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TO HEAVEN; OR, THE CE-BRATED Sermon on "THE BOCK UPON THE CHURCH' SPLIT," by Rev. 8, M. B., Justout. Price 10 cents, or 12 for \$1. H, Sole Agent. reale at Stores and Dr. Landis' Medical Office BSTNUT Street. ja19-1m* CELLANEOUS AND LAW ATCHES AND JEWELRY.

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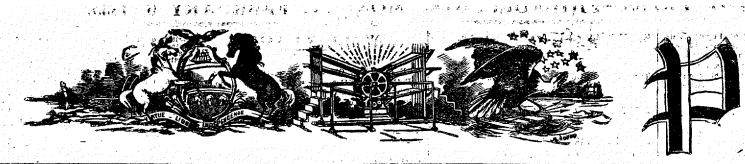
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VOL. 8.—NO. 162.

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COPARTNERSHIPS. IMITED PARTNERSHIP. THE SUBSCRIBERS have the day entered into a LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, under the provisions of the act of Assembly, of the Commonwestin of Pennsylvania, approved March, 2, 1836, the terms of which partnership, as required to be published, are partnership, as required to be published, are
First. The name of the firm under which the said
partnership is to be conducted is LORAINE & MACPHERSON. Secondly. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the firm is that of Iron and Brass Founders, Machinists, and Meial workers in general. Thirdly. The names of the general partners and their respective places of residence, are JAMES W. LORAIDE, Jr. residing at Mo. 2118 Christian street, in the city of Philadelphia, and ANGUS N. MACPHERSON, residing at No. 1222 South Fifth street, in the said city.

Fourthly. The amount of capital contributed by HGRATIO C. WOOD, the special partner, is Ten Thousand Dollars. Fifthly. The partnership is to commence on the SK-VBNTH DAY of the First Month, 1886, and it will ter-minate on the Seventh Day of the First Month, 1868. JAMES W. LORAIDS, Jr.,
ANGUS N. MACPERS ON,
HORATIC C. WOOD.
PHILADELPHIA, 1st Month. 7th, 1865.

ja9-m64* DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ARCHER & REEVES is tule day dissolved by mutual consent BENJAMIN F. ARCHER, FRANCIS B REEVES.
PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 31, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day OLOSING OUT CHEAP.

I Ends Winter Goods, Heavy Dress Goods, do. Also, Blankets, Heavy Flannels, &c., oral Skirts at low prices COOPER & GONARD.

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S. E. DHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 1, 1865. The undersigned have this day formed a Copertnership, under the firm of.

SMITH & PENROSE,
and will continue the Wool and Woolen Yern Commission besiness of the late firm of Barton Green & Co., at
the old stand, No. 40 North FRONT Street

CLEMENT H. SMITH,

Yel-wimst*

WM. PESKOSE.

NOTICE - CHARLES W. MITCHELL MOLTEN, & WOODRUFF. JANUARY SI, 1886. The Butiness will be continued under the same name and firm as heretofore, by the remaining partners, No. 531 MARKET Street. JOHN SIB BLEY. ALBERT MOLTES. ED WAED D. WOODRUFF. PRILADELPHIA, February 1, 1860. fel-fit* OPARTNERSHIP.-THE UNDER.

signed have this day associated themselves under the firm of MITCHELL & FLETCHER, for the transaction of the wholesale and relail Grocery Business, as successors of Wm. Parvin. 17. at No. 1304 CHEST. AUT Street. CHALLS W MITCHELL, GEORDE A. FLETCHER PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1865. fel-5t* NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. THE Partnership heretofore existing between the un-cersigned, under the firm of TECEY BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business of late firm will be settled by either of the firm JOHN V. TERRY. PHILADELPHIA, January SI. 1885 O. T. TERRY will continue the Cloth Business at old et and, 232 MARKET Street. fe3 3t*

THE INTEREST OF STEPHEN C. DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNER-

E. C. MARKLEY having had the management for the last fifteen years of each department of Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding, is competent to execute all orders in the most satisfactory manner, and hopes a continuance of the same.

I cannot retire from the firm without expressing the highest esteem for the character and capacity of Mr. Markley, as my connection with him has existed in perfect harmony for nearly forty-two years.

JAMES CRISSY.

OPARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me my scn. E. C. MARKLEY, Jr., for the transaction of the PRINTING and PUBLISHING business, under the firm of E. C. MARKLEY & SON. Goldsaith's Hall, LIBRARY Street.

FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

B. C. MARKLEY.

February 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS THE UNDERSIGNED day associated with himself ALBERT G. BUZBY. day associated with himself ALBERT G. BUZBY. sud will continue the DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS, at Nos. 223 and 225 CHESTNUT Street, under the firm of THOMAS R. TUNIS & GO.

THOS. R. TUNIS.
PRILADELPHIA, February 1, 1855. fel 10t* DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The subscribers heretofore traing under the firms of BEYNULDS, HOWELL, & BEIFF. Philadelphia, and HOWELL, BARE, & CO. New York, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The business of the late firms will be settled at No 130 North THIED Street, Philadelphia, and No 97 WATER Street, New York.

THOMPSON REYNOLDS, CHARLES HOWELL, BENJAMIN REIFF WILLIAM H. HOWELL, THOMAS T. BARR. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1865. COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have tills day formed a copartnership under the style and firms of ESFF, HOWELL, & HARVEY, Philadelphis, and HOWELL, BARK, & CO, New York, and will continue the Wholessie Grocery business at the old stands, No. 130 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia, and No. 97 WATER Street, New York.

ENJAMIN REIFF,
CHARLES HOWELL,
WILLIAM HOWELL,
THOMAS T. BARR.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1855.

[61-1m*]

THE SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP EXits own limitation.

M NEEDLES.

THOS. J. MEGEAR, Special Partner.
PHILADELPHA, Jan. 31, 1865. E. M. NEEDLES will continue the business, as usual, at No. 1024 CHESTNUT Street. ja31 St* NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The limited partnership existing between the undersigned, ander the firm of RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN, expires this day by its own limitation.

JACOB RIEGEL,

JOHN WIEST,

DAVID B. ERVIN,

HENRY S. FISTER,

JOSIAH RIEGEL,

General Partners,

PETER SIEGER,

WM. S. BAIRD,

Special Partners.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1864. MOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
The subscribers hereby give notice that they have intered into a Limited Partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the several laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to limited partnerships.
That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted in JOS, RIEGEL & H. S. FISTER TEX.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Dry

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and Jobbing of Dry Goods.

That the names of the general and special pariners, all of whom reside in the city of Philadelpaia, are Josiah Riesel, general pariner, residing at the Baid Regise Hotel. No. 415 North Third street; Henry 8. Fister, general partner, residing at the Baid Regise Hotel; Alired Byerly, general partner, residing at Ro. 1334 Arch street; William R. Albright, general partner, residing at No. 1534 Arch street; William R. Albright, general partner, residing at No. 1537 North Sixth street; and Peter Sleger, special partner, residing at No. 527 North Sixth street; and Peter Sleger, special partner, residing at No. 717 North Bighth street.

That the aggregate amont of the capital contributed by the special partners to the common stock is One Hundred Bud Pity Thousand Dollars, of which One Hundred Bud Pity Thousand Dollars, so which One Hundred Thousand Boliars in cash have been contributed by Feter Sleger, special partner, 2.A. 7 if Ty Thousand Dollars in cash have been contributed by Feter That the said partnership is to commence on the second day of January, A. D. 1856, and is to terminate on the thirty first day of December, A. D. 1855.

ALFRED SYERLY, WM. E. ALHEIGHT, SAM'LI G. SCOTT, General Partners JACOB RIEGEL, PATTER SIEGER, PATT

HOLMES GROVER.

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FACTORY, TENTH AND NAMSON.

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THROAT
DISEASES OF THE AIR PASSAGES,
(Laryngitis Bronchitis,)
ASTHMA AND CATARRH
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Blecirical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucus and serous membranes, the skip, tissues, and finide constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these aniagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and exerction are due solely to Riectrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflamination, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative; and as Riectricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

all we have to do it to noutralize the disease and restors proper leading action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we care the state of the control of the con

ang to guarantee any of the following diseases by special contract, if the patient desires, with very many others not here enumerated:

1. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia and Paraplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock jaw, etc., etc.

2. Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obtinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoids or Piles, Billious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spieen.

3. Respiratory Organs.—Catarth, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Fibrous and Muscular System.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Disease, Cancers. Tumors.

5. Urinary and Genital Organs.—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

5. Diseases peculiar to Females.—Uterine Comtreatment.

Discases peculiar to Females — Uterine Come, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Auten, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and to other affections of the Womband Ovaries, Painuppressed, Scanty or Profuse Menstruction, Leu-

various other amections of the womband ovaries, rainful, Suppressed, Scanty or Profuse Menstruation, Leucirhoza.

7. Skin Diseases.—Scrofulous Eruptions, Glandular Swellings, Ulcere of every kind. Felons, Erysipelas, Herpes or Tetter; in fact, is every description of skin disease the Gaivanie Bath has proved yastly more efficacions than all other means combined. Also, diseases of the Eve and Ear.

TO LADIES can we recommend this treatment as one of UNV ARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs S. A. FULTON, a lady of great experience and ability, has entire charge of the Ladies? Department, and all delicacy will be used toward those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratif, ing results.

TO THE AFFILICTED—The treatment is mild and sentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whetever. Our professional intercourse with the affoliced will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration, will be frankly fold so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you have experienced; if the system is not worn outful of affection titality remains for reaction—there is a fair proepect of recovery. Porpect of recovery.

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eferred to the following named gentlemen, who haveeen treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at
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been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at Mc. 1220 Walnut street.

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A. Pleasanion, major general, St. Louis; W. B. Smith,
No. 1022 Henover street. Philadelphia; George Douglass,
No. 26 South Fifth street; William H. Shriver. Baines
street, Germantown; L. C. Stockton, Bo. 2.6 Market
street, Philadelphia; Charles H. Grigg, Nos. 219 and 221
Church alley; Emanuel Rey, No. 707 Sansom street, actorney at law; H. Graig, No. 1725 Arch street, No. 135
Broad street; Robert D. Work, No. 61 North Third
street; A. G. Croll, N. E. corner Tenth and Market
streets; George Grant, No. 610 Chestunt street; H. T.
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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
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the fact that most of the new Threads offered to the pubic, from No. 30 upwards, are marked up, and that the difference in the coarseness of numbers, supposed to cor respond with our numbers, often varies from ten (10) to twenty (20) per cent. J. & P. COATS. ja19-80t*

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VHITE LEAD, ZINC, COLORS, PUTTY, &o.

HAVE REMOVED TO No. 137 North Third Street, Where we offer to the trade a choice sto, k of FEESH DRUGS AND QHEMIOALS, a heavy stock of WINDOW GLASS, OILS, &c. Also. WHITE LEAD, ZING, GOLDES, FUTTY, and WHEEL GREASE, from our owy FACTORY, 611 and 619 St. John street.

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1,200 doz at reduced prices, at GEO. HALFMAN'S SHOVEL FACTORY, northwest corner QUARRY and BREAD Streets, between Arch and Race and Second and Third streets.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1865.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1865. GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

DISCUSSION OF THE PEACE SUB-JECT IN THE CAMPS. uspicious Movements of the Rebel Army toward our Left.

The Dispositions Made to Receive Them—The Whole Army put under Marching Orders. Reported Change of Commanders - Meade said

to be Relieved by Sheridan, The James Bridged by General Grant-The Peace Interview at the Mouth of the River.

-J. C. Warner.-Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 HEADQUARTERS 6TH ARMY CORPS, February 2, 1865. WHAT THE SOLDIERS SAY OF PRACE.

The army has been greatly excited for days back on the subject of peace, and the most unreliable in telligence—the vaguest rumors of an early settle nent of our troubles—have been eagerly of upon by the war-worn veterans around me—veterans of a hundred fights, I have heard them discussing this subject around their campfires in the stillness of the night, or in their leafy houses far off ipon the picket line, and I will endeavor to tell yo vhat they say. These scarred and battered men have worshippe ong enough at the shrine of Mars, and they are deeply anxious to exchange his service for the easier bonds of the Goddess of Peace. But their

determination is none the less fixed, however; they are willing to fight on and court death in as man nore bloody fields, ere they will consent that one jot or tittle of the nation's proud demand for an en-tire and perfect Union shall be yielded to the foc. Their sentiments are plainly expressed and unmistakable. They wish, hay long, with every feel-ing that leads them to cherish home and its loved nes, and to hate carnage and the dark passions i engenders, for peace; but a proposition to secure them the blessings of peace by submitting to dis-union they would receive with the bitter mockery REPORTED CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

A report prevails all through the army, and seems be worthy of credence, that General Sheriday as been assigned to the command of the Army o the Potomac, vice General Meade, relieved, and will shortly arrive to assume his new position. Ge neral Meade, it is understood, will receive a ner ommand. General Meade and his personal staff arrived at army headquarters to day. They have been absent from the army for a few days past.

SOLDIERS LOVE FOR BRAVE OFFICERS.

Night before last there was vociferous cheering along the left of this corps and in the right of the 2d. The cause of it was for a long time unascertified. ained. Telegraphic messages sent from this headquarters to the headquarters of other corps elicited no information in reply, and for some time the affair remained a mystery. Yesterday, renewing the inquiries, I ascertained that the chearing was ceasioned by the jubilation of the troops over the return of some convalescent officers to their regi ment. The circumstances of the case are rather peculiar. It seems that in one of the bloody battles in the Shenandosh valley last fall, the major and a captain of the 106th New York Regiment were In the meantime, the coloneloy of the regimer being vacant, Governor Seymour thought proper to commission a civilian to the position, and, the men were much dissatisfied with the arrangement. Bef the new colonel had been mustered in, however, Gov. earliest acts of Governor Fenton's rule was to comment, and to promote the captain to a majority. On Monday night these officers arrived in the army, and were received by their old companions-in-arms with great rejoicing. The men of the 106th New York formed in line and paraded around their camp, carrying pine torches, which reflected upon the woods a ruddy glare, and lit up the surroundings with a rare grandeur. Regiment after regiment took up the cheering, and it was re-cohoed along the line till

the piney woods shook their leaves to the noise and oined in the many voiced clamor. HEADQUARTERS STH ARMY COEFS, February 3, 1865. THE PEACE RUMORS IN CAMP. For some days the army and its followers have been in a state of lively excitement. \First, the advent of the peace commissioners ran from tongue to tongue, from company to company, and from regiment to regiment, until all through the line it was the sole and absorbing topic of conversation. Everything known, believed, or reported about th distinguished Scutherners was attentively listened to, and commented upon with avidity. But as the

facts were simple and few, gossip soon drooped about peace for want of nutriment, and turned to other matters for sustenance. PACIFIC WORDS AND WARLING ACTS-A MOVE OR DERED.

This it soon received in abundance, for scarcely were the commissioners comfortably seated in the "M. Martin," when a mandate to arm went forth, and the whole army was ordered to be ready to march. Late on Tuesday night the 2d, 6th, and 9th Corps were placed under marching orders, and the 5th Corps was held in readiness for service.

THE PREPARATIONS. All during Wednesday, morning, afternoon, and night, the rattling wheels and shrill shrick of the cars, as they hore past laden with va-rious burdens, gave tokens of a speedy movement. The hospitals were despoiled of their inmates, and the sick soldiers were collected at every station and hurried out of harm's way to the great hospital at City Point. Knapsacks were packed, blankets strapped, canteens filled with water, or coffee. it was to be procured; guns burnished, looks picked, horses saddled and bridled, artillery wagons urnished with extra teams, and all was bustle and excitement, yet the camp was orderly as on a parade day. Six days' rations were distributed to the three corps which I have mentioned as under marching

orders. From these circumstances it was generally conceded that the army was to make a gran THE CAUSES AND DIRECTION OF THE MARCH. The only question was in what direction this move was to be, and about this there were divers opinions The most common was that another and more fo midable attack than the provious one was to be made upon the Southside Railroad. Others stated, with a degree of certainty which was amusing, that the ebels had dug a mine under the fort with a naught name, known among moral people as Fort Sedg-wick, and were about to send the earth into the skies. Lee's Miserables. Of course, from this standpoin the troops were judged to be in readiness to repair the expected assault. Another version was that the Confederate commander was marching a large body of troops upon our left, with a view of precipitating them upon the 2d Corps, and that our mer were to move in the same direction to counteract

the rebel movement. In short, everybody had his own reliable story about the affair, and each story was probably equally well founded-upon nothing Two days have now passed, however, and although the camps evince a rather greater amount of "the pomp and circumstance of war," and although the selected corps have not received any revocation of their orders, it is generally understood that there is to be no movement unless in repulsion of the enemy. CAUSE OF THE STIR—SUSPICIOUS REBEL MOTIONS The most plausible explanation of the stir is this: For some days past, wherever the rebel works were volsible from our lookout posts, an unusual degree of activity was noticed. Regiments and brigades were marching to and fro, and motion seemed to be the order of the day in that portion of rebeldom, opposite to Gen. Meade's army. Then, too, it was probably thought that the scute commander, whose profound

brain has done so much to lengthen this contests might take advantage of the visit of Stephens & Co. to surprise us while fulled by the "syren song of peace." A movement may yet take place, but in this quarter will soon lapse into their usual state A BRIDGE OVER THE JAMES.

No longer relying upon the uncertain stability of pontoons for transportation across the James, General Grant has caused a bridge to be firmly erected upon piles, and it has already been made use of to some extent. A PEACE INTERVIEW IN THE JAMES, The steamer M. Martin left City Point at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and sailed down the river, with the peace commissioners on board. I formed, at the mouth of the river. The result of votion to the Union among this class, and the perils any interview, or at least the fact of its being in through which both bond and free have passed, to session, or having taken place, will reach you by elegraph quite as soon as this lette

The Savannah Conflagration. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER-GENERAL DESCRIPTION-THE GRANDEUR OF THE SCENE-THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE EXPLODING SHBLLS, EGO.
The Savannah Republican of the 29th gives a long account of the recent conflagration in that city, and puts down the loss at over one million of dollars. One hundred buildings were destroyed, and many acres of ground desolated. It was, says the Republican, painfully evident from the very beginning of the fire that the local fire department was not equal to the emergency. But, doubtless, the terri ole explosion had some effect upon the nerves of the ocal firemen, who are not accustomed to the shricking and bursting of shells, and some allowance should therefore be made. Pieces of shell were hurled should therefore be made. Pleces of shell were hurled through the air nihe hundred feet, bissing in fearful tones, while the wind blew its freezing breath with redoubled fury, as if to complete the devastation, which at one time seriously threatened the entire city. To form some idea of the danger, it is only necessary to state that the streets and squares for a quarter of a mile around the fire were filled with pieces of shell, and many of the deadly missiles went tearing through the houses in the most un-

ceremonious manner. The casements and window-blinds of a large number of stores and private rest-dences were badly shattered, white an immense quantity of window-glass was broken by the viplent concussions, which resembled the shock of a wild earthquake. The flashes upon the reddened sky were followed with a will explesions, the report of which must have been heard at least fifteen or twenty miles. The suspense of our people was beyond all description, as the poor paniestricken woman and children huddled together beind huge trees and buildings for protection, some in an almost nude condition; shivering with the intense cold. The loud walls of terrified mothers who had missed their children in the dire confusion, the streams of children for their parents, the defiant that for the flames that licked the sky, the ringing of the belist he rughing of soldiers to and fro with growds of citizens, mute with consternation, the spectral appearance of the entire city, whose down seemed to rest in the fiery clouds that swept to and fro through the firmment—lilioninating the city-until each building stood out in brilliant grandeur like a vast panorame—all biended, formed a thrilling picture, whose colors can never fade from the memory. The scene along Bay street, at the olook and firm-alarm tower of the Exchange rang out lits doleful tones of warning, while the spaces and cinders fell in showers through the store of the Exchange rang out lits doleful tones of warning, while the spaces and cinders fell in showers through the firm grown of the Fixthange rang out lits doleful tones of warning, while the spaces and cinders fell in showers through the formed with the fixed distinctness against the pink city that formed with virial distinctness against the pink city that formed with the form of the reservoir was struck and a piece of the pick of the pick of the pick of the

stood out in weirlikes beauty fortions of the rigging, being outlined with vivial distinctness against the pink strythat formed the bestground of the picture. The large table in the flower of the resexpoir was struck and pieroed with a piece of shell, and forhours a small cataract boured down from the diszy height, forming a piture of unequalled beauty as the silvery stream dished over the iron railing that entireles the round stone tower. Nothing could be more beautiful than the long icicles which hung from the reservoir, resembling delicately tinged pink statistities, while the trees were draped with beards of ice. Several sturdy oak treeswere on fire, and a large number of fine stately trees, which for years have adorned this section of our city, easting their cooling shade upon the heated and wearied pedestrian, were entirely destroyed, nothing but the black ashes remaining to mark their former standing place. So fapid was the spread of the flames that the officens rushed from their homes, many in their inght clothes, abandoning everything except the few articles of clothing they had on. The gang of thieves that usually congregate at fires availed themselves of this fine opportunity to plander and pilage the dwellings thus evacuated, and a large amount of valuable private property, such as watches, jewelry, bedding, clothing, and other small articles were stolen. The arrival of Colonel York's Provost Guards, however, soon put a giop to this contemptible species of robery. On West Broad street could be seen a most revolting spectacle. On the sideweik, in front of the smoking walls of a block of fine houses which were in ruins, by the chared remains of a colored man, whom, it is reported, was first mortally injured by a fragment of shell, and being unable to move the flames devogred him, and left the stekening picture to tell his draadul fats. Inside the walls was the trunk of a human body and a few bones half buried in the hot ashes, while a crowd of Insattate cuslosity hinters stood with morbid satisfaction

ARMING OF SOUTHERN SLAVES THE ATTENTION THE SUBJECT IS EX-CITING IN REBELDOM.

Who are Opposed to it-Who are in Favor

of it, and why. Intelligent View of the Matter taken by the Slaves-A Secret League among them-They intend Winning their own Freedom on the Battle-

Field. Interesting Facts Concerning their Ideas and Condition.

-Rollin -

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] BEFORE RICHMOND, Feb. 3, 1865. gees, of both colors, who may be relied upon, there is no subject which is engrossing so much attention in Richmond as the proposition to arm a corps of negroes. General Lee, Jeff Davis, and many of the rebel chiefs are known to be in favor of the measure. The F. F. V.'s, who, through favoritism, are detailed to stay at home, see, in this movement, a crushing of all their fondest hopes. This class, of course, oppose the measure as impracticable, and beneath the dignity of Southern gentlemen. The officers in the rebel army, who lose everything dear to man when the authority of the Union shall be maintain THE FEBLING OF THE SOLDIERS ON THE SUBJECT. The rank and file, most of whom have been thrust

ed, seem to be free of the scruples. into the army against their inclination, and all of whom are retained therein by a remorseless despo whom are retained therein by a remorsoless despo-tism, are only praying that the rebel chiefs may put black troops into their service, as it would serve as the cause, and be made the occasion, for their lay-ing down their arms and returning home in disgust. Such an opportunity for indignation among the chivalry would be halled with suppressed feelings of exultation. The rebel authorities are by no mean ignorant of this feeling, but ascribe it to the disin-clination of their soldiers to fight alongside of the negro, which they believe can be overcome by the rigor of discipline. There is another class of permeasure than all other classes. They are the negroes themselves.

THOUGHTS OF THE SLAVE-THE REASON PLAIN TO HIM.

When this question was first broached to the public, it was as evident to the most ignorant slave of the South as to Davis himself that it was dictated by rebel necessity. The idea was so repulsive to these poor, humble people that they immediately began to devise ways and means to escape to our lines, or, in their own vernacular, "to flank de pickets." The more thoughtful of the negroes in Richmond rather liked the idea, and, hoping that it would be put into execution, began to prepare the minds of their people for an important chapter in this struggle, in which they were praying to be pe mitted to take a part. A GREAT SECRET ASSOCIATION OF "LIBERTY." Secret associations were at once organized in Richmond, which rapidly spread throughout Vir-

ginia, where the venerable patriarchs of this op-pressed people prayerfully assembled together to deliberate upon the proposition of taking up arms in defence of the South. There was but one opi-nion as to the robellion and its object; but the question which puzzled them most was, How were the to act the part about to be assigned to them in this martial drama? After a cordial interchange of opinions it was decided with great unanimity, and finally ratified by all the auxiliary association everywhere, that black men should promptly re spond to the call of the rebel chiefs, whenever i should be made, for them to take up arms. HOW SLAVES WERE TO FIGHT FOR REBELLION.

A question arese as to what position they would likely occupy in an engagement, which occasioned no little solicitude, from which all/minds were re-lieved by agreeing that if they were-placed in front raise a shout for Abraham Lincoln and the Union. and, satisfied there would be plenty of support from the Federal force, they were to turn like un caged tigors upon the rebel hordes. Should they be placed in the rear, it was also understood that as soon as firing began they were to charge furiously upon the chivalry, which would place them between two fires, which would disastrously defeat the army

of Lee, if not accomplish its entire annihilation.
THE PROOF OF AUTHENTICITY OF THE PLAN. Such is the plan which I learned from the vice president of the combined movement, who delayed his exit from Richmond some six weeks, under th impression and the hope that negroes would be armed in the rebel service. Being satisfied that it, would not be attempted, he took passage upon the underground railroad and arrived safely within our lines. Although my informant is of the opinion that negroes will not be armed, yet, from later intelligence which I have received, I am assured that the rebel authorities, who place much re-liance upon what might be accomplished with this element of strength, under drill and discipline, are using every means which necessity can suggest or artifice devise to make the measure popular. With the view of making it palatable to that class of re, bels who do not realize the necessity of sacrificing the system to secure their independence, it is to be enable the rebel chiefs to keep their-word of promise

manceuvred upon such a treacherous basis as will journeying forward to the Holy Land for the pur-enable the rebel chiefs to keep their-word of promise poses of pleasure and rejuvenation. THE SLAYES NOT ALL UMION-LOVING.

It must not be supposed that the blacks to a man are loyal to the old flag. The hesitating policy of the Government at the outbreak of the war, couple with the terrible recollection that fugitive slave were returned by Union officers, and were made to pass through the severest ordeal of Southern torture, and the impression which this engendered, that the Yankees would sell them to Cuba, and other induced many to cling to the cause of the South under protest, and suffer the evils they have than fly to others they know not of. These, however, are the exception, while the millions, whose faith has never wavered, are still praying that the old flag

the exception, while the millions, whose faith has never wavered, are still praying that the old flag may ever be victorious.

ROMANCES OF SLAVE-REFUGEES.

There are abundant instances of untattering develon to the Union among this class, and the perils through which both bond and free have passed, to less the basel for many tables of the perils through which both bond and free have passed, to less the perils through which both bond and free have passed. The perils through which both bond and free have passed. The perils through which both bond and free have passed. The perils through which both bond and free have passed. The perils through which both bond and free have passed. The perils through which both bond and free have passed. The perils through which both bond and free have passed. The perils through which both bond and free have passed. The perils through which both bond and free have passed. The perils through which both bond and free have passed. The perils through which both bond and free have passed. The perils through which both bond and free have passed. The perils tooks were steady, and the gold market weak. Gold sold at 210%, but, after call, fell to 208%; it stocks were steady, and the gold market weak. Gold sold at 210%, but, after call, fell to 208%; it stocks were steady, and the gold market weak. Gold sold at 210%, but, after call, fell to 208%; it stocks were steady, and the gold market weak. Gold sold at 210%, but, after call, fell to 208%; it stocks were steady, and the gold market weak. Gold sold at 210%, but, after call, fell to 208%; it stocks were steady, and the gold market weak. Gold sold at 210%, but, after call, fell to 208%; it stocks were steady, and the gold market weak. Gold at 210%, but, after call, fell to 208%; it stocks were steady, and the gold market weak. Gold at 210%, but, after call, fell to 208%; it stocks were steady, and the gold market weak. Gold at 210%, but, after call, fell to 208%; it stocks were steady, and the gold market weak. Gold at 210%, but, after cal make the basis for many thrilling romances. Jus-tenia Gerad, a quadroon of rather prepossessing appearance, sooner than marry in Richmond, where the laws refused to recognize the sacredness of the compact, fied with her betrothed to our lines, where many days, travelled many nights, and waded through cold streams of water up to their necks. A short time before leaving rebeldom, she, with a number of others of the F. F. V. colored people, was arrested and confined in prison for three days for attending the wedding of a friend in the coun-try, and only escaped the disgrace of stripes at the public whipping-post through the earnest aid of counsel, pleading that they were assembled upon a white man's plantation. Others, no less eventful and equally thrilling, are occurring almost daily, and to the novelist I commend these interesting in

dents in their experience. THE SLAVES WELL FED AND CLAD. Most of the slaves that come into our lines have a respectable and well-dressed appearance, and have cheerful countenances. When one considers that negroes dare not smoke digars in the streets of Richmond; that a half-dozen males or females are not permitted to assemble, by accident or invitation:

ILLINOIS has already repealed her "black law," and now Indiana is going to follow her example. A bill for this purpose has been introduced into the Senate.

at the house of a friend: that they are excluded from riding inside of cosohes, except at funerals— when only four are allowed, however urgent may be the necessity, or the inability of this number to accommodate all the family : that it is forbidden them ministers are not allowed to preach to their own people, in churches built out of their own money. from the pulpits, but on the floor; that even now it is being agitated that colored people shall not be permitted to dress as fine as they have been in-dulging in, and innumerable other measures calcu-lated to humble their pride and brutalize their manhood, involving, as any infraction of these prohibitions certainly will, a public disgrace at the whip ping post, it is no wonder that the negro's head is clear and his heart right upon the question of sustaining the Union.

The Condition of Lee's Army. T IS PINCHED FOR SUPPLIES-RICHMOND NEAR LY DERUDED OF RATIONS-LEE GOING SOUTH TO OPPOSE SHERMAN. A correspondent of the Norfolk Old Dominion, in Grant's army, says that according to the stories of deserters from the enemy, the damage to the Dan. ville road, heretofore spoken of, threatens to becom more and more serious. At the most, these men say there were only three weeks' supplies in Richmond at the time of the accident, and the consequence of a famine is threatened. The Danville road is the only one that carries supplies to Lee's army to any extent, and with its loss the army must very soon suffer for provisions. The country back of Richmond is filled with teams delivering rations, and even the cavalry have been stripped of their horses to facilitate transportation. As all the rations that can be brought into the city are needed for the army, the markets are completely denuded of all provisions, and everything eatable commands fabulous prices. Unless something can be done, and that very soon, the people of Richmond will starve, as they are reduced to desperate straits. Deserters also report that Lee is to go south him-

Describers also report that Lee as we go such mis-self for the purpose of heading the troops operating against Sherman, and say that Davis orders that Gen. Sherman must be defeated by all means. The Atlantic Cable.

THE WOEK OF SHIPMENT BEGUN—THE GREAT EASTERN TO BE THIS TIME THE CABLE'S BEARER—THE NEW ONE SUPERIOR TO THE OLD.

The London Times gives an encouraging account of the progress of the new Atlantic Telegraph cable. On the 19th of January the work of shipment on board the Great Eastern was begun. The cable was transferred from the works at Greenwich to the hulk Iris, for transportation to the Medway, and final stowage in the tanks of the Great Eastern. The shipment will continue without intermission now until nearly the end of May, by which time it is hoped all will be coiled away snugly on board the great steamship. The total quantity of rope required to connect Valentia with Bull's Bay, Newfoundland, allowing for the "slack" which must run out to prevent too great a strain on the cable, is about two thousand three nundred nautical, or nearly two thousand three nundred nautical, or nearly two thousand seven hundred statute miles. With this length a liberal margin is given of nearly six hundred statute miles of rope for slack caused by currents, possible rough weather, and the avoidance of anything like unusual strain on the cable in the deepth is as great as from two—thousand to two thousand five hundred fathoms, or nearly three statute miles—a depth, however, which is only considered of moment in case of rough weather in paying out, the more strength of the cable being sufficient to bear its own weight in eleven miles of still water. In this respect, as, indeed, in all others (the Times adds), the new cable has an enormous superiority over the old and ill used rope which was first laid, and which, to the amazement of all those who knew its real condition, nevertheless remained in fair working order for a few days. If such unexpected

and which, to the amazement of all those who knew its real condition, nevertheless remained in fair working order for a few days. If such unexpected results were obtained from the old cable, which the advancement of electrical science since then shows to have been thoroughly ill-adapted for its purpose, it is not over sanguine to expect a far more favorable conclusion to the present enterprise, every step in the conduct of which has been marked with the most jealous care, not only to guard against the dangers known to exist, but against other emergencies which experience shows may arise, but which five years ago were unknown. In size, in strength, in better condition, better insulation, and better outer covering, the new rope is never less than three times as good as the old one, while in many cases, and these the most important, its superiority is four or five times greater. Though a much larger cable, its weight in water per mile is less than half that of its unfortunate predecessor.

No final arrangements have yet been made as to the rules to be followed in laying the cable, but it

will, of course, be commenced from this side of the Atlantic, and carried across to Newfoundland, to get the beneint of the westerly winds which generally blow in summer. Steaming against a head wind, the Great Eastern is as steady as a rock. The rate of steaming across will never exceed seven knots an hour, and at this rate the great object of the expedition ought to be accomplished in from ten to eleven days. All will, however depend on fine weather, which, fickle enough everywhere, is trobly so in the North Atlantic, as the terrific gale encountered by the last expedition sufficiently proved. Against this misfortune, however, no care or skill on the part of the company can guard, and at present this seems the only cloud over the prospects of the new Atlantic telegraph.

NEW TORK CITY. NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1865. EXECUTION OF A BOUNTY-JUMPER. "The quality of mercy is not strained," for if twere it would not be in such a lumpy condition great solidified chunks for some, and the feeblest and most degenerate fluid for others. Moreover, "It faileth like the gentle dew from" Washington, and our military authorities here have been seeking ome sort of a defensive umbrella beneath which they might group a few felons, that thereby Justice might receive her dues, and not have everything drowned away by the dews of mercy. For the last two years Gen. Dix has been endeavoring to shoot somebody for bounty-jumping and desertion, and without avail. Conviction always had a consequence, which was pardon, or perhaps commutation of sentence, as the case might be. It seemed as though mercy was always to be had for the asking. The press and people complained of the wretched practice, and it is said that the General was desirous that no conviction should be made public, lest the insensate pardon should immediately rescue the prisoner even from temporary confinement while awaitsoner even from temporary commement while await-ing punishment. Several were sentenced to death. None were executed until yesterday, when a per-sistent bounty-jumper was shot, down upon Go-vernor's Island, in accordance with the sentence. Curious as the assertion may seem, the community experienced a sensation of pleasure when it learned authentically that the General commanding this department was at length vindicated, so that desert ers would no lenger care openly to snap their fingers under the official nose, as they have been doing,

confident that this unstrained quality of mercy would shield them from justice. We hope, hence. forth, for better things. HOW RIOTS ARE ENGENDERED. While the Democrats are for purposes of their own, objurgating the South because it would not submit to the voice of the majority, and doing many absurd things which their principles should ory out against, for no other object than the generation of political capital, it may be well to observe how closely they stick to the proprieties themselves. Their organs in this city are at present assaulting the "Oitizens' Association," because it, on behalf of our tax-payers, interferes with the corruption and spoil dividing of the city Government. An attempt is being made to defraud the city by the gas monopolies; there is resistance. The Association is charged with being the sole cause of the trouble just as it was charged with causing the increase of small-pox in the tenement houses. And here is what the chief Democratic organ says:

what the chief Democratic organ says:

"The common people, for voting against the Citizens' Association, are to be exposed to the Citizens' Association, are to be exposed to the Things and thieves of the metropolis; whilst the oligarchy, its families and friends, shall securely ride about in coaches illuminated with elegant carriage lamps.

"Does the Citizens' Association desire to incite a riot? We have prepared, according to promise, a list of the officers and stockholders of this agency of the modern offigarchy, the Manhattan Gas Light Company; but from regard to the peace and quiet of, the city and the personal security of those gentlemen, we refrain from printing it. One night of such darkness, through such means and under such malicious and avarious impulses, would breed a riot that might culminate." in every stockholder adorning his nearest gas post."

Is it to be wondered at that General Butler, the Is it to be wondered at that General Butler, the Quieter, is so tenderly hated by the Democracy? Here is simply a bid for a riot, with directions how days "the common people" may repeat the experiment of July, 1863—an experiment which a portion of the Democratic press seems so solicitous definitely settled—we all know how.

It is said that Fernando Wood, Esq., is about A joke is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Barnum has paid Miss Laura Keene \$1,000 for an original drama. As a joke, it is good. Miss Ada Clare, "the Queen of Bohemia," is about entering upon the professional life of an actress; whether permanently or temporarily is not stated. Many years ago she appeared as Ophelia in a grand amateur representation of "Hamlet," which was gotten up for a benevolent ceived by the public.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

Gold opened at 210%. It has been as high as

214%; it is now (2 o'clock) 213. SALES AT GALLAGHER'S STOCK EXCHANGE.

AN ENTIRE family, named Van Buren, was found at No. 228 Washington street, Brooklyn, on Friday, nearly suffocated by the inhalation of gas. At the time of their discovery an infant was dead, and the other members of the family, five in number, were prostrated. Mr. Van Buren moved into the house on Thursday, and all of the family temporarily occupied a small room. On retiring the gas was not turned off, and a stove was left open, and on Friday they were found in an entirely helpless condition, by a colored man. A physician was called to their assistance, and they were taken to the hospital, where their wants were carefully attended to. A BOUNTY-JUMPBE, named James Devlin, was executed by military law, on Staten Island, N. Y., on Friday last. He was apprehended through his wife, whom he had deserted for a common prostitute, and on whom he was spending all his basely-earned money, leaving his wife and children in poverty. She was maddened by this, and informed on him, in order to get a share of what belonged to her. It is said that her agony at the execution was awful, she never having dreamed that her information would lead to such an end.

THE LADIES OF SAVANNAH.—A correspondent, in a recent letter, speaking of the ladies of Savannah, says: "There is something touching in the plainness of their dress, suggestive here and there of having been turned and worked over, with what ever touch of coquatry their reduced circumstances, or perhaps opportunities would permit. Then their air is marked by extreme dejection—not defiance. I noticed yesterday, in church, a number of ladies sitting beside our private soldiers, in their own pews, and quietly brushing away the tears as an elequent preacher spoke of resignation. Alias' that American women should ever have cause to let fall a drop so fraught with abasement and self-accusation."

An organization, called the Fenian Sisterhood— an auxiliary of the Fenian Brotherhood, and with the same objects in view—has been started in New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The subscriptions to the new loan on Saturday reache nearly three millions of dollars, with a good prospect of a continuance of large subscriptions daily. Orders from the interior are coming in rapidly, and already many large subscriptions have been made in the far meny large subscriptions have been made in the far West In a few days the vast machinery necessary to reach all parts of the country will be in full operation, when we expect to chronicle such investments in the loans of the Government as will give undoubted assu-rance that the Treasury may implicitly fely upon this source to meet its current expenditures. As European orders are withdrawing the old 5-20s from this side, the subscriptions to the new 7-33s will undoubtedly inrease. A great many domestic investers who sub-cribed to Mr. Cooke, the Government banker, two years ago, for the 5 20s at par, will be inclined to come into the present loan, which like the other, will be worth a handsome premium a year or two hence. The convertible privilege attached to the 7'30 Scent. may already be esteemed equal to 5@10 S cent. bonus in addition to the 7'30 S cent a year currency interest which these treasury bonds psy in the meantime. The Secretary of the Treasury has notified each of the desale of the seven-thirty notes:

positaries of the Treasury, in the following terms, of the arrangements just concluded with Mr. Cooke for the sale of the seven-thirty notes:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 28, 1885,

SIR: I have this day appointed Mr. Jay Cooke, of
Philadelphia, general agent for the sale of Government
loans. On and sire February I, prox., he will receive
your subscriptions to the 7 S-10 loan, paying your com
missions from that date, and arranging with you all
details of sattlement. You will forward to this Department, as soon as practicable. Your account for commissions, to ard including the 31st inst.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Fessenden has expressed his intention to rely en-tirely upon the sale of the seven-thirty notes and taxes until the former loan is exhausted, when he will favor the issue of merely interest in currency loans, and oppose-the further increase of the gold-hearing debt
The stock market, on Saturday, was still under the
influence of the peace rumors which occupy so much of
the public attention, and the market cannot assume a settled condition until it is definitely known what is th result of the conference between the rebel commissioners and the President. In the belief that the conference was a partial if not an utter fallure, the premium or gold rote about 5 per cent, but subsequently the marke gold rose about 5 per cent, but subsequently the market was less firm; in the evening the r-te stood about where it was at the opening of business. Government loans wereconsiderably firmer. The 10-40 gold-bearing bonds ross & selling at 101\(\frac{1}{2}\). On the 1st itest, there was due the moment in terest on these bonds. This, with gold at 190, is equal to \$1.039.58 for each one thousand dollar bond; that is, within four tenths of one mill of being the correct premium now already earned in the corrections. 4 per cent premium now already earned in the coupor If the precedent of the last few semi-annual dividends which at 190 equals 4% percent, or at 200 makes the bond with 16. Of course, as the premium on gold advances worth 16. Of course, as the premium on gold advances the couponspherome still more valuable. The 5 20 lalso advanced &, selling at 10 th. The paw 7.30 were firm at 99%, and 1881s closed at 100 %—no charge. State and City loans were rather dull. Company bonds were also

City loans were rather dull. Comvany bonds were also weak; second mortgage bonds Pennsylvania Railroad declined ½, selling at 104; there were sales reported of Susquehanna Canal bonds at 64; Camden and Amboy mortgage 6s, ½8, at 9½; Second and Third first martgage at 100; Union Canal bonds at 22%, and interest do. at 19, and Lehigh Valley bonds at 100. The share list was about steady; Reading closed at 52%, and North Pennsylvania Railroad at 25%; Camden and Amboy soll at 100 an advance of 1 and Philiadhala. Pennsylvania Railroad at 25%; Camden and Amboy sold at 130, an advance of 1, and Philadelphia and Erie at 25%, an advance of 3. The oil stocks continue very much depressed, and prices are tending downward. Canal and coal stocks were very dull. There is little or nothing eatd in city passenger railroads; Arch-street sold at 17; 65 was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 44 for Tenth and Eleventh; 45 for Chestnut and Walnut; 25 for Green and Coates, and 24 for Girard College; 33 was asked for Sprace and Pine, and 10 for Received Vine. Early shows a serie furthered. and Mechanics' sold at 141, an advance of 1, and Mechanics' at 92%; 196 was bid for North America; 61% for chanics' at 32%; 196 was bid for North America; 61½ for Commercial; 44 for Penn Township; 61½ for Girar 1; 120 r Western; 60 for City; 45 for Consolidation, and 65 The following were the quotations for gold at the

The following were the closing quotations for the

Island...

The annual statement of the New Jersey Railroad Company for 1854 shows that the receipts of the company from all sources amount to \$1,568,606. The expenditures for maintaining the road, repairs, operating expenses, salaries. &c., amount to \$755,980. These, to gether with interest. duty, taxes, State and national lost by fire at East Newark, and dividends in cash paid in August and February and additions to the sinking fund, amount to \$1,448,451, leaving asurplus of \$115,156. Essex county, N. J., is in the market for a loan o balf a million of dollars on bonds bearing seven per cent interest, payable half yearly.

The banks in Massachusetts which change from the old State to the new national system destroy. their bills by fire. On Monday one of the Boston banks consigned sixty thousand dollars to the flames, in pres-

The following figures exhibit the condition of the banks of Wisconsin at the commencement of the pre-sent year, compared with the returns made Decembe A movement is being made among the Western railroad companies to increase the rates of transportation They base their intentions upon the following schedule showing the advance in prices of every article of rai road consumption as well as labor:

Raliroad spikes, per ib.

Splice bars.

Splice bars.

Splice bars.

Splice bars.

Splice bars.

Splice bars.

Bar iron, common

Bar iron, refined.

Spring steels.

Cut nails, per I(0 ibs.

Nuts, per ib.

Locon cive tire.

Sheet copper. Drewel & Co. quote:
New United States Bonds, 1831.....
New U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness...

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 4. Ported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third st. Reported by Hewes, Miller, 100 Irwin Oil. | FIRST BOARD. | 9600 U S5 20s.tts.old ep.109 | 1000 Lehigh Val bds | 101 | 900 do. old.100s.ep.109 | 1000 Lehigh Val bds | 101 | 100 Catawiess, R. pref 28½ | 1000 do. bf0.pref 27 | 100 do. bf0.pref 27 | 100 do. bf0.pref 28½ | 10 FIRST BOARD.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

AT To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, agains copy of the paper will be given. FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR PERSS.

COBLISHED WEEKLY.

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same ate, \$1,50 to sopy.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Fostmatters are requested to ast as agents for THE WAR PRESS.

(por annum in advance) at-----

After the board the market was strong. Reading losed at 104

Philadelphia Markets. FRERUARY 4-Evening. The markets continue very quiet, and prices, as we have noticed for some time past, continue unsettled, owing to the fluctuations in gold and foreign exchange. The demand for Flour is limited, both for export and me use, and prices are unchanged. Wheat continue nome use, and prices are unchanged. Wheat continues very dull, and prices are rather lower. Corn and Oaks are without change. In Cotton there is very little doing, and prices are weak. The Provision market continues quiet, and prices are unsettled. Seeds are in limited demand, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. Whisky is dull at former rates. last quoted. Whisky is dull at former rates.

The Ficur market continues yery dull at about former rates; the culy sales we hear of are in small lots to the retailers and bakers, at from \$9600 for superfine, \$10 25 601 for extra, \$11 260125 for extra family, and \$12 50 6013 \$9 bbi for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is celling in a small way at \$3.7569 per bbi. Corz. Meal continues quiet.

GBAIN.—Wheat is rather dull, and prices are lower, with sales of 7,000 bus at \$2.2062.50 for fair to prime Pennsylvania reds, and white at from \$2.2662.90 bus as to quality. Rye is selling in a small way at \$1.7161.13 \$9 bu. Corz. continues quiet: about 2,000 bus new yellows sold at \$1.68 \$9 bu. Oats are in steady demand, with sales at \$2.000 to the part of the part of the part of the sales at \$2.000 to the part of the sales at \$2.000 to the part of the sales at \$2.000 to the part of the part o

and the market continues dull. First No. 1 is held at \$40 \$\ \text{ton}\$ ton.

COTTON.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, and the market continues very quiet; small sales of middlings are reported at from \$3.9856 \$\text{P}\$ ib, cash.

GROCERIES.—Holders of Sugar and Coffee are firm in their views, but there is very little doing in the way of sales PETROLEUM.—The receipts and stocks are light, and the market is dull. We quote crude at 47@16c; refined in bond at 67@68c, and free at from 87@88c # gallon, as to gradity in bond at 67@86, and free at from 87@88 F gallon, as to quality.

HAY —Baled is selling at \$37@33 F ton.

SEEDS —Flaxseed is selling in a small way at from \$3.70@3 75 F bus. Timothy is held at \$6@5 50 F bus., but we hear of no sales. Cloverseed is rather dull; about 250 bus seld at from \$14 78@15. 29 54 ibs.

PROVISIONS.—The market continues dull and prices are unsettled; about 300 tierors of Lard sold at 23 6@25%c, and 200 tieroes pickled Hams at from 21%@21c B ib; Mess Pork is held at \$38@4 \$5 bbl.

WHIRY continues dull; about 100 bbls sold at 234@236c F gallon, the latter rate for prime Western.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour — 1,450 bbls.

Wheat — 5,500 bus.

Conn. 770b bus.

FLOUR, &C. —The marketicy Western and State Fool's firmer, owing to the advance in gold, the improvement being fully 60 fice \$\fo\$ bill. Trade and family brands are very quiet, but prices are without change. The sales are 6.00 bils at \$\fo\$ 1069 25 for superfine State, \$\fo\$ 2500 for fac. of \$\fo\$ 250 for shipping Ohio, \$\fo\$ 300 \$\fo\$ 300 li for trade and family brands, and \$\fo\$ 106 for \$\fo\$ 1.00 lis extras, the latter rate for \$\fo\$ 7 \$\fo\$ 100 for \$\fo\$ 250 for \$\f Jersey.

Grain.—The Wheat market is firmer, but there is a very limited business doing, owing to the unset led market for exetange and the uncertainty of the fature; the sales are 14,000 bus at \$2.57 for white Michigan, and \$2.28 for fair amber do. Oats are dull and heavy; Western held at \$1. Corn is heavy and dull; the sales are 16,000 bus Western mixed at \$1.57, in store; yellow-at \$1.7601 7501 16,000 bus Western mixed at \$1.5%, in store; yellow as \$1.73@1.74.
PROVISIONS:—The Pork market has been dull, and prices are lower, closing heavy. Beaf is quiet and prices nominally unchanged: sales of 175 bbls at \$18.60 @21.69 for plain mess, and \$21@23 for extra do. Tiercz Beef is unchanged. Cut meats are moderately active and steady: sales of 100 packages at 18%@100 for Hanns, and 15.000 hs hellies at 200.
Bayon is scarce and in

and 15,000 fits belilies at 200. Bacon is scarce and in good demand Prices are firm; sales of 400 boxes short-ribbed at 2102152c, and 300 boxes long; cut hams at 21c, to arrive, Dressed bogs are firmer; we quote at 15% 15% 15% of western. Lard is in good demand and firmer; sales of 2,000 bbls and tes at 19% 2022/c for No. 1, and 22% 25% 50 or fair to prime steam and kettle rendered. For inture delivery 500 p-cksges, seller March, at 23% c. Aspes. —The narket is dull and unchanged; sales at \$11 ((2011 76 for Fots, and \$12012.50 for Pearls.

Corrow. —The market is dull and unchanged; sales at \$11 ((2011 76 for Fots, and \$12012.50 for Pearls.

HAY. —The demand is fair and the market firm; sales of 300 bales at \$1.5020 for retail lots.

PETROLEIM is quiet but steady at 45046 for crade; 6% 66 for refined in bond, and \$5006 for of free.

Whisky. —The market is quiet but steady; sales of 400 bbls at \$2.30 for State and \$2.31 for Western. Pittsburg Petroleum Market, Feb. 4.

The market continues inactive, for the best of all reasons; there is no stock to operate with. The present weather, however, favors an early resumptien of navigation. A very large amount of Oil is ready for shipment, and will be sent to market as soon as the river opens up again. We hear that at the wells prices have advanced, ranging from \$7.50 to \$8. according to location and quality. In the entire absence of sales we quote crude nominally at \$36,90c, pkgs returned, and \$46,94%, pkgs included. Hesined was steady, with only a limited demand. Bonded ranged from \$6,95c, according to quality. Free is quoted at \$76,95c. Franklib heavy Oil sold at \$5c. pkgs returned. The only operations that we heard of were a follows:

CRUDE—There being no stock on hand to operate with we have no transactions to report. The stock on hand has been reduced down to a few bils held by rafiners.

ERFINED was dull. Buyers are holding off to see

Cincinnati Provision Market, Feb. 3.

The amount of business transacted to-day was quite small. Buyers and sellers are still quite a distance apart in their views, and until something occurs to draw them together, it will be almost impossible to make any large transactions. In mess pork a sale of 150 bils of city packed was reported at \$50. There was no inquiry for rumps, or prime mess, and no quotations which would be of any use can be given. The domand for bulk mests is of the most limited character, and prices are entirely nominal at 15%@16c for shoulders, and 17% eller for ider. loose and packed. There is, as yet, very little bason out or smoke. What is offered as held at 19% for shoulders and 38 for clear sides. Sugarcuted hams are doll at 33%@2t for uncanvassed and packed. Frime city lard cannot be sold to any extent at over 21c.

Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers. TO ARRIVE.

SHIPS FROM FOR DATE

Britanpia Glasgow New York Jan. 25

Giv of London Liverpool New York Jan. 25

St. David Liverpool Portland Jan. 25

Australasian Liverpool Mew York Jan. 25

Asia Liverpool Mew York Feb. 4

Saxonia Sonthampton New York Feb. 4

Saxonia Sonthampton New York Feb. 8

TO DEPERT.

Guba To We York Liverpool Feb. 8

Columbia New York Havana Feb. 3

Git of Cork New York Hawana Feb. 3

Git of Cork New York Hawana Feb. 11

America New York Hamburg Feb. 11

America New York Hamburg Feb. 11

America New York Hamburg Feb. 11

America New York Hawana Feb. 11

America New York Hawana Feb. 13

Gosta Rica New York Havana Feb. 13 TO ARRIVE.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL, SAML. W. DECOURSEY, COMMITTER OF THE MONTH, JAMES C. HAND, MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Bark Philena, from Matanzas for Philadelphia; schraftert, and others, before reported, still remain at the Breakwater. Wind east, Floating iee heavy in the bay. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

Barks Victoria, from St Marks for Philadelphis; Palo Alto, from Sagua for do; another bark, name unknown; schrs A Tirrell. from Boston for Philadelphia; KC Latham, from Boston, and most of the feet before reported, remained at the Breakwater last evening; three achooners are going to sea this morning. Captain Christian, of the bark Victoria; reports the death on the 23d December of John Clark, seaman The V. experienced several these; saw a quantity of spars with rigging attached floating about

The ice in the harbor is dritting out to sea

Yours, &c.,

MEMORANDA.

Ship Ceres, Humphreys, cleared at Portland latinat.

for Buenos Ayres.

Bark Drerden, Emerson, for Boston, went to see from
New Orleans 24th ult.

Brig Shibboleth, Johnson, from Providence via Bristol for this port, at Newport 1st inst, and salled again A. M. 22d.

Brige Fannie, Bonhoff, and Julia, Smith, hence, were below New Orleans, 24th ult Brigs Fabrie, Bonnon, and Jills, Santoi, Santoi, Select, Wellshelow New Orleans. 24th all!
Brig Clara F Gibbs, Talpey, which salied from New-port 17th ult. was bound to New Orleans—not Philadelphia, as reported.
Schr Charlotte Fieb, Shute, hence at Boston 2d inst.
Schr Marlotte Fieb, Shute, hence at Boston 2d inst.
Schr Wapella, Hayden, hence, below New Orleans, 24th ult.
Schr Mary Miller (of Providence). Dayton, hence fors, Port Royal, S.O., with coal for U.S. Government, was s.A.
Hatteras Inlet Jan.—, in distress, having put in with loss of rudder and foresail badly torn. After repairings, damages would proceed to Newbern to discharge. MARINE MISCRLLANY.

were thin to Charles sparse to come and anchors to D. I. Deland for \$500, and the chains and anchors to David Boyd for Seast-per pound.

Brig Cherckee, from Boston for Liverpool Chefore reported as lost), struck off Tusket Island on the night of 17th nit, and was totally wrecked; four passengers were frozen to death. These were respectively and child-composing an entire family, who were historian and child-composing an entire family, who were historiang to pay a visit to friends in Liverpool. These were jumpors that the whole crew of the Cherckee were badly frozen.; The Cherckee has been for a year or two successfully plying between Boston and Liverpool. As as a packet; and was commanded by Capitain Dunlap.

An American ship, bound to Cow Bay C. E. was lest on McSutt's Island, on the same algait, and four of the crew were drowned.