[Continued from page 37.]

to the winds; that circumstances had necessarily detained me. Now, Mr. Stuart having done all this, is entirely responsible for all the 'bore" of a speech that I may inflict upon you. [Applause.]

I have been thinking, whilst sitting here, of the friendly links connecting me with this beautiful city. They are of every character—those of joy and those of sorrow, those of tenderness and those of misery; they partake of every shade of sunshine and gloom. I have thought of the companions of my youth, my friends of younger days—where are they? Their lives have been offered up as the surety of their devotion to the flag. I have thought of the officers of my staff-of one particularlyof the kindness of his disposition, and the sweet-ness of his character. I have thought how I loved him, and how he loved me. But he has gone; he has died for the flag. And again another, whose conduct at the battle of Chattanooga I shall never forget. He was watched as he ascended the heights in front of a brigade, in front of his own regiment, which was deployed for skirmishing, the observed of all observers. Up, up he goes; he meets a terrific onset, and is wounded thrice before he is borne from the field. That was Lieutenant-Colonel McElhone, of this place. He was on my staff, and was my dear friend; and it seems as though I never can give him up. All these recollec-tions of love and friendship are associated with this place; and I could recount other indi-vidual instances by the hour. Of the first regiment under my command, the 81st Pennsylrania, six companies were from Philadelphia. Colonel Miller was killed at Fair Oaks, by the first shot fired by the rebels upon that brigade, at which battle I lost my right arm. The 81st regiment lost all its field officers, and was disabled from sereice, being reduced to a mere fragment of its former self. That was one of the regiments with which I was closely connected and which first started in my brigade. Then came General Burns' brigade, which afterwards fell to me, composed of Philadelphia troops who had been associated with Colonel Baker. [Applause.] The 69th, 71st, 72d, and 106th were other regiments. Colonel Owen became General Owen; Colonel Wistar became General Wistar; Colonel Moorhead, Colonel Baxter—but I will not go further. Those regiments are intimately known to me and associated with me; and doubtless I am intimately associated with them through their separate families. The regiments with me in the bloody forest of Chancellorsville, subsequently upon the victorious field of Gettysburg-[Applause |- and then in the terrible night struggle f Lookout Valley, and later still in the battle of Chattangoga, and in the terrible march to the re-lief of Knoxville, were the 78d, the 75th, and the 27th Pennsylvania, of which Lieutenant Colonel McElhone was the commanding officer. [Applause.] The greater portion of these regiments were raised in Philadelphia; and these are the were raised in Philadelphia; and these are the bonds and links between me and your beautiful I thank you for your attention; I thank you for city—between me and your fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers; and when I come among you I do feel at home, I do feel that you know me, and that I know you. [Applause.] I do feel that our interests are identical—that we love the same God, that we are earnestly engaged in maintaining the Government of the United States—a government that lies at the foundation of all that we hope for, and all that we live for. [Applause.] It does not surprise me, my friends, to hear among the people of Philadelphia such sentiments as I have heard to-night. It does not surprise me to see those holier emotions of love, piety, tenderness, and patriotism which you evince by your presence here this evening. I am glad that I can pass through your streets without hearing profane oaths. I am still more gratified that I can meet you, and see your cheerful, open counthat I can grasp your hands. I am glad to find that you appreciate a poor, simple representative of the American, army toiling for American liberty in the midst of this struggle. Your Chairman would not presume to claim, merely upon his merits as an individual, the present that has been offered to him to-night; but as an instrument in the hands of God, you have not another like him. And so with your humble servant, and so with the other temporary, transitory representatives of this Republic. We are but instruments in the hands of God for working out his purposes; and work them out we will. Ap-

mission, and I will tell you why. A few years ago I was at West Point Academy in the capacity educated by South Carolina or Tennessee, [Appleause,] not by Maine nor Texas, but by the you come from men?" plause,] not by Maine nor Texas, but by the United States, and sent forth as a representative, not of any little, mean State, but of the United States of America; [Great applause;] the representative of a power of which it may be said that its motto is—" Union and Liberty, one and inseparable." [Applause.] It is no mean heritage, my friends, to have received an education at such hands, and I have never so considered it, and do not now. No. To be the son of this Republic. to have been educated and moulded by it, body and spirit, to have been imbued with national sentiments and national feeling, to have been taught to love the old flag, to have been taught that there were some things better than what we eat and drink—yes, better than life itself—I say it is no mean heritage, and it was no mean posi tion in which I was placed. And I now thank those friends who sent me there and those Professors who educated me; and I thank God that he called me to be placed in that position. But as I was about stating, previous to the breaking out of the war, for three, four or five years, I had been disconnected with military affairs in a great measure. The character of studies in which I engaged while at the Academy, the character of the feelings of my heart, everything, seemed to me to tend in a direction contrary to military usage and military practice. I thought that my Heavenly Father had called me to preach the gospel of peace, and I went to work conscientiously to prepare myself for the ministry of Christ. I felt that I had been called from darkness into light. At the time these reflections occupied my mind, I was stationed away off in Florida, and believing that I had a special duty to perform while there, I resolved to devote my-self to it, but, when finished, I would go into the ministry. My ambitious motives were laid aside, and while others were studying military works and looking forward to military reputation and renown, I know that not a desire of that kind entered my head, for I thought myself destined in another direction. But when this war broke out, when I saw the government wavering in its true course; when I saw the dis-play of treason right amongst my own compa--those with whom I had so often walked and talked-then I said, this is no time for a man who loves his country, who has been educated by United States, to desert his country. I offered the my services to the government, but I had in my heart-a hope that God would use me for the promotion of his cause, and for the glory of his name. Sometimes it has been dark during this war; some-times when I have walked up and down amongst the soldiers, and heard profane oath after profane oath; when I have seen the low grovelling of many men; when I have seen a spirit of infidelity or indifference to what was right and true; when I have seen that there was so little of real patriotism, and so much of selfishness, I have felt that my mission was a small one, and that I could do no thing there that would promote the cause I loved. Sometimes I have toiled on and on, and tried to do a little here and a little there, by holding a meeting here and a meeting there, by conversing

blessing.

My friends, about a year ago I was looking over the field, and I reflected how many regi-ments were without chaplains, and how much there was of drinking and cursing. I feared that we were going down; that there was a continual downward tendency; and that when the war would be over, we would send back a very dif-ferent class of men from the innocent; lovely spirits that had emanated from the Sabbath-

with an individual here and there; but it seemed

schools and churches of our land. about that time, up sprang the Christian Com-mission; and, as I have already stated, I was caught in Washington, and being brought before the Christian Commission, I spoke out the feelings of my heart. I have not since ceased to be grateful, at least, to have been afforded an opportunity to promote the cause of Christ, as it goes

But we should never forget that the main object of the Christian Commission is to save souls, and to snatch as brands from the burning, those who have fallen into the vicious habits to which I have referred, from the evil of their ways. My friends, this is the proper and legitimate work of the Christian Commission. I am glad that when a member of the Christian Commission comes along he always comes to my tent. I am glad to take him by the hand. He comes and asks me what good things he can give the soldiers, whether he can give them vegetables and so on. But I think there is one thing omitted. I may be wrong. I will only venture the assertion. I think there has been a great deal more attention bestowed upon the sick in matters of salvation, than upon the physically well. I regard this as a radical mistake. I know that the sick man should be attended to; I know something about the success that has attended efforts to lead the soul of the suffering up to Christ. But the well men in the field are those to whom we need to preach the gospel. "Well," you ask, "don't the chaplains do it?" They do. A year ago I made chaptains do it? They do. A year ago I made the remark that the chaplaincy, as a system, was defective. Well, I want to explain myself on that point. I know very many chaplains who are working constantly for the cause of Christ. I know that a chaplain in a regiment is a man to whom all the rest of the men look; and if he is a good man, they love him and trust him; they give him their money, they go to him in confidence, and he is the man of the regiment. But all I have to sent the man of the regiment. regiment. But all I have to say is, that I often mourn that in my command there are so few of them. And where there are no chaplains, there the Christian Cmmission work effectively. Then here is another matter which has been satisfactorily shown. Instead of there being any rivalry between the Christian Commission and the chaplains, those who are really the servants of the Lord, they work together as all brethren should arm-in-arm, and hand-in-hand, and heart-inheart. They preach together, and work together for the good of the soldier, and the good of the Now, a word or two upon another matter. A

while ago, one of our speakers, in alluding to the

that the work was very nearly done; that we had got to the last window. My friends, I am a little afraid that it will not do for us to look at it in that light. I like to look at the bright side of the picture; but we must look our difficulties in the face, and looking them in the face, we must be prepared to meet them. So it is with the Christian Commission. They have a gigantic work before them; but they must look their difficulties in the face. reason to thank you, my friends; for this cause is as much your cause as it is mine. [Applause.] It is as much your country as it is mine. [Applause.] They are as much your soldiers as they are mine; and, I doubt not, that the current of sympathy and love for the true soldier, runs as deep in your hearts as in mine. I am something like the physician, whose business requires him to be with the sick. I am required to be amongst the dead and the dying; I have to preserve a calm spirit amid the most horrible scenes, and proba-bly I have become, in a measure, callous. But, thank God, the home-spirit is never callous; and, thank God, there is a link between the home-spirit and the heart of the soldier. [Applause.] My friends, I want to say to you here present, that every man, woman, and child of this large audience before me, has a specific duty to perform in a general manner. Are you servants of Christ? Are you the up-and-down, straight out-spoken disciples of the Lord? Then you have a specific duty to perform. It is over, above, and beyond the mere giving of money or articles of comfort. It is that each of you shall do your best for the conversion and salvation of the souls of your brethren now in the field, that profanity and licentiousness may be repressed, and the souls of those men pointed upward, and upward, through the influence of home, of the Bible and of the church to God-and to the right. The other day I plause. No surer safeguard have we in our hour of peril than that we have His precious was walking along the road leading from Chattan-ooga and saw two men coming down on the rail-road; and as they passed me, I heard an oath from The House passed the Senate resolution of was walking along the road leading from Chattandded to the Christian Com- one of them, taking the name of God in vain, and out of the mouth of the other came a terrible oath, taking the name of Christ in vain. And the whole of a Professor. While at the Academy I received subject of discussion between them was about an education from the United States. I was not which road they should take, whether to the right educated by South Carolina or Tennessee, [Apyou come from men?" They asked me what I meant; and finally one of them said that he was from Indiana, and the other replied. "From Illinois." Well, I told them I did not think they could be from New England, because there the mothers did not teach their sons such language. One answered me, "My mother never taught me such language;" the other said, "My father never taught me such language;" and I think they both answered in the same breath. "It is the war, sir." I answered them, that if they were really contending for the cause of right, I could not see the necessity of insulting God. Ol sir, it is the war. Must it not only take our lifeblood, but our souls also? Is the sacrifice to be an immortal sacrifice? Cannot a man be a Christian and a soldier? Can he not take the weapons which his government gives him, and stand up boldly and faithfully for the defence of his beloved country, and at the same time be a follower of Christ? But, however, this question may be settled, let the ministers throughout all the loyal States of the Union do their individual duty; let every man, woman, and child in this assemblage, do his and her duty, and it will have its effect. It cannot save a soul—none but God can save a soul.

But your labor will not be wasted.

My friends, I did not know that I was going to make my speech so long—[Cries of "Go on,"]— but I will tell you one thing, and that is this, that I feel in my heart a deep and abiding interest in the cause of my Redeemer. I know that to subserve that cause is the object of the Christian Commission, and therefore I love it, and have identified myself with it. I trust that as I return to those regiments you love, your earnest prayers may follow me, that evil in their ranks may be repressed, that the soldiers may sing hymns to God, that when they go into the battle they may go without a particle of fear because they know in whom they have faith. My friends, I heard a gentleman who was not a Christian, say, with reference to General Magruder on the other side, "He cannot be a very brave man; he cannot have true courage." "Why," was asked. "Because he is a bad man; one who delights in destroying young men, and leading them into shame and degradation." My friends, the highest type of courage is the Christian spirit. By the blessing of God, I have been enabled to exercise clear conviction on this subject, and I have faith that when he chooses to call me away, I will be with him, not because I am good, holy, or righteous, but because I have a Saviour, an allsufficient Saviour, who is able to save me and the chief of sinners. Therefore, I say I can go into battle, and fear no evil, and would to God that every officer in the army, (Applause) and every soldier, (Increased applause,) should declare from the sinceritiy of his heart that God had done such great things for him. (Long continued applause.) My friends, these to me are solemn convictions speak them freely and frankly. It may seem to you that it is exposing one's private feelings too publicly; but I declare to you my solemn convictions. I believe that the Christian people of the United States have been laggards. They have looked to physical wants; they have cried over wounds; they have mourned over the dead; and in this time of excitement, of jostling, and of terror, the still small voice has not been listened to, and the holy work of the sweet Christian

spirit has not had it due weight. The relation of the Christian Commission to the soldiers in the field is a very near and a very If you speak of bonds of connection, the bond of Christ is the only one; there is no

e edges for juin had a -

But then, or anything you please, you speak of that which istian Comision is merely transitory and perishable; but the religion of Jesus Christ is a bond which unites not only Maine and Massachuseets, but Maine with Texas, and Florida with Michigan. It is the influence which will prepare us for our liberty, and nothing else will.

You will bear with me one moment. We boast of being the asylum of all nations. From England. Ireland. France, Germany, and Russiafrom every country over the world, come men, women, and children, who settle down in our midst. How shall we assimilate them? Will it be sufficient to give them merely land on which to settle, to afford them homes, and let them grow in material prosperity? No. Nothing but true education, the religion of Jesus Christ, can assimilate all these heterogenious elements, and enable us to be one people. The rebels down here in Virginia seemed at first to hate us, and they did hate us more before the war than they do now. For a time they showed some bitterness, but they have got over it; they respect us more now that they know we are not afraid, in a just cause, to expose our bodies to burned, if necessary, when they know that we shrink from no sacrifice of money or of life, in order to perpetuate the beautiful government bequeathed to us by our fathers. When the rebels now come into our lines as prisoners, it is with drooping heads. protesting that they are Union men, and always have been Union men. Eight thousand men have delivered themselves up as prisoners since the general commanding assumed the command of the Army of the Cumberland; and every day they are coming in. Do they hate us? No! One or two of them at Chattanooga, said to me they were astonished to find such kindness and attention as had been extended to them within our lines. It I do not advocate any shrinking. No; make this campaign more than ever a vigorous one; render it perfectly hopeless for them to keep the field; and they will come in, not only by the eight thousand, but by the sixteen and sixty thousand. This is a terrible revolution that is oing on amongst us; it is tearing up the roots of prejudice, the prejudice of race. It will require all our Christian charity, all our Christian ve, and all our Christian preaching, to bring us together again: but together we will come, and

oe one people, whose God is the Lord.

I believe I am done. I thank you for your attention, and I trust that it may not be a bad thing that we have met to-night, but that we will go away with an earnest resolution to do what rebellion and its prospects, gave us to understand we can for our country and for the cause of

> At the close of General Howard's address the audience united in singing the following hymn:

From all that dwell below see skies, Let the Creator's praise arise; Let the Redeemer's name be sung. Through every land, by every tongue.

Eternal are thy mercies, Lord; Eternal truth attends thy word; Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore Till suns shall rise and set no more.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Thos. Brainerd, D. D., of this city, and the vast assembly dispersed.

Secular Mews.

Congress.—SENATE an. 26.—Mr. Bayard took the oath required by the Senate's resolution, and in a short speach announced his intention to retire to private life. Mr. Richardson took the oath, after remarking that he did not believe in its policy. Mr Brown intro-duced a bill to build a bridge across the Mis-sisippi River at St. Louis. Mr. Wilson in-troduced a bill to print the official reports of the operation of the armies of the United the operation of the armies of the United States. Also, a bill securing homesteads for persons in the service of the United States. The Senate then took up the resolution to expel Senator Davis from the Senate. Mr.Howard moved to strike out the words "be expel-

led" and insert "be censured." Mr. H. addressed the Senate at length on his motion.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution explanatory of the thanks to Gens. Hooker, Meade, Howard Banks, and Burnside, and the officers and men under their respective commands; also, to commodore Vanderbilt, for the gift of his steamer. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee, and a discussion followed upon increasing sailors' pay.

SENATE. Jan. 27 .- Mr. Wilson reported back the bill giving bounty to soldiers enlisted prior to May, 1861. Mr. Hale reported back the bill relating to the appointment of naval officers. Mr. Late introduced a bill providing for the safe and speedy transmission of money from soldiers to their families. Mr. Wilson called up to the bill for promoting enlistments. An amendment was adopted, giving instead of two months' pay such sums in bounty as the Presdent shall order, not exceeding one hundred dollars. Mr Powell's amendment to strike out the clause freeng the families of colored recruits was discussed, but not voted on. resolution to expel Senator Davis was then taken up.

-Mr. Kinney, Delegate from Utah. defended the people of that territory from the charge of Fernando Wood that they were profligate outcasts. Mr. Wood replied, saying his remarks yesterday were predicated on official documents, which he was prepared to produce. The House then resumed the consideration of the amendatory Confiscation resolution. Mr. Smithers made a speech in favor of full confiscation of estates of Rebels.

The navy Appropriation bill was taken up.
Mr. Morrill made a speech in favor of terminating the Reciprocity treaty with the Brit-

SENATE, Jan. 28.—Information was asked about the working of the law for colonizing blacks. The resolution to expel Senator Davis was taken up. After remarks by Mr. Foster Mr. Johnson, Mr. Howard, Mr. Fessenden, and Mr. Wilson, the resolution was withdrawn by the mover, and so ends the business. Mr. Johnson spoke against the amendment to the section of the bill to encourage Enlistments which makes free the wives and children of slaves who join the army.

House.—General conversation took place between various gentlemen, with the view of coming to an agreement concerning the consideration of the Enrolment bill. Mr. Schenck said it was necessary that the bill should be passed early, as we must be prepared to resist any desperate and wild attempts which the Rebels might make against us. The House reconsidered the vote by which the bill was referred to the Committee of the whole, by a vote of 100 to 44. The bill then came before the House. On motion of Mr. Schenck, the further consideration was postponed until Monday.

House, Jan. 29.-Mr. Voorbees introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, taxing all transactions in gold 2 per centum. Mr. Kasson offered a oint resolution declaring against the efforts of France to possess Mexico; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Louisiana election case was called up by Mr. Dawes the resolution from the Committee on Elections declaring that Mr. A. P. Field is not entitled to a seat in the House. Mr. Davis argued that Mr. Field was not elected accordto the laws of Louisiana, and that the loyal people had not a fair opportunity to vote. Mr. Field spoke in his own behalf and of the right of loyal citizens of Louisiana to be representee here, Further consideration of the ए। राज अंशिक्षा वर प्राप्तनामानी

announced he death of John W. Noel, late Representative of that State. Messrs. Arnold and Rollins, of Missouri, and Mr. Stevens delivered eulogies. The usual resolutions of respect were passed.

The War.

Virginia.—Some Union transports and mall land force made a foray at the Brandon Farms, on James River, on the 23d January captured 22 of the enemy, seven of the Signal Corps, and brought away 99 negroes. They also destroyed 24,000 pounds of pork, and large quantities of oats and corn; captured a sloop and schooner, and 240 boxes of tobacco; and returned without the loss of a man.

Capt. Wilson, Chief Commissionary of Subsistence of the Army of the Potomac, has issistence of the Army of the Potomac, has issued a circular directing certain inspections to be made by the various Commissaries, having in view the proper distribution of stores by those interested with the duty. be made by the various Commissaries, having in view the proper distribution of stores by those intrusted with that duty.

Tennessee. - There is some news, apparently of importance, from East Tennessee and Georgia. A reconnoissance toward Rome has proved that Bragg's army has fallen back, and is not within 45 miles of Chattanooga. Rebel pickets were at Kingston, 40 miles south of Dalton, Ga., but were supposed to be a mask to recover retreat. Gen. Cheatham's division went to Kingston on the 27th. It seems that the recent activity of the Rebel cavalry was to cover this retreat. Gen. Thomas reports two or three skirmishes as occurring about the 25th inst., in which the rebels were worsted, having fifteen killed, several wounded, and a number taken prisoners-among the latter three commissioned officers. The Union loss was only ten wounded. In conection with this, we have more about the Athens fight. It now appears that Athens, in Alabama, (not Tennessee). was attacked by the rebels on the night of the 26th; our troops were mostly absent at the time, but enough were there to give the rebels a substantial defeat. Another part of Johnston's programme seems to have been carried out by Longstreet, who has been pushing out skirmishers and threatening an advance toward Knoxville, and at the same time holding out the idea that Morgan, the guerrilla chief, was about to dash into Kentucky with a heavy cavalry force.

South Carolina -A Charleston paper of the 19th January says that the bombardment of the city continues the same as previously The damage done is extraordinarily small, considering the number of shots and the weight of metal fired.

Rebeldom,-Richmond news to the 25th via Fortress Monroe. At Charleston the bombardment goes on very slowly; the fleet is unchanged. The Mississippi is said to be blockaded by rebel batteries at Greenvi le and Milliken's Bend. Provisions are exorbantly high. A flight is reported at Bovina, Miss., between whites and negroes; the whites got the worst of it for a time, but subsequently recovered and gave the blacks grape and canister, killing several hundred. Dispatches from Russellville, Tenn., of the 23d January say that the rebel cavalry were within five miles of Knoxville, having made some valuable captures.

According to Rebel newspapers, several hospital buildings at Camp Winder, near Richmond, were burned on the 25th January. A large quantity of commissary stores and clothing were destroyed. An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Presidential mansion at Richmond on Tuesday, January 19.

General News.

The President of the United States has issued the following call for troops:

EXECUTIVE-MANSION, WASHINGTON, Monday, February 1, 1864.—Ordered that a draft for ive hundred thousand men, to serve for three. years or during the war, be made on the 10th day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first day of March, and not heretofore credited. ABRAHAM LINCOEN:

The Senate in Executive session on Tuesday the 26th of January, confirmed the nomination of Charles A. Dana, formerly of the N. Y. Tribune as Second Assistant Secretary of

Representative Kasson of Iowa stated in the House on Tuesday January 26th that Post-Office Department is now self-sustaing for the first time in fifteen years, which he attributed mainly to the legislation of Congress.

A Richmond paper of Jan. 19, says that Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-Presidet of the Rebellion, is seriously ill at Augusta, Ga, and doubts are entertained of his recovery.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Kedar and city of New York nas arrived with European news to the 16th.

Great Britain.—The decision of the Court of Exchequer, on the application for a new trial in the Alexandra case, was given on Jan. 14. The Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Bramwell were against a new trial, Barons Channell and Pigott were in favor of it. The court was thus equally divided, and in order that an appeal might lie, Baron Pigott, as the junior Baron, withdrew his judgment. The rule for a new trial being therefore discharged, the Attor ney-General gave notice of appeal to the Exhequer Chamber.

France.-France is stated to have addresed a circular note to the secondary German Powers in refference to England's proposals for a conference on the Danish question. If this report be true, France declares that any conference to be now opened must take as its basis the present condition of affairs in Holstein, and must not act in opposition to the Federal Diet. The circular is described as acknowedging the London treaty of 1852 to have been an important piece of work.

It is believed that Garibaldi will be again

brought forward as representatives for the City of Naples, and elected with or without his own

Schleswig Holstein.—The aspects of the Danish question still seem as menacing as ever. The Dagblad of Copenhagen declares that the moment a German söldier attempts to enter Schleswig war begins, and that the Danes, although fighting in the proportion of one to twenty, will persevere to the last in defending themselves against German aggression. On the other hane, it is affirmed that the Duke of Augustenburg has declared that under no circumstances will he quit the Duchy. Politicians, too, are beginning to say that Russia has resolved, if the London treaty be set aside by the two great German Powers, to put in once more the claims which she formally renouned.

India -- A Bombay telegram contains the announcement that the warfare on the Punjaub border is about, to terminate. The Boneyr tribe had submitted, and had aided the Guide Corps in destroying Mulka, the seat of the Hindoostanee fanatics, who seem to have caused the outbreak. The English troops would therefore return to the plains, and would go into quarters after having taken hostages from the Judoon and Othmanzve tribes. It appears that the submission of the Boneyr tribe was caused, or at least preceded, by a sharp enother. If you speak of commerce, trade, cotten, subject was postponed Mr. Blow of Missouri gagement on the 16th December band e ise with a malin par Ma Lowinson . I and you'll

U. S. Christian Commission.—Cash Acknowledgments for the week ending Jan. 29th, 1864:

Army Com YMCA, Buffalo, NY, per

John D Hill, \$698 12; Proceeds of a lecture by Mr John B Gough, 418 83; Ladies' Aid Soc, Greencastle, Pa, per Mrs M A McLanahan, Treas, 184; J B Stewart, Brooklyn, N Y, 100; Coll'n at Lewistown, Mechanicsburg and York, Pa. 123 03; William Bullock, Toledo, 1-124 03; Proceeds of a fair by six little girls at German town, Nellie, Daisy, Cornie, Leslie, Louisa and Fannie, 66; William Ashmead, Germantown, 50; Coll'n at Pottsville, Pa, per John Shippen, Esq, 35 50; Sab. sch of Ref Dutch ch, Utica, N Y, per C S Brayton, 23; W A Rolin, Phil, 50; Ladies' Aid of Milford, N J. per Miss Lizzie Thomas, 69; Cong'l Soc, Conway, Mass, present wants, 92 06; Ladies' Aid Soc of Lewstown, Pa, 30; Contribution of 20 girls of from 7 to 14 years of age, of Sab. sch of 1st Cong'l ch, Meriden, Ct, per Rev H L Hayden, 50; Mite Soc of Waymart, per Miss Mary E Hubbard, Treas, 15; Rt Rev W B Stevens, Ass't Bishop of Pa, 20; A Soldier 1st Reg Rhode Island Light Artillery, 5; Sab. sch of Moravian ch, Litiz, Lancaster co, Pa, per Rev E De Schweinitz, 20; Ch in Terryville, Ct, 10 25; Pres ch, Lewes Del, per Rev G H Memmo, 13; Mrs Keider, Geneva, N Y. 6; St Paul's ch, Bellevue, Ohio, per Rev Moses Hamilton, 5; Missionary Soc of 1st Pres Sab. sch, Lockport N Y, per M B Newton, Treas, 15 57; "H C A," Phil, 10; Pres ch, Licking Valley, Pa, per Rev C M Lawson, additional, 10—\$2,316 52. Amount previously acknowledged, \$248,994 73. Total, \$251,318 25.

JOSEPH PATTERSON. Treasurer U.S. Christian Commission.

The United States Christian Commission begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional hospital stores, up to Jan. 29th, viz. :

Pennsylvania—Philadelphia 1 pkg, Mrs Cairns; 1 pcl, Miss Jackson; 1 pcl, M K Fairlamb; 1 pcl, Ladies' Aid Soc, Ch of the Redeemer; 1 pcl, Miss Weymer; 1 pkg, Thos H Powers, Esq; 1 pcl, Miss Ogden. Treverton, 1 box; Bapt S S Strasburg, 4 boxes, 1 can, Patriot Daughters, Lehanon, 2 boxes 1 can triot Daughters. Lebanon, 2 boxes, 1 can, Friends. Pine Grove. 1 box, Ladies Aid Soc. Mercersburg, 1 box, Ladies' Aid Soc. Orwell, 1 box, Ladies' Aid Soc, per Towarda Comm. Rome, 1 box, Miss Gates' school, per do. Towanda. 1 box, Ladies' Aid Soc, per do. Fan nitteburg, 1 box, pupils of Fannittsburg sch. Norristown, 1 pcl, 1st Presbyterian ch. Belleville, 1 box, Sol. Aid Soc. Lewistown, 1 box, "Willing Hands." Haverford, 1 bbl, Rev Mr Hotchkin.

New York—New York, 1 pcl, N Y Com U S C C; 1 box, Mrs Ferris. Buffalo, 4 pcls, Army Com U S C C. Rochester, 4 boxes, Army Com U S C C. Troy, 1 bbl, Ladies' Aid Soc. Kortright, 3 boxes United Presb

Massachusetts—Boston, 22 boxes, 100 bbls 4 pcls, 3 kegs, Army Com Y M C A. Donor unknown, 1 pcl, Lady Friend of Union Sol-

The demand for hospital stores, clothing publications, &c., for all parts of the army still continues very urgent. The prospect now opening before us, of greater and more encouraging opportunities for the prosecution of our work, causes as to appeal to our friends to sustain us as we enter upon the broad and inviting field. The evidence of popular interest and sympathy in our work, which we have recently witnessed, gives the determination so to labor as to deserve this appreciation, as well as to hope for the blessing and approval of heaven.

GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman,

No. 11 Bank street.

Marriages.

On the evening of the 31st ult., by the Rev. I. Alford, at his residence in East New Castle, Mr. William R. Mitchkelt to Miss Melina-Smith, both of New Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa. By the same, at the residence of the bride's father,

At the residence of David McLay, Esq., Jan. 6th, by Rev. A: Walker, Mr. Alexander Paul, of Fulton, and Miss Mary Black, of Johnstown.

Obituary

Death of Another Old Citizen. (From the Cincinnati Daily Inquirer, January 24th.)

(From the Cincinnati Daily Inquirer, January 24th.)

It is with regret that we announce the death of another old citizen, James McClean, who expired at his residence, yesterday, after a short illness, of erysipelas, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Although at this very advanced period of life, so far beyond that reached by the mass of men, he was so strong and hearty in appearance until recently that the writer was surprised when he heard of the dangerous illness that threatened, a day or two ago, a fatal result. Down to a late period, he enjoyed uncommon good health, and did not look like a man over seventy years of age. He was among the early settlers of this place. He came here when Cincinnati was a small town, and, during a long residence of nearly half a century, has witnessed its wonderful growth and expansion into a city of over 200,000 inhabitants.

One of the noticeable points of his character was the deep, earnest, and sincere religious conviction by which

200,000 inhabitants.

One of the noticeable points of his character was the deep, carnest, and sincere religious conviction by which he was animated, and which he made the guide and conduct of his life. In tenets, he was a disciple of Calvin and Knox, and partook largely of the rigid sternness which distinguished those advocotes of the Reformation. For more than half of his protracted life he was a Ruling Edder in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which his grandfather and father were also elders. In the strictest sense of the word, he was an honest and conscientious man, and an excellent representative of the gentleman of the old school. During the years we have known him, we never heard him speak anjunkind or censorious word of a human being; nor would he listen to others indulge in such conversation. Residing for so long a time in this city, he ever maintained an honorable and untranished name, upon which the breath of slander never cast a cloud. Nature had bestowed on him a powerful physical frame, which was fortified against decay by the constant exercise of the virtues that give clasticity to the spirits and vigor to the body. He died calmly and peacefully, as became the Christian of long experience, and in the blissfull hope of immortality beyond the grave.

Near Utica, Locking Co., Ohio, of congestion of the lungs, Almira Monres, daughter of James and Eliza: Alsdorf, aged 6 years and 4 months.

Dear little Allie, beautiful expading bud; withered so so on, but blessed, joyful thought! blooming now in a world where cold, and blights, and frost never come.

Special Aotices.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Boston Chris-

REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman:—

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to begood—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

THE WONDER OF THE MICROSCOPE.—We understand it is through the agency of this maryel viewing instrument that Dr. Ayer has at last succeeded in find instrument that Dr. Ayer has at last succeeded in finding the rALUDAL MIASM and determining its character. Of its effects we in this section have abundant evidence in the FEVER AND AGUE which it alone produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the vapor of water from decayed and decaying vegetation. Under a great magnifying power, the Doctor has found this vapor to contain distinct organisms or living bodies, corresponding precisely with those found in the blood of Ague subjects. They are 13,000 times less than visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form.—He thinks they are reproductive in decaying matter or in the blood, and hence the long continued life of the remote effects of them in, the system. He maintains that they resemble in character the other fermentative poisons, or such as the virus of rabies or

of a dead body, &c., all of which are known to reproduce themselves with great rapidity, like yeast in moistened flour, so that the slightest quantity impregnates the whole mass. Yeast through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a forest of vegation which grows, blossoms, and goes to seed in a short time. Miasm is not so distinctly vegetable, but has more the appearance of animal life, although its motion cannot be perfectly distinguished. What the Doctor claims to have settled is that it is an organic substance, and he has further found and embodied in his "Ague Cure" what will destroy it.—[Leader, St. Louis, Mo.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of what I began to think well of." Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

"The Troches are a staff of life to me."

"PROF. Edward North,
Prof. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific."

N. P. WILLIS.

"Too favorably known to need commendation."
Hon. Charles A. Phelfs,
Press. Mass. Senate.

"Contain no Opium nor anything injurious."
Dr. A. A. Hates, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for coughs."
Dr. G. F. Biorlow, Boston.

"I recommend their use to public speaker."

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."
Rev. S. Setofried, Morristown, Ohio.

"Very beneficial when suffering fi om Colds."
Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

L. Rev. A. C. Eggleston, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease."

As there are imitations be sure to obtain the Genuing.

A WORD TO THE BOYS GOING SOUTH.

It would not be strange if, with the change of climate and exposure to which you will be exposed in the land of "Dixie," you should stand n need of some medicine to be used immediately; such a remedy is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. The Pain Killer has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant friend of the missionary and the traveller on sea and land-for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Colic, Diarrhea, Cholera, etc. Don't go without a bottle in your knapsacks. To be had at the Drug stores.—(Pressented Pressented Pressent COTT JOURNAL.)
Price 35 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 per bottle.

DURYEA'S MAIZENA.

Received two "PRIZE MEDALS" (From Juries 3 and 4) at the

International Exhibition, London, 1862



GAINED BY, any thing of the kind. It also re-ceived the super-lative report of "Exceeding Ex-cellent for food." MAIZENA, Hamburg, July,

Sole Awards

RECEIVED the HIGHEST MEDAL FOR ITS GREAT DELICACY AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.

Used for Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., without Isinglass, with few few or no eggs. It is excellent for thickening Sweet Sauces, Gravies for fish, Meat, Soups, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in Milk makes a rich Oream for Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, &c. A most delicious article of food for children and invalids. It is vastly superior to Arrow Root, and much more economical.

*Prut up in one pound Packages, with full directions, and sold by all Grocers and Druggists. WILLIAM DURYEA, Wholesale Agent,

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A. L. VANSANT.

MANUFACTURES OF FRENCH CONFECTIONS,

South-East cor. NINTH and CHESTNUT, adjoining Continental Hotel,

Where he invites his enstomers and others who love pure and good Confectionary, using nothing but pure loaf sugar in Manufacturing. Also, always on hand fine Grapes, Sweet Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Almonds,. Also, a large assortment of Fancy Boxes, fresh Imported French and American Glaced Fruit

GREAT DISCOVERY USEFUL AND VALUABLE

HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Is of more general practical utility than any invention new before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be Applicable to the useful Arts.

Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known

Hilton's Insoluble Cement s a new thing, and the result of years of study: its combination is on

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, And under no circumstance or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell. oot and Shoe BOOT AND SHOE

Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Comenting Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of tempera Jewelers.

. Cross

It is a Liquid.

JEWELERS Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

It is especially adapted to Leather,

and we claim as an especial merit, that tsticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. LIQUID CEMENT

Extant, that is.

Furniture,

Crockery,

Toys,

Bone,

Tvory,

REMEMBER Hilton's Insoluble Coment Is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres oily substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 lbs.

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REMOVAL. JAMES R. WEBB.

DEALER IN Fine Teas, Coffees, and Choice Family Groceries,

Has removed to the S. E. corner of Eighth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, a few doors from his former location, where he will be happy to see his friends and customers!

Goods carefully packed and forwarded to the

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The section will appropriate and the self-