# HYMN ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

BY ANNA M. SPAULDING. ed in the battle of Since of the fell mortally wounding) related of himself and fellow mortyrs to the Union cause this thrilling incident, while being removed from the field, just before his death. The hymn sang by the wounded and dying was that old familiar one—

when I can read my title clear. To mansions in the skies."

When Shiloh's awful strife was fiercest raging, Our heroes fast at posts of peril fell, While onward swept the dauntless braves en-

gaging. Hosts hurled against the flag they loved so well-one and read viewal Battalion on battalion forward rushing, Met masses firm as they in daily strife, Till hurrying feet, friend, foe, alike were crush.

And the red field drank deep the rills of life. The agony of thirst came to the dying-Its frenzy burned in every suffering frame;
Yet none relieved, nor noice was heard reply-

To calls of some dear love's remembered name.

Rain fell wept from the pitying, far-off heaven, Like human tears upon the scene of blood, Yet none might drink; Oh! God must have for-If any doubted then that he was good!

At last the night shades fell, and stars in beauty Like angel-eyes beamed down on death-struck men; "God's soldiers" they, martyred in paths of duty, "God's soldiers" still, though work was o'er with them.

A Christian hero there, whose wounds were Gazing towards heaven with looks of faith and love, Had glimpses through the high and pearly por-Of palms of victory waving bright above.

Now strength of soul unto his voice gave vo-And sweet and clear rose his triumphant Thrilling the spirits of the death claimed co-Brightening again the eyes grown glazed and

Another voice glided into the singing— Another and another caught the strain, Until the notes of that strange choir were ring-All over Shiloh's gory battle plain.

It was a simple hymn whose words are written In every memory, on every heart, But known by none, as by our braves, death When they and human love lay wide apart.

Thank God! theirs was indeed a death of glory I would that all our slain like them could

No need of grief that their last bed was gory Since they arose to "mansions in the sky.

Arthur's Home Monthly.

### DONATION VISIT IN ST. GEORGE'S. DELAWARE

On the evening of Thursday last, Rev. D. H. Emerson, of St. George's, Delaware, was surprised by his congregation, who came down upon him in great force, took possession of his house, and filled up cellar, kitchen, pantry, and study, with all the good things of this life. The pastor and his lady, at the time of this friendly invasion, were visiting some of the members of their flock; and, being sent for returned to find their castle already in the hands of the invaders, who had been for some time bombarding the fortress with barrels of figur, barrels of apples, bags of meal hams, beef, potatoes, cans of fruit, chickens, turkey, and every other friendly missile. and had at length reduced the garrison left at home, and subjected the whole establishment to their "own sweet will." Coal fires were immediately started—the hall and all the apartments were made to blaze with light—the people flocked into the rooms, and crowded the wide entry of the dwelling-when the pastor's family drove up. . . 3 W A A C C C

On entering their doors, the brass band of St. George's, a select and well-treined band of musicians, whose praise is in all the region round about, struck up a lively air, and gave them a magnificent greeting -and then the congregation pressed forward, to extend to them a hearty welcome, and to assure them that their hearts, as well as their hands, should be with them at all times. "The feast of reason and the flow of soul" that then succeeded, cannot be described; and the impressions that were made that evening upon the minds of learn that the statement is without founthe pastor and his family, of the generosity, confidence, and affection of the Presbyterian church of St. George's, will never be erased. The value of this donation visit cannot be estimated. Among the other valuable gifts, were a roll of green-backs to the pastor's wife, amounting to \$50; another to the pastor, amounting to \$70 and a private donation from two gentlemen of the church, of \$100.

May the spiritual things of God be multiplied a thousandfold to whose who have thus liberally showered their temporal things upon their pastor's family, and may the bond between pastor and people, thus happily brightened and strengthened, be to both a means of greatly increased usefulness and joy. D. H. E.

### THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON.

A grand demonstration in behalf of this noble charity came off in Washington, on Tuesday of last week. Vice-president Hamlin presided, and every member of the cabinet, including Mr. Lincoln, was present. Admirable addresses were made by Speaker Colfax, and other distinguished persons, civilians and army officers. We shall present a full report in our next From the Presbytery Reporter.]

OUR WORK AT THE SOUTH. The following views of that essemed brocker Rev. T. Hill, now of Shelbyving land, narrates the following incident: Ills, will command the attention of every
well-wisher to our Zion. They are extracted from a recent letter. Oh, that our late how brought into camp, where a church would hear the stirring voices of guard was paced over him. The aristo-God's Providence, and pour out her silver, her gold and her men in a proportion accordant with the vastness and the pressing necessity of the work ! or word country

An effort should be made at the earliest. possible moment to rally the scattered churches of the Osage Presbytery, and encourage them to work again with us he recognised in that towering form, slow, Messrs. Fessensian and Conness opposed any That Presbytery ten years ago was altoo by and steadily walking a beat one of his retrospective existing part of the Sv. gether the most flourishing part of the Sylven own slaves?

nod of Missouri, and a proposition came up for its division into three, for the purpose of erecting it into a Synod. The O.

S. never had a church in all that region until they secured a foothold by defection from us. We once had three or four churches in North-west Arkansas and severaged. The own of the colored troops of a similar footing with the white troops of the pussage prisoner was enraged, furious, and sword on this act. After a lengthy discussion, the would not daddressing the guard subject was passed over, and the Revenue bill, with the Senter's amendments, came up. Mr. the data and three or four mouth, he yelled out:

"Sambo is of the sylve of this act. After a lengthy discussion, the with the Senter's amendments, came up. Mr. the data and the sentence of the sylve of the pussage of the sylve of the sylve of the pussage of the sylve ral ministers. I now think that region of the country, which has its natural center in Springfield, Mo., a most important and encouraging field for our church. I regard that whole region much-higher than the general estimate of the country at large. Springfield is the natural centre, and we have a moral pre-emption on all that ground. I hope it may be early occupied. I do not know how my views may coinscide with your own; but I have for months. past felt a deep solicitude for our church, to enter resolutely upon the work of occupying the conquered and emancipated country of the South. It is evident that the organizations which had control of the moral elements at the breaking out of the war must now be all scattered and broken up; and whatever is done now must be done by a new body; and what; body so free from all evil influences of the past, and with so fair a record as our church? There should be an earnest, able man now at New Orleans, another at Memphis, and another at Nashville, and each would become the nucleus of a Presbytery before one year. There is no work before our country that seems to me to promise half so much for the great far off future as this. Presbyterians there will be in that region of some kind; and it seems to me most important movements in our behalf is an earnest, hearty voice—a resolute, skilful worker, who shall be the rallying centre of great moral influences. How mentioned would do for us, I need not urge on you. There are, or were good men living in the South who would fall into such a movement on our part at once. Then, what a field will be open among the freedmen! Is there not a voice of God in these things for us?

### THE WORK OF GOD IN THE ARMY

Geo. H. Stuart, which will be found in another part of this paper. It is full of encouragement, and the surprising scenes which it records will be recognised by many praying hearts, as answers to fervent and long continued petitions for the salva-Robbins is one of the large number of Philadelphia clergymen, who, in response to the call of the Christian Commission. published a fortnight ago in our columns, went as volunteer laborers to meet the great spiritual emergency and opportunity offered in the awakened condition of the army about Washington. More precious than many material victories are these triumphs of the Spirit, not only to the men themselves, but to the nation which' they are defending and whose character they are destined so largely to leaven.

#### PRESBYTERIAN UNION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Our London correspondent's letter, just received and to appear next week, contains a positive correction of the statement which appeared in a recent English journal, and which has been extensively copied here, to the effect that serious difficulties had arisen in the negotiations of the joint committees on union. We are glad to dation. The last meeting of the committees was completely harmonious, and the prospects of union were never more hopeful than now. A contrating saids follow

### COURSE OF READING BY MR. MUR.

DOOH A course of three Readings on Scriptural and Religious subjects, will be given by Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH, in the Musical Fund Hall, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings of next week, the 16th; 18th, and 20th insta. Proceeds for the benefit of Coates' St. Church. Particulars in regard to tickets, &c., may be looked for in the daily papers. We commend the course to the attention of our readers.

# KOLAPOOR MISSION.

CONTRIBUTIONS received for the Rev R. G. Wilder's Mission, Kolapoor, India. Sabbath school Missionary Soc'y of Western Presbyterian Church, \$25.00 Christian St., Mission S. School, of Clinton St. Presbyterian Church, 25.00

MAINTHUMBER CAN SECTION THE TRUSTEES OF NORTH BROAD ST. CHURCH voted on Monday last to give Mr. Adams leave of absence for an indefinite period, to continue his salary, and to provide supplies for the pulpit during his ab-

### GREAT OUTRAGE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, with the army of the Cumberall right that he has secure enough any and conscription. The Committee voted to way as a prisoner of war as a committee of the whole, resolved himself into "sleep's dead slumber." A wakening shout miding the might, to find the moon shining full into this face, he chanced to "inspect his guard," when horror of horrors, that soft dien was a negro! And, worse than all; he recognised in that towering form slow. Messrs. Fessellen and Conness opposed any metrospectiveld risk to indeed to the colored troops.

"Send for the colonel to come here imight of sale after laly dis 864, and 40 dents instead of 80 cents after Jan. 1, 1865.; Messrs. Hen mediately. My own slave can never dricks. Fessinden, Cowan, Howe, Johnson, Grimes, and Doolittle engaged in the debate, no gentleman would submit to it."

Taughtur in Figure 1818. "Wellymassair for life your error ger Laughing in his sleeve, the dark faced soldier promptly called out, "corp'l'de

guard in That dignity appeared, and presently the colonel followed.

After listening to the Southerner's im invectives, the colonel turned to the negrowith restriction one ones yab green thom

plantation in Alabam?". It was a line of the mendatory can be consideration well. Sam, just take care of him, to of the amendatory can be consideration of the amendatory can be consideration of the amendatory can be consideration of the mendatory can be consideration. If the mendatory can be consideration of the considerat

sad occurrences, and they are increasing various stripes. The joint resolution, as passed, all that is needed for the beginning of every day. War is a terrible leveller. every day. War is a terrible leveller amends the joint resolution of July 17, 1862, The man who has been hardening his by making lit read that no punishment or promuscles by hard work for twenty or thirty years will be prefty ourse when he gets a profit a forfeiture of the estate of the offender years will be pretty sure when he gets a fair chance—an open field and fair playmuch a position in the three cities I have to get the upper hand of the man who

white children exclusively, of course. In one of the largest, we asked those children who were formerly slaves, to raise their who were formerly slaves, to raise their hands; every hand but one went up. Not a white child in Norfolk attends school same in force from the Army of the Potomac Possibly some of the First Families met started towards the Rapidan. Gonsiderable send their children to private schools, but they are so private that they are unknown. THE WORK OF GOD IN THE ARMY hands; every hand but one went up. Not we invite attention to the letter of a white child in Norfolk attends school.

Rev. F. L. Robbins of this city, to Mr. Possibly some of the First Families may

# Stinlat. Pews. merri

tion of our brave boys in the army. Mr. From Virginia, North Carolina, and Ten scarce; a quarter of a pound of salt pork and little flour tare given daily to each; man; tea, ments. They rebels are evidently becoming that of \$0.00 Rebel evalry sent into the active campaign which will be pushed against them from the Atlantic to beyond the Mississioni. at the first opening of Spring.

Coffee and sugar are unknown; No clothing \$5,000,000 for advance bounties to volunteers, dor was over, peace naving been restored by a \$5,000,000 for raising and organizing yoluntreaty of December 30. According to an additional arrangement, free trade is to be established between the two Republics. Spain is \$60,000,000 for the subsistence of yolunteers, threatening Peru with hostilities on account \$60,000,000 for indicatells; \$21,000,000 for indicatells; \$20,000,000 f Mississippi, at the first opening of Spring, and the whole movement was a perfect failure.

Everywhere they seem to be pressed even At last accounts by these intercepted letters now. The blockade seems to be more strin. Early was on Middle River near Mt. Crawford, gent, desertions from the rebel ranks more having abandoned his enterprise.

The numerous and frequent and the means of sub ceived (Feb. 5) a dispatch from Col. Mulligan, sistence become more scanty every day. The only hope left for the rebels is the countenance driven the Rebels under Early out of Moorfield of their Copperhead, friends in the North, and his (Mulligan's) cavalry were pursuing and had hotly engaged the Rebel cavalry under Let us hope that this source of comfort may soon fail them.

### Congress.

SENATE, Feb. 2:-George Reed Riddle, from Delaware, appeared and took the oath of office. Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, praying Congress to exercise its constitutional power for the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the United States. The Enlistment bill was taken up, the amendment of Mr. Henderson, limiting the boon of freedom to the wives and children of enlisted slaves of loyal owners, only being under consideration. Mr. Sherman spoke at some length in favor of freedom for all House.-Mr. Stevens reported the bill of

ppropriations for the support of the army for the year ending with June, 1865. The House passed the bill to facilitate the payment of bounties and arrears of pay due to wounded and deceased soldiers. [It provides that, on the death of officers, non-commissioned officers privates, and other enlisted men, it shall be the duty of the proper officer to furnish to the Second Auditor a critical statement, date of death and full particulars of the military history of the deceased, together with the amount of arrease of pay, bounty, clothing, etc., to be paid in certificate by any Paymaster of the army. The same course to be pursued in case of the person dying in the hospital. All pay and bounties, under the act of March, 1863, due to persons discharged, or who may be discharged from the army within two years, by reason of wounds, shall be adjudicated by the Commissioner of Pensions, under the rules governing invalid pensions, and, on the certificate issued by him, payment be made by any Paymaster of the army.] The Ways and Means Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing duties on articles of luxury, &c., not manufactured, in this country, so as to produce a revenue from customs o \$120,000,000 per annum; also, as to increasing internal revenue tax en articles of luxury, &c., so as to produce \$230,000,000; also, as to restricting Bank circulation to \$300,000,000; also, as to authorizing the issue of \$200,000,000 in bonds, at discretion of the Secretary of the Tressury, to redeem legal-tender notes. The House resumed the consideration of the bill amendatory of the Confiscation Act.

SENATE, Feb. 3.—The Emistment bill was postponed until Thursday. The Judiciary Committee were discharged from the further: consideration of the charges against Senator Hale. The revenue bill, as amended by the House, was taken up. The amendment laying a duty of 60 cents on all spirits sold or distilled, or removed for consumption or sale previous to the first day of July, was adopted. Further

consideration was postponed until Thursday. The bi I to establish a uniform Ambulance system was taken up. After adopting a section to provide for mule and horse litters, the bill

was adopted. House A bill for a Ship Canal around, Niagara Falls was reported to the Committee on Roads and Canals. The amendments to the Confiscation Act were taken up. No progress was made. The House went into Com-mittee on the Enrollment act. Mr. Stiles, of cratice rebel supposing every thing was Pennsylvania, raved against bayonet elections

> Mr. Conness infroduced an amend-A motion to tax liquors on hand prior to 1st July 20 cents per gallon was 10st 14 Yeas, 29 Nays. The bill, ascamended theothe Finance Committee, was then passed . Appropriation House.—The Fortifications Appropriation bill was reported provi-

After listening to the Southerner's mile ding for ascertaining and adjusting claims for passioned harangue, which was full of damages sustained during the war by military invectives, the colonel turned to the negro, authority. Mr. Kasson introduced a bill relating to the capture of cotton and the disposivith, and it to an arrow on the state of the committee of the committee of the control of the committee of the control of the committee of the control of th

night!" and the officer walked away

As the sentinel again paced his beat, the gentleman from Alabama appealed to him his proposed the amendment and the policy of the Fresident on the matter: he wanted in an argument.

Listen, Sambo!"

Listen, Sambo!

Li "Listen, Sambo!"
"You hush, dar; it's done gone talking and made a strong speech in favor of the extended in the second speech in favor of the extended in the second speech in favor of the extended in the second speech in favor of the extended in the second in the sec by way of enforcing, silence, and the straight Unionists not the Nays, 60 are North-These says the Commouwealth are very, ern Democrats, and 14 are Border State men of contrary to the Constitution of the United States. Provided, that no other public warnto get the upper hand of the man who never did any thing more like work than 1862, chapter 95, section 6, is or shall be resulted any thing more like work than 1862, chapter 95, section 6, is or shall be resulted than the Proclamation of the President made and published by him on the 25th of schools for colored children in Norfolk. They are kept in the school-houses built by the city for the public schools, for which is proclamation, so made the city for the public schools, for under said act.

The SENATE was not in session to-day.

### able and Reisers War office decision

continued until dank if a bus bus continued until dank if a bus bus continued until dank if a bus bus considered.

Advices from Meadels, army, say that rebelpickets in front, are frequently changed, it is supposed in consequence of disaffection and want of confidence in some of their regiments. All reports concur in stating that food is

who says that after six hours fighting he has Rosser at the date of the dispatch (which date is omitted, but was probably the 4th inst.)

West Virginia. - A late dispatch from Kanawha gives particulars of the capture of Gen. Scammon and staff, and the burning of the steamer Levi. It appears that the steamer was lying at Winfield, on the west side of Kanawha River, when thirty-five guerillas appeared on the opposite side, thirteen of whom crossed in a skiff and took possession of the oat, capturing Gen. Scammon and forty soldiers and officers, all of whom were asleep. guerillas afterward burned the boat. All on board were paroled except Gen. Scammon and three other officers. The prisoners were mounted and sent off into the interior. Our forces had started in pursuit of them at last accounts Suddenly on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. the Union guard of one company of infantry at Patterson Creek bridge, eight miles west of Cumberland. West Virginia, was at-tacked by 500 Rebel Cavalry and most of them taken prisoners, after a brisk fight. The rebels then set fire to the bridge and left. The bridge, however, was saved. The next day our forces fell in with this party, drove them through Springfield and south of Burlington,

North Carolina. There is a stir among the rebels in North Carolina. Alarmed by the disaffection spreading in that State, they have undertaken to get off some military counter irritants. On the morning of the 1st inst-they attacked the pickets near Newbern with a force estimated at 15,000. Our men fell back, but nothing serious occurred. Other movements were made on the Trent and toward Moorhead City, but no serious collision occurred.

and we took all our prisoners.

We have particulars of the above attack, which show that it was quite as serious as was represented by the first dispatches, although the ultimate result was satisfactory to the Union arms, and saved Newbern from being occupied by the enemy. It appears that the rebels advanced on the 1st instant upon our outposts at Batchelor's Creek, eight miles from Newbern; and captured them after a se-vere fight. A force of our cavalry was also repulsed in sight of Fort Totten. The enemy pressed closely upon our lines, and actually came within hailing distance of the city. Recent dispatches received by Gen. Butler, however, informed us that the enemy was driven back to Kinston by Gen. Palmer, on the 2d inst, and that Newbern was relieved. On that evening the rebels had possession of Newport, and cut off the connection beween Newbern A new and fast blockade-runner, the Wild

Darryll, was destroyed at New-Topsail Inlet,

N. C., not long since, by the Sassacus and the Florida. The victim had got ashore, and was landing her cargo.

South Carolina.—On private information we learn that several of the best regiments in Gen. Gilmore's Department are being removed elsewhere, and that others are in a forward state of preparation to follow. The General has intimated where these regiments are going, but we deem it advisable not to make public their destination. Gen. Gilmore is located at Hilton Head once more, and everything there seems to have settled down into the old routine. Gen. Gilmore expects to the old routine. Gen. Gilmore expects to come North in a couple of weeks.

By the gunboat Flambeau of the blockading

the slow bombardment goes on, but Charleston does not show many marks of injury. The Rebels have mounted four or five guns in the ruins of Fort Sumter. The effort to raise the Weehawken will probably prove a failure. Nothing its being done by the iron-clads save blacked with the control of the contro blockade picket duty. Arras out he strong

the 24th ult our forces under Col. Phillips drove Roddy to the south side of the Tennes-see River, captured all his trains, consisting of over twenty mules teams, 200 head of cattle, 600 head of sheep, and about 100 head of hor-ses and mules, and destroyed a factory and mill, which had largely supplied him.

By last accounts from Chattanooga, we learn that Gen. Johnson, with nearly his whole force, had fallen back as far as Rome, Ga., leaving only a portion of his troops at Dalton. It was thought that Johnston either retired to that point to obtain supplies or to prevent descritions, as between eight and nine thousand rebels had come into the Union lines since the battle of Missionary Ridge. No anxiety for the safety of our troops at Knoxville is entertained at Chattanooga. The line of couriers between the two points is uninterrunted.

Refugees from East Tennessee are daily arriving in Nashville. Scarcity of provisions has compelled them to leave. The country has been pretty well swept of supplies by the contending armies.

The rebels made a sories of attempts to capture Cumberland Gap on Friday and Saturday, 29th and 30th bit, but they were repulsed by Col. Love with a strong force

Louisiana.—The steampship Columbia, from Orleans, Jan. 30, has arrived. The approaching election of State officers is the all-engrossing theme in Louisiana, and the political barometer is at fever heat. The Nominating Convention was to meet on the 2d inst. It was hought that the Hon. Michael Hahn has the best show for nomination for Governor, although District Attorney Waples was prominently mentioned. T. J. Earhart was spoken of for Attorney General, and Robert Montgomery for Treasurer. There were evident preparations for a military movement, but where the intended blow should be struck was

Georgia. A letter from Doboy Sound, Reorgia, dated Jan. 3, announces the capture, by the gunboat Huron, of the British ship Sylvanus. After being repeatedly shelled and vell riddled, the Sylvanus was run ashore and sunk in one fathom of water, and low tide leaves her nearly dry, and she may be repaired. She is about 400 tons burden, and is loaded with salts spirits of all kinds, cordage, &c. She was trying to run in, and suddenly changed her mind upon seeing the Huron, and tried to run out. Her papers made her out to be from Nassau, N.P., and bound ostensibly for Ber- point a Minister to his court. muda. Her captain acknowledged that she was a blockade runner.

# GENERAL NEWS . nineqxis

The bill reported by Mr. Stevens for the South America.—The Ocean Queen, from support of the army for the year ending with Panama, Jan. 29, has arrived. The war be-1865 appropriates \$529,500,000 of this tween the United States of Colombia and Ecuacavalry and altillery horses, \$40,000 for tran-porta ion,\$5,000,000 for commissary quarters cal edifices, to prevent the recurrence of disasporta ion, \$5,000,000 for commissary quarters cal edifices, to prevent the recurrence of disastior officers, \$58,000,000 for clothing and equipage, &c.; \$900,000,000 for medical and hospital, departments; \$2,000,000 for armament of fortifications, \$20,000,000 for ordinance, and departments; \$2,000,000 for ordinance, and departments; \$2,000,000 for ordinance, and departments are supported by the support of th fores; \$2,500,000 for the manufacture of arms \$2,000,000 for the purchases of gun powder and lead, and \$2,000,000 for repairs of arse-

On Saturday January 30th Capt. Sheetz's was living quietly at his home, about four miles from Fort Washington, they proceeded to the place designated and arrested the accused, who proved to be 1st Lieut Semmes of Stuart's cavalry. The prisoner is a cousin of

and served with Stuart in the battles of Yorktown and Bull Run. Semmes was brought to Washington on Monday and turned over to the proper authorities. Maine leads off in action under the new call for troops. On Tuesday, February 2nd Gov. Uony sent a special message to the Legislature, urging immediate action. An order has been passed by the Legislature looking to the payment of a uniform State bounty of \$300. Major-Gen. Howard addressed a Convention of both branches of the Legislature on Tuesday

morning on the state of the country.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says that a bill has passed both branches of the Legislature repealing the law prohibiting immigration of free negroes into the State.

A project has originated at West Point to erect there a "Battle Monument," upon which shall be inscribed the names of all offi-cers of the regular Army who shall have been killed or died of wounds received in the field during the present war. The expense of the monument is to be defrayed by a sliding-scale f taxation upon the officers of the Regular Army—\$27 for a Major General, down to \$7 for a Lieutenant. Col. Bowman is President, and Prof. Church Treasurer of the Associa-

The case of the Chesapeake has at length been decided in the Admiralty Court at Halifax, N. S. The Judge declared th the vesse and cargo should be restored to her owners. subject to such conditions respecting the pay-ment of the expenses as the Attorney-General may exact. The latter demand surety againt latent claims, which the owners and agents of the vessel demur to.

### FOREIGN NEWS."

The steamships America and Jura have arrived, bringing European news to Jan. 22d. The principal part of the news is with reference to the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty. Affairs seem to be approachig a crisis. The tramp of armed men is heard from Austria to Denmark.

The ultimatum addressed by Austria and Prussia to Denmark having been rejected by

the latter Power, Austria and Prussia are hastening troops in Schleswig. The Emperor of Austria reviewed, on the 18th, the officers and men of the execution corps destined for Schleswig, and bade them farewell in a brief address. He admonished them to keep on good terms with their Prussian brothers in arms, and expressed his full confidence that should action become inevitable, they would show the courage which always distinguished Austrian troops. The Prussian House of Deputies and the Austrian Lower House will both refuse the credits demanded by their Government for carrying on the war. The Germans of both States ympathize with the Federal Diet against sympathize with the Federal Diet against the guadron, from Charleston Feb. I, we learn that the ir Governments. Saxe desires the Federal Diet to forbid the marching of Austrian and Diet to forbid the marching of Austrian and Diet to forbid the marching of Houstian The King of Hapover has allowed, with great reluctance, the marching of Frussian troops through his cains of Fort Sumter. The effort to raise the marching of Prussian troops through his kingdom. The Chaffier of Deputies of Weehawken will probably prove a failure. Weehawken will probably prove a failure. The chaffier of Deputies of Wurtemberg have unanimously resolved to Nothing is being done by the iron-clads save blockade picket duty.

Tennessee: Gen. Dodge reports that on the State upon a w r footing, to place a part of it at the disposal of the Confederacy; to request the other German States to adopt the same measure, and not to allow the passage of troops which have not been called out by the rederal Diet.

Federal Dieta.

The English Emancipation Society, on Jan.

16, gave a farewell source to George Thompson. who was to sail on Jan. 23d, for the United States. William Evans, Esq., the Chairman of the Society, presided. Letters were read from John Bright, P. A. Taylor, M. P., Prof. Cairns, Prof. Neuman, and brief addresses were made by Geo. Thompson, Victor Schöelcher, Minister of Marine in France in 1848, and who, in that position carried out emancipation in the French colonies, by the American Consul, F. H. Morse, the Rev. Sella Martin, Mr. M. D. Conway and others. A Paris paper states that the Florida is

ready for sea, and she has accepted the chal-lenge of the Union corvette Kearsarge, to engage in a fight at six miles beyond the French waters.

### Later From Europe.

By the arrival of the Arabia, from Liverpool, January 23d, via Queenstown, January 24, we have two days later dates from Europe than those previously received.

The excitement in Germany against the Governments of Austria and Prussia is on the ncrease. The Prussian Chamber of repreincrease. The Prussian Chamber of representatives have passed resolutions condemning the policy of their Government in separating from the other States of Germany. The representatives of the Grand Duke of Baden at Berlin and Vienna have been instructed to use every effort to restrain the two governments from violating the fundamental laws of the Confederacy. Orders have also been given for an immediate mobilization of the Baden corps d'armée. The leading paper of Wurtemberr advocates the celling out by the Wurtemberg advocates the calling out by the Diet of 100,000 troops from the minor States. and the keeping of a reserve of 200,000 more in readiness to march.

It is expected that the Danes will defend the Dannevieke, on the frontier of Scholswig, to the last extremity. A brigade of British artillery

was under orders to embark for Copenhagen.
The Archduke Maximilian demands that
the vote of the Notables which offered to him the crown, be ratified by the vote of the principal cities. The Mexican deputation was expected to return with this vote to France, in ebruary. Then the Archduke will immediately assume the scepter, and visit Paris as Emperor of Mexico. Spain will at once ap-

Mexico and Havana,-By the arrival of the Was a blockade runner.

Florida.—A letter from Charlotte Harbor, 2, and from Mexico to Jan. 21. The news Flar, of Jan. 20, says that an expedition, under that Aguscalientes and Zacatecas had been goes for the purpose of cutting off the supply of beeves which the rebels are receiving from that region at the rate of 1,500 per week.

The news from Mexico to Jan. 21. The news from Mexico is not important. The report that Aguscalientes and Zacatecas had been occupied by French troops proved to be premish generals, held at Havana, it was resolved to memorialize the Spanish Government to give up Santa Domingo.

# ser comisen The Latest on a

As we go to press, a special dispatch informs as of the return of an expedition sent up the Marshal Kane and several other rebel offin Peninsula by Gen. Butler, under command of cers, escaped from Johnson's Island, have arrived at Halifax, N. S. den dash into Richmond and releasing our pridetectives having obtained information that a soners. The expedition was well planned, and rebel officer had returned to Maryland, and made with edequate force if the province was made with adequate force, if the enemy, as was expected, had been surprised. It was composed of the 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, 3d N. Y., 5th Pa, 11th Pa, and 20th N. Y. Cavalry, the 118th N. Y. Vols., 189th N.Y., one squadron of Commander Semmes of the pirate Alabama, the 145th N. Y., the 11th Connecticut, the 4th. 5th, and 6th United States colored troops, and two batteries of artillery. This force left Yorktown on Saturday morning the 6th inst., and the cavalry reached Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, ten miles from Richmond, on Sabbath afternoon at half past 2. They there found that the enemy had been informed of the expedition and its purpose, and had obstructed the ford by felling trees. Unable to cross, they waited the arrival of the infantry, and the whole force subsequently returned, without further attempt to effect its object. The betrayal of the plan is attributed, to a deserter from our lines. But for this misfortune, it seems more than probable the expedition would have been a complete success. It was known that but a small force was in or near Richmond, while Lee's army was held upon the Rapidan by the demonstration of Gen. Sedgwick on Saturday, which was made for that purpose. Failure as it proves, the effort was creditable to Gen. Butler and to the troops who undertook it.

The latest news up to midnight of the 8th instant, concerning "the reconnoissance in force" from the Potomac Army represents that our troops pushed across at Germanna Ford, and they found the Rebel rifle-pits in that immediate vicinity occupied by but twentyfive pickets, who threw up their arms and surrendered, stating that there was no rebel force within ten miles of their position. Immediately thereafter our forces pushed ahead in the direction of Orange Court-House, but had hardly progressed two miles before they were opened on from 12 guns. Attacking the rebel force, we drove them from their position with consid erable loss in killed, wounded, and missing. Our loss was 35 in the affair. The mass of our infantry then recrossed the Rapidan, leaving a force to hold the rifle-pits.