT—Salutation. We have just received, with all suitable welcome, the persons sent by you to place in our hands your letter, dated 23d of September last. Not slight was the pleasure we experienced when we learned, from these persons and the letter, with what feelings of joy and gratitude you were animated, illustrious and honorable President, as soon as you were informed of our letters to our venerable brothers, John, Archbishop of New Orleans, dated the 18th of October last year, and in which we have, with all our strength, excited and exhorted these venerable brothers that, in their episcopal piety and solicitude, they should endeavor, with the most ardent zeal, and in our name, to bring about the end of the fatal civil war which has broken out in those countries, in order that the American people may obtain peace and tranquility which we have in our letters inculcated upon our venerable brothers. May it please God at the same time to make the other peoples of America

our Pontificate 18. PIUS IX.

KOSSUTH'S PROCLAMATION IN HUNGARY—EXCITEMENT IN AUSTRIA.

The following is the text of the proclamation issued in the name of Kossuth which has been referred to in a telegraphic despatch. It is published in the Alleanza, of Milan—a journal established by the Hungarian emigrants in Italy—appears to be considered a genuine document: considered a genuine document: BY ORDER OF LOUIS ROSSUTH, THE NATIONAL COM-MITTER OF INDEPENDENCE TO THE NATION.

considered a genuine document:

BY ORDER OF LOUIS ROSSUTII, THE NATIONAL COMMITTER OF INDEPENDENCE TO THE NATIONAL Fidelity to the flag of 1849 survives in the heart of our nation. Refusing to accept any kind of compromise, the great majority of the nation is firmly resolved to shake off the detested yoke of German domination. But as the external signs of our national life have in recent times not been in harmony with that resolution, our natural allies abroad have conceived doubts as to the firmness of our designs. These doubts have been the greatest obstacle to the efforts of our government tending to the deliverance of the country. The removal of that obstacle becomes an imperious necessity before the new turn of European events—a turn offering a prospect full of promise to all the peoples who groan under a foreign yoke. We must give a sign of life in order that our natural allies may be convinced that sgainst the common enemy they may surely count upon the arms of the Magyars. We must hold ourselves in readiness, in order that the ties of the terrified Austrian may not entangle our nation in the snare. We must prepare to be in a state to seize energetically the favorable opportunity.

For these purposes the Governor, Louis Kossuth, abolishing every previous order, and having judged it necessary to decree the formation of a new general committee, makes known, by the present document, to the nation, that in consequence of that order the general committee of independence is constituted; that it has for its end the realization of the declaration of independence of 1849; and that, full of resolution and ready for all sacrifices, it has taken in hand the direction of affairs, according to the instructions received, or to be reserved, from the chosen governor of a country. The committee expects, from the pathotic sentiment of the nation, that the orders emanating from it will be promptly executed, that its instructions At all events, the general committee of independence declares that it wilk know how, and that it

THE DRATH OF EARL CHARLEMONT, COTEMPORARY OF GRATTAN AND FLOOD.

Your readers who are familiar with Irish history, will be interested to read of the death, at the close of the dying year, of the Earl of Charlemont, the cotemporary of Grattan. Flood, O'Connell, of all the able and patriotic Irishmen of the past century. He died at the age of 90, another instance of the longevity at frequent in the higher classes in this country. How sad must have been the old age of an Irish Earl, who loved Ireland, and had no power to help her. There is something pitiable in the slow decay of a nation by oppression, famine, and the exile of her shildren. I sympathize with those who would rather see a nation perish with her brave flag flying, arms in her hands, and breast to the foe. But I see no chance for Irishmen to raise a flag, to get arms, or to make any fight, except on foreign soil; and then they are rather apt to fight for the sake of lighting—signing the Russians in the Orimea, the Sepoys in India, and elsewhere, as it may happen; loyal to England or France, loyal to right or to wrong, but always brave and loyal.—Cer. N. Y. Times. THE DEATH OF EARL CHARLEMONT, COTEMPORARY

pear to more advantage. It will be repeated this evening.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—"The malancholy days have come, the saddest of the year." This is Mr. Clarke's last night.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Frank Drew closes his engagement this evening. Mrs. John Drew is announced for Monday.

Concert Hall.—Sawnee, a musical prodigy, will give his remarkable vocal imitations of the organ tonight, and the entertainment will be increased by Laughing Gas.

The Charoello of the Certania Orchestra, on the evening of the 22d, at the Musical Fund Hall. The best of our A Suggestion to Mr. Fernande Wood.

A female correspondent makes the following exllent suggestion "To the Editors of the Evening Post:

"May I trouble you with the following addition to the resolutions of Mir. Fernande Wood for the appointment of a committee of investigation:

"And, whereas, by delay to investigate, a delinquent has sometimes been snabled to plead the statute of limitations, and thus to escape justice," to. "If Mr. Wood had added this to his original resolutions, I doubt not they would have received a more gential constant from the House, "JULIA." XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1864

SENATE. Homestead Law and "Commutation. Mr. WILSON, of Massachuseits, presented the petition of Peter Cooper and others against the repeal of the commutation clause.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, introduced a bill amendatory of the Homestead law and for other perposes. Referred.

Mr. RAMAY, of Minnesota, introduced a bill authorizing Minnesota and Wisconsin to extend their oundaries. Mr. CONNESS presented a resolution of imquiry as to be failure of the overland mail to California for the past on motion of Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, all priorders were taspended, and the House bill providing for the deficiency in the appropriation for paying the officer and men in the Western Department of Missouri war oneidered, and, after being amended, was passed. The bill appropriates \$700,612 for the purposes men loned.

tioned.

Pay of the Treasury Department.

Mr. LAYE, of Kansas, offered a resolution-calling spon
the Secretary of the Treasury for the names of the specal agents and assistants now in the employment of the
Treasury Department, the States for which they were
appointed together with an account of their operations,
and their pay and emoluments. Agreed to appointed, together with an account of their operations, and their pay and emoluments. Agreed to:

The Statistical Congress.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the Scrotary of State to transmit a copy of the report presented to the international Statistical Congress at Berlin, in Soptember last, by the Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, delegate to that body from the Government of the United States. This paper, exhibited to the thirty-three nations assembled in that Congress the rapid increase in the territory, population, and products of the United States, and especially the wast dorman! wealth of its gold-hearing regions, it was published at Berlin, and extensively eiroulated throughout Europe, where it has exerted an important influence in sustaining our national cradif.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Enrolment bill.

Enlisted Men Serving as Suppositures.

Enjisted Men Serving as Substitutes. Enjisted Men Serving as Substitutes.

Mr. DOOLITILE, of Wisconsin, proposed an amendment prohibiting enlisted men from serving as substitutes, except in regiments from the State in which they first enlisted. Adopted.

The Commutation Clause, &c.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, moved that the Senate rescind its action of yesterday, in relation to the \$300 commutation clause. He thought that while the country was looking to the Senate for a feasible measure to scue the country with schemes of "how not to do" the work. It was time to look the matter boldly in the face. The war has been a chapter of accidents, he might say a "comedy of errors" The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, renewed his amendment requiring tithes upon incomes, which was rejected.

Mr. DOOLITILE moved to amend by making parange.

Mr. Dollit Mas do for the was do not be seen that was to seen the seen that was to seen the seen that was do not be seen that was done to the draft, which was done to do the country to the seen that was done to the seen that w substitute \$600 instead of \$300 as the maximum for commutation.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, would, without discoursely to the Senator, move to amend the title of the bill as it now stood, by calling it "a bill to raise a tax by lottery from certain shie-bodied men who are unwilling to enter the service." (Laughter.) He would vote against this expensive, impracticable, and cumbersome bill. He weated a military conscription bill. This was not such a bill but a bill of revonue.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, moved to amend Mr. She man's amendment by inserting four instead of five hund: ed dollars as the price of commutation.

This was carried by a vote of 22 yeas to 19 nays! On mobilin of Mr. JACKSON, of Maryland, the Senate, at live o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. BLIOT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee Mr. BLIOT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water, and a bill to regulate the measurement of the tounage of ships and vessels of the United Etates. The Small-Pox.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, from the Committee of the District of Columbia, which was instructed to inquire into the propriety of adopting measures to prevent the spread of the small-pox. caused to be read several communications from the Mayor of Washington, the acting Surgeon General, and others, showing that ample provision has been made for the care of persons who are affecting with that disease, and also for vaccination. Lovely we had also for vaccination at the other second of the care of the second of the care of the care of the care of the care of the declaring as the judgment of the Husse, that it would be advitable, as a precautiousry measure, that the other of Georgetown and Washington should furnish vaccination at the residences of citizens, and that they take immediate action on the subject.

Postal Bill Passed. The Small-Pox.

Postal Bill Passed. Postal Bill Passed.

Mr. ALLBY, of Massachusetts, from the Post Office Committee, r-ported a bill for amending the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into the mails. It provides that articles of clothing being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and compressed within limits not exceeding two pounds weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, may be transmitted at eight cents, and above that weight according to the regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General. The bill was passed. Other Bills Passed.

Other Bills Passed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to appropriate \$17,000 to the owners of the British schooner Gien, for Illegalseizure, which was passed.

Mr. SCHARCK, of Ohlo, from the Committee on Millitary Affairs, reported the Senate bill, for providing for the appointment of an Assistant Seretary of War for one year, at a selary of \$5,000.

It was faid, in explanation, that the law heretofore massed had expired, and the object was to revive it. Mr. Wattopiwas still acting in that capacity. The bill was passed. Bills and Resolutions Presented. Bills and Resolutions Presented.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachuseits, offered an amendment to the Intennal Revenue bill, in the form of a more carefully prepared section, for warehousing spirits, but making no substantial change of the third section of the bill, for which section it is a substitute.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, called up the resolution from the Committee on Feetings, declaring that as Wm. Jane had presented a certificate of election as delected to the content of the con

case.
On this subject a debate took place, when Mr. Smith's substitute was rejected—yeas 56, nays 73—and the resolution was adopted.
Mr. Lane was then sworn in and took his seat.
The House then adjourned till Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1864. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. by enator JOBNSON, who was deputed by Speaker Penator JOBNSON. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. by Senator JOHNSON, who was deputed by Speaker Penney to act in his absence.

The CHAIBMAN presented two communications from the Anditor General—one stating that no part of the loan for arming the State (issued in 1891) had been redeemed, and the other transmitting the sannal report of banks and saving institutions.

Mr. CONNELL offered a resolution that the Senate would not "waste time" in balloting for Speaker more than once daily. Lost—Yeas 11 nays 11.

Mr. LOWEY presented a communication from T. J. Coffey, setting forth that, in his opinion, the Senate was a continual body, and was now thoroughly organized, and reacy to proceed to business.

Mr. LOWEY proposed to sive the Democrats all the offices they wished if Senator Clymer would then pair off with Senator White, now in Richmond. If this was agreed to, he (Lowry) would even agree to yote for Senator Clymer for Speaker, and legislation could then proceed. He declared that the Democrats were legally and morally wrong.

Mr. HOYKINS, in justification of the position assumed by the Democrats, offered a letter from Ex-Governor Wm F. Packer. The letter declared that the acts of the party in power were bold and revolutionary. It was both custom and law for new Speakers to be elected at the beginning of each session, and any other course was illegal.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS, of Lancaster, declared that the letter illegs.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS, of Lencaster, declared that the letter was the richest specimen which he had ever seen of a sacrifice of principle to politics.

Mr. CLYMER said that the position of the Democrate would never be yielded for any offers of place or profit, unless the opposite party concluded that they (the Democrate) were right in principle. Until this was acknowledged, they were prepared to continue to the bitter and.

nd.
The debate was cortinued by Senators Johnston, Cly-ner, and Graham.
On the motion to proceed to the thirteenth ballot for mer. Ping Granam.
On the motion to proceed to the thirteenth ballot for Speaker, the ayes were 10; the noss were 10. Lost.
The Senate agreed to adjourn until 11 o'clock Monday morning. Adjourned. The HOUSE met at 11 o'clock. A. M., Speaker JOHN-SOD in the chair.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, offered the following re-Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The City of Philadelphia has, through her municipal authorities, offered League Island as a free gift, whereon to establish a Navy Yard; and, Whereas, The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its last session, instructed its senators, and requested its representatives to use all proper means to prooure its acceptance by the Government; and, Whereas, The Scoretary of the Navy, and a majority of the Naval Committee of Congress, have urged the same. of the Naval Committee of Congress, have urged the same.

Resolved. That the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania urge upon their Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure the earliest passible acceptance of the same.

Mr. PRICE moved to postpone the resolution for the present. Not agreed to.

The same gentleman then offered the following amendment to be added to the end of the resolution:

"And that in the event of League Island not being accepted by the Government, that it be urged to accept the sight on the Delaware between Chester and Marcus Hook." The amendment was not agreed to, and the resolution then passed as originally presented.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, a copy of the resolution was ordered to be sent to the Secretary of the Navy and each member of the Naval Committee.

Mr. PURDy offered a resolution that the committee appointed for the purpose of making a contract for the publication of the record be authorized to have placed on the deek of each member a record of the daily proceedings on the morning siter the minutes has been read. Not agreed to.

Mr. NELSON offered a resolution that the Committee. Natice morning siter the minutes has been read. No greed to.
Mr. NELSON offered a resolution that the Committee us the Publication of the Legislative Record be authorized us the Publication of the daily proceedings of the lone until joint action can be taken by both House until joint action can be taken by tak

Agreed to.

Mr. BIGHAM read in place an act to increase the per
diam ellowence of the Commissioners and Assessors of llegheny county, Mr. DENNISTON, an act to incorporate the Fire Arms Mr. DENNISTON, an act to incorporate the Fire Arms
Manufacturing Company.
Mr. HENRY, an act to provide for the payment of expenses of the Transportation and Telegraph Company,
and moved to proceed to its consideration, which was
agreed to Subsequently, on motion, the subject was
postponed until Wednesday next.
Mr. KERN moved that when the House adjourn, it
adjourn until Monday next, at 11 o'clock. Agreed to.
Adjourned. Meeting of the Massachusetts Union

League.
Boston, Jan. 15.—The Massachusetts Union State League met yesterday, and passed a unanimous re-solution of thanks to Senator Wilson, for heading off treason in the Uni ed States Senate, and expressing the warmest approval of his resolution to expel Garrett Davis, the United States Senator from Kentucky, from that body. THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE. PARADE OF THE NINETY-FITTH. -The

PARADE OF THE NINETY-FITTH.—The veteran Ninety-Fifth Regiment P. V. will make a street parade to-day. It was the intention of the people of Philadelphia to give these veterans a handsome reception, but it was not in human power to control the wind and the weather. A fremendous snow-storm mantled the earth in virgin white for the space of over a thousand miles. Railroads were blooked up; intense cold succeeded the snow, and rivers were speedily ice bound. The routine of travelling was interrupted for hundreds of miles. The veterans, already on their way home, were thus under the control of the elements. All the fine arrangements made to give them first class patriotic receptions were annulled by the force of circumstances beyond human power.

The parade of to-day will, therefore, be the more interesting, as the veteran 95th arrived in Philadelphia in the night time. They have done their work nobly, and added lustre to the Union arms. Their voice is "still for war," and will be until the "stars and bars" give way to that glorious ensign of the free world, the American flag. The line of march will be taken up at ten o'clock this morning, at Decatur and Market streets. The following is the route of the parade, as agreed upon last evening: Proceed from Decatur street up Market to Seventh, up Seventh to Arch, up Arch to Seventeenth, down Seventeenth to Spruce, down Spruce to Broad, up Broad to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Third, down Third to Spruce, down Spruce to Second, down Second to the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. After partaking of a collation, they will reform and march up Washington avenue to Fifth street, and up Fifth to Chestnut, and there dismiss. THE 147TH REGIMENT, P. V.—The mem-THE 147TH KEGIMENT, F. V.—The members of this regiment have re-enlisted again for three years, and are expected in the city within a week. They belong to the famous "White Star" Division, which has won the highest enconiums for their heroism at the storming and taking of Lookout Mountain, an event almost unparalleled in the history of this war. Five companies of the 147th were originally the third battalion of the 28th, and remained attached to that regiment until within a year, when they were transferred to the 147th. Kaapp's Battery, which also constituted a part of the 28th, have re-enlisted, and return at the same time. Let the citizens of Philadelphia interest themselves by giving these veterans such a reception as they justly deserve.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Robert Smith, who enlisted as a private in the 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, and was badly wounded at Antictam, was appointed for his gallant conduct to a second Heutensagy. Although he has not quite recovered from his wourd, he left the city on Thursday night, in company with Major Ellis, for the regiment. THE SALE OF FIVE-TWENTIES. -TAB subscription agent reports the sale of \$2,500,000, five-twenty United State bonds pesseday.

A Card. OFFICE U. S. CHRISTIAN CORMISSION 11 BANK STEHET, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1864. o the Editor of The Press: Sin: In your paper of to-day we find an extrast from the Times, stating that "Rev. Mr. Hall, a member of the Christian Commission," had caused reports erogatory to General French to be circulated in such a way as to convey the impression that they were originated by General Meade. On an examination of our records we find that no

uch person was ever in the employ of the Christia Dommission. Moreover, the rules laid down for the naturation of a delegate in the employment of the Commission expressly state, that "he is strictly en-oued to observe all army and navy regulations, sad abstain from casting reflections upon the authori-ties, military, medical, and olerical." In justice to the Christian Commission, we hope ou will publish this statement.

Respectfully, GEO. H. STUART, Chairman. CITY ITEMS.

IMPORTANT TO LAPS INSURERS—FACTS VERBUS N-THE UNFAIRNESS OF THE STATEMENTS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—The person referred to in the last article published by that Company was probably aged 37, and insured for \$10,000 in a good note Company. Promium \$293.20; cash payment, \$141.60, and note for same amount. The Mutual Life charged the same person \$286.70 to insure the same amount. Had he desired to withdraw from that Company at the end of the first year nothing would have been returned; at the end of two year about one-third of his premiums would have been paid back, but supposing that Company to be as aberal as note Companies, the facts, at the end of the first year, would have been as follows:

In 1860 Mr. William Hart Carr insured a person aged forty-seven in the New England MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY for \$5,000, premium \$206, cash payment \$103, note for same amount. Before the note became due the person died, and his heirs received \$5,000, less the unpaid note, or about 24,900! In a cash company \$103 would have in sured only \$2,500.

This [policy was issued by the New England Mutual on the certificate and recommendation of a prominent physician of this city, selected by Mr. Wm. Hart Carr, and at the time of making the application it was distinctly stated that the applicant preferred a note Company. The fact that he had been declined by the Mutual Life was carefully and artfully concealed. I then had entire confi-dence in Wm. Hart Carr, and did not suppose he would be a party to practice a cruel deception. Only one death has occurred (a private in the 67th

Regiment, P. V.), among the large number insured on the medical examination of Dr. Stroud. The fact still remains unrefuted, that the heirs received the Mutual Life would have paid. The pamphlet of the N. E. M., pages 13 to 17, condemns the system of taking a note on personal credit, but approves and practices the plan of taking a note for half the premium, THE POLICY BEING THE SECURITY, as may be seen on page 12 of same pamphlet. This fact has been overlooked intentionally) by the all-cash Companies. I will be glad to furnish the pamphlet to any person who may call at the office of the Company.

Examinations daily from 12 to 1 o'clock. WILLIAM GETTY, Agent, N. E. M. Life Insurance Company. No. 425 Chestnut street. NEW PURPLE YARN, SUITABLE FOR GLOVES .-The great popularity of purple yarn gloves has made that particular color of yarn scarce, and, in fact, for some weeks past it has been out of the market, in onsequence of the great demand for it. Mr. John M. Finn, southeast corner of Seventh and Arch

atreets, has just received a fresh supply of this favorite Yarn, of a very beautiful shade of purple; also a full line of stocking Yarns of all the desirable shades, besides a Yarn adapted for military purposes, to which we would invite the special attenion of Societies, as Mr. Finn makes a considerable eduction in prices in their favor. NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES OF GENERAL Meade and other Distinguished Personages,

On Monday and Tuesday of the present week, Major General Meade visited the popular Photograph galleries of Mr. F. Gutekunst, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, and sat for his ploture, in various sizes, from the petit carte to full life, orders for which are now being received at Mr. G.'s counters. The pictures are most artistic and life-like of that

taken fine Card Pictures and Imperials of Hon. Edward Everett, Rear Admiral Dupont, Adjutant General L. Thomas, and others; duplicates of all of which are also now on sale at Mr. G.'s rooms BARGAINS IN CLOTHING .- For a first-class overcoat, vest, pantaloons, business or dress coat, or any other article in the way of Clothing, take our advice and visit the well-known establishment of Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, as they are selling off their splendid winter stock at greatly reduced prices. IMPROVING THE OPPORTUNITY.-The comparatively mild weather of the last few days has been employed by many of our citizens in replenishing their cellars with coal, as may be judged from the act that Mr. Alter's retail sales alone during the present week have exceeded a thousand tons. His Yard, No. 935 North Ninth street, enjoys a great

FINE NEW PHOTOGRAPHS OF GEN, MEADE,-Major General Meade took sittings, on Monday last, at the Gallery of Wenderoth & Taylor, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, for Photographs of all sizes, from Carte to the large "Extra Imperials," copies of which may be had of the above firm, or of Mesers. McAllister, Chestnut street, below Eighth. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chestnut street, next

door to Adams & Co.'s Express, offer the most ex-tensive and, beyond doubt, the choicest stock of Confections in this country. Their name is in fact familiar as a household word all over the land. They use only the purest and finest materials in manufacturing, always lead the trade in the intro-duction of new things, and, being the largest operators in this line in the city, their prices are correspond-PURE ROASTED COFFEE. --- Messrs. Davis &

Richards, dealers in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, have constantly on hand the finest and purest coffees, rosated fresh every morning to which we invite the attention of our readers. AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHing Goods, embracing everything necessary in that line for a man of taste to wear, will be found at George Grant's, 610 Chestnut street. His "Prize Medal" Shirt, invented by J. F. Taggart, is the Shirt of the age.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Great Reduction in Prices. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Also, Rich Furs of all kinds.

In anticipation of the close of the season, we are now prepared to make a large concession from ormer prices on all our stock. J. W. PROCTOR & Co.. The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium, 920 Chestnut street. THE EXCELLENCE OF THE PARABOLA SPECTA-

CLES is generally conceded. Those who have used both kinds of glasses, assert that the Parabola are superior to any glasses, assert that the Paranola are superior to any glasses in the mild visual sensation they produce, and for the ability to use them for any length of time, both day and night, without oc-casioning a sense of uncasiness or fatigue. For sale only by E. Borhek, Optician, No. 402 Ches COOPER SHOP VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SA-LOON.—The Committee of this institution respec-tively appeal to the loyal citizens of Philadelphia to assist them to retain the wide spread fame the city of Philadelphia has already acquired for refreshing and administering to the wants of the defenders of

troops have passed both homeward and towards the army, many of them being compelled to remain with them for some time, owing to the impossibility of obtaining transportation. This fact has largely in-creased their expenses. The Committee of the Cooper-shop has never appealed to our patrictic otel. ens until their funds have been almost exhausted. At the present time their funds are very low, and they now rely on contributions from our citizens to replenish their treasury. Contributions in money replenish their treasury. Contributions in money or provisions can be sent to the Saloon, 1009 Orago or provisions are to the following:

William M. Cooper, president, 135 South Water street; William M. Meade, secretary, 330 Catherine Street; Wallan III. Meaue, secretary, or commonly street; Adam M. Simpson, treasurer, 9 Queen street; E. J. Heraty, corresponding secretary, Queen and Swanson; E. S. Hall, Corn Exchange Bank; Thos. H. Rice, 938 Arch street; Robert P. King, 607 San-THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President,

Cash Assets over

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Insurers have the option of applying their divi-tionds either in adding to the sum insured, or in reducing the premium. In several cases, in this city, may receive an annual sum in cash from the Company, the policies remaining in force for their original mount. Premiums may be paid in full in five or

F. RATCHFORD STARR.

Cougns.-As a soothing pectoral, Brown's Bron chial Trockes, are advantageously employed to alle-viate coughs, sore throat, hoarseness, and bronchial can be carried in the pocket, and taken as occasion re-THOSE WISHING to injure their lives, or desiring formation upon the subject of

will find it to their advantage to call at the Philaielphia office of the MINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, at 400 Chestnut street, where reliable Life Insurance can be obtained without delay. Pamphlets upon the subject furnished free. The Ætna Life is a stock company. Dividend are declared and paid to Policy-holders annually. Examinations made at the office daily from 2 to 4 CHAUNCERY H. BRUSH, Manager of Philadel Ætna Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, St. DEAFNESS, EYE, EAR, THROAT DISEASES, AND CATAREN treated by Dr. Von Mosabzisker,

1027 Walnut street,

ECONOMY N'HOULD BE PRACTICE in all things. One dollar expended noting a bottle of "Jayne's Expector troubled with a shight sough or hoarsens throat, may save the expense of a docto neglected cough ofta u ends in Consume neglected cough of the lining of the slight inflamation o singst initialization of the finite of the a the usual symptoms of which are a sone a pain in the breast, will so on lead, through attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay's months of suffering. Let the afflicted to "Jayne's Expectorant." It is a standar and its curative powers have it en tester sands of persons who have recove ted their its use. The expectorant, and all of be a Son's family medicines, are prepared 242 Chestnut street.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTO OP TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST

Sirard-Chestant Street, below Strand—Chestant street, below in Juo P Schofield, Mt Holly Frank B Levie, Mt Holly Hon 2 Weed, Albany Geo W McKee, New York Geo W McKee, New York Wm W hitaker B B Campbell, Penna E A Sturdwell, New York J E Leverett, New York J E Leverett, New York J C Hleston, D C Clement a Peck, D C Win Paxton PM Skinner, Washington H C Perrine, Newshington H C Perrine, Newshington J R Cantwell, Penna J R Cantwell, Penna J R Cantwell, Penna J R Galday, Penna J R Galday, Penna J R G H Bardwell, Thos Stark, Penna T B Hammond, Ohio J No Johnston, Penna Maj G H Bardwell, J R Devorent, Syik New York New Jersey

and Chestmut at

American-Chestnut street, above Fit

J M Cox, Delaware
T B Lopper, Maryland
B Dilman, New Jersey
B S Fisler, New Jersey
David Dunn, Huntingdon
J A Buck & la, Onla S Smith & wf
A A Hesser, Echyl !!
W X Warner, Wilm, Alex Port, Huntingdon Miss J Smith, Borristown Geo Bright, Pottsville H Y Steele & la Thos Carpenter John Carledge, New York Miss M E Thompson Capt Jacob Giller, Penna
La Cary, Newark, N J
John Tobin
Wm Appleton
F G Prior, U S N
L Coggeshall, U S N
R E Hennum, Jr, Chester
R M Riker, Chester
P D Irwin
J W Richter, New York
Wm E Sackett, New York
Wm E Sackett, New York
J D Byerly, New York
J W A Cluett, Troy, N Y

Merchants'-Fourth street, below A h street. below & er Homer C Lewis Homer C Lewis W G Barton Hillstow Hamaly, Baltime W G Samlson, New Robt Young, Harris J T Cochrane, Harris J T Cochrane, Harris R A Mifflin, Penna A Bisck, Penna W H Deaniston, Pensa W H Deaniston, Pensa W Smith, Mass S Broundd, Baltimm F Veik, Marylend W H Lawell, Easen C G Townsend, Bott Atkinson, Athens, O of Lauer. Resumed

J Williams
W De Young
aut E L Stratton, N J
Fratton, New Jersey
A B Porter, U S A
Gramble, Conn
J E Griffin, U S A
B K Keller, Shippensburg
T D Williams. Pittsburg
Jas Belford. M Chunk
D Keller & Ja, Penna

The Union—Arch street, above Thir
S H Eldridge & w. N Y
M H Lilly, Washington
J B Day, Trenton, N J
A H Ogden. Cincinnat!
J Hutton, Hilshoro, Ill
W W Ferris, Del City
Mrs Buck, Penna
H Addison, H D

W B J Smith, Bucks C

States Union—Market street, above St
T C Ringgold, Sussex, Del
S J Tice, Sussex, Del
S J Tice, Sussex, Del
S H Knock Sussex, Del
C Miller, Trenten, Del
C Miller, Tewy Jersey
E F Garvin, Chicago, III
John H Williams, N Y
John Maxwell, New York
L Hughes & wf. Benton, Pa
T M Orel, New Usasile, Del
R C Bayes, Odessa, Del
B Watson, Milrord, Del
C Market Street, above St
J W Pitzer, US A
James R Dixon, N
J B myser, Glinor,
W D Watson, Del. W Barley Sheaf-Second street, below V

Barley Sheaf—Second street, below W
M Fox. Bucks co, Penna
E Emith. U S A
H F Plumley, U S A
Thos King, U S A
George Hines, U S A
George Hines, U S A
H F Longs hore, Bucks co, Pa
J E Parry, Attleboro
J Dungan, Bustleton
M Knight, Bucks co, Pa
H Parry, Attleboro
J Suckhouse, Attleboro
J Siackhouse, Attleboro
J Siackho Commercial Sixth street, above Chass Wm W Mintzer, USA John Oakford, Oxford, Pa E Hodgson, Oxford, Pa E W Niteside, Oxford, Pa E W Poulson

B Wileside, Oxford, Pa W Poulson W Poulson E W Poulson C Pusmond, Chester co Pusmond, Chester co C Strickland, Elkton, Md de Bree & la, Virginia T Harlan, Chester co T Mendenhall, Chest co W Gause & la, U S A National-Race street, above Third National—Race street, above Third
D L Beemer, Reading
Mrs Brobst, Catawissa
J S Brobst, Catawissa
Levi W Groff, Lancaster co
W H Bixler. Raston
D Phillips, Raston
S L Saunders, Raston
S L Saunders, Raston
S Moffed, Reading
D S Shendel, Reading
Lewis Ritter, Beading
Lewis Ritter, Beading Black Bear-Third St., above Callow A Shuler, Hamilton, O J Large, Doylestown F M Woodward, Moreland

Mount Vernon-Second St , above Art H Anderson, Jersey City George Irving Wm Campell, Penna & Miller F E Garrett, New Jersey J-W Henry, Delaware H H Watson, Wilmington C B Warner, Harrison Ja Lessig, Potterille Jas H Bennet, Wisco H C Louge, St Louis Capt H A Kelly, Pand S M Wright, Salem Bald Eagle—Third street, above Callow H 8 Funk, Bucks co W Dubert, Lehigh co A Senier, Norristown H Gabriel, Allentown P Selbert, Euston Rev P Pfatteicher, Easton Barnum's Hotel—Third street, whove " BETTAILE A TAPES

H Simons, New Hope I on Simons, New Hope I Lucas, Baltimer Jub Gordon

M Huges, Phillipsburg

M Hoges, Phillipsburg

M Hoges, Phillipsburg hn Gordon Huges, Phillipsburg erns Decamp, Penna

Madison—Second street, above Mark

James W Rogers, Bristol

Littlefield, Fing Sing
Jise Hyrons, Maryland
F R Rouss, Maryland
F R Rouss, Maryland SHODDY. BY THE BARD OF TOWER. HALL.
Shoddy, thou once wast named with scale.
At best with but a smile.
And even now, by fame uphorne.
Thou art a substance wide. The proudest forms we see. Many a gem that sun-like shines The wearer owes tathes. And many a palatica pile

Yet many a rich robe that twines That proudly stands apart,
And seems so solid, knows the while
That thou its kaystone art. Some folks, the precious each to say a
Do by their acts declare That, for our warlike legions brays. Shoddy's the only wear. But lives not the eccentric alf Who would not soon refuse.

As winter clothing for himself.

A shoddy suit to choose. Then, ye who dread, (with cause east 15th

Such fate may you befal Who seek for honest wor at work and ste f. Fly quick to Tower Hall! The balance of our Winter Stock, comp largest assortment of Ready-made Cothing in phis. is being closed out, at 17dW d prices. TOWER H

518 MARKET