(Concluded from page 52.)

are for the time obscured and dimmed, yet they are still there as brilliant and numerous as ever. So it is with our duties. If we would turn our gaze upon our own hearts, if we would scatter the clouds that are ever around our consciences, we would see our obligations and our duties as clearly as we discern the stars of heaven, when they gladden our wrapt vision with undimmed brilliancy. The cold winter is upon us. You are living in luxurious, or at least comfortable homes. The soldier is exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, and is suffering privations which you are not knowing to or participant in. When the rough winds are howling around your dwelling, your heart will be warmer, if you can feel that you are endea-voring to soften the rigor of that winter to those who are perilling their lives for you. The spring is coming on apace. Is there a man or a woman before me who does not know that when that spring comes the telegraphic wires are to be laden with the news of battle and of death? Do we not know that this wicked, parricidal, infernal rebellion, born of the bottomless pit, is to make its last death struggle in the coming spring? (Great applause.) Do we not know that these gallant soldiers are striking terror in the hearts of the enemy by their voluntary re-enlisments after two or three years' absence from home, even when they know that they are to go down to the field of death in the coming spring? And when you come to hear the news from the battle-field that five thousand, ten thousand of your fellow men are lying weltering in their hearts' gore for you and for your land, don't you think you will sleep more sweetly, and lay your weary head upon the pillow after the toil of the day is over, with calm slumber, if you can realize that you have yourselves sent an agent to give these holy benefactions, these tender ministries to the suffering ones in their hour of sore trial? It is not a charity. It is an opportunity afforded you of discharging a debt, and a duty that you should be glad to embrace. If I tell you that these benefactions will react upon your own heart, will make you happier, there is an additional reason for engaging in them. You will find, as you minister to the sufferings of others, your own happiness will be increased. If you have never tried the experiment, try it now. You read in the papers of the day much advice as to where you should invest. Some tell you in this favorite railroad enterprise, and in that real estate; another tells you to invest in government bonds, and that is a good and wise investment, not only beneficial to you, but an evidence of your confidence in your country which issues them. But all these riches may flee away; banks may fail, storehouses may be destroyed by fire, ships may go down beneath the waves, you may be wealthy one year and penniless the next-but when you bour your benefactions into a treasury for the benefit of your fellow men, for the blessing of those who are struggling to save the nation, you will find that your dividends from that investment are as perpetual and unfailing as

But the long night of suspense, thank God, is passing away, and joy cometh in the morning. By the heroism of the gallant defenders of our country, and the sacrifices they have made for us we have been lifted from the valley of despondency to the sun crowned heights of confidence and of hope. At last we can realize that our dear country, dearer to us in its hour of affliction and trial than when its banners were gilded with the sunshine of prosperity or fanned by the zephyrs of peace, is to be saved! (Applause.)
That flag, the flag of Washington, of Adams,
of Jackson, and of Clay, is to float over
Mount Vernon and New Orleans, over Ashland and the Hermitage, and the battle-fields, in all of which we have a common interest and a common glory—not only those of Saratoga and Orleans, and Brandywine and King's Mountain, but the battle-fields of Shiloh and Chickamauga, of Richmond and of Vicksburg, shall be part and parcel your children's inheritance unto the latest syllable of recorded time. And when at last peace shall come, as it will, and this country shall again go forward in its march is true we did not look forward to a contest of prosperity and power, greater because prolonged as this has been; it is true that more free than at the commencement of this struggle, our glorious constitution shall span our continent from ocean to ocean, like a heavenly arch with liberty shining which were made in this land; but you have like a heavenly arch with liberty shining out from it like the sun by day and like the stars by night. (Great applause.) And when our gallant defenders come back we shall hail them as the saviours of the Repubkie! They shall live not only in history, not only in monuments, which may crumble away, but they shall live in the grateful hearts of all the loyal people of this land as being worthy of a place side by side with those who first won the freedom which they went forth to the battle-field to save from destruction! (Applause.)

every hour until the struggle is over.

Thanking you for the attention with which you have listened to my desultory remarks, let me close in the language of a poem which I only read to-day for the first:

"Pure as that white, the future see; Bright as its red, the sky; Fixed as its stars the faith shall be That nerves us all to do or die." (Long continued applause.)

Previous to the taking up of the collection, which was next in order, Mr. Stuart referred to a note he had received from a lady in England. enclosing a contribution to the Christian Commission. He remarked that he prized it greatly. that \$5,000 could not buy it from him. It was from a poor woman of Ohio, living in England. who had been watching with interest the struggle going on in America, and she felt that she must do something for the gallant men who were fighting the battles of liberty. But the letter was in his hands, and he would read it. "Pear President" it begins-the ladies will note that, and learn how to couch their notes to the President. (Laughter.)

"DEAR PRESIDENT:—I hope you will pardon me for troubling you. Ohio is my native State, and I so much wish to send a trifle in the shape of a five pound Bank of England note, to buy Bibles for the poor wounded sol-diers of the North, which I hope they may

"Yours very respectfully,

MARY TALBOT SORBY,
"Fir Cliff, Derbydale, Derbyshire, England."

"Yes-that small piece of paper (holding up the note) representing only \$40 of our money now, has a history, and I mean to hand it down to my children's children."

The collection was now taken up, the splend The collection was now taken up, the splend action, wish at home, say, "God speed you ad band playing patriotic airs in the meanwhile. who are in the field." Thus maintain the After a short interval the chair introduced the living sympathy between the home and the next speaker as follows:

THE CHAIR :- I never meet upon the streets a man who wears the uniform of his country who does not receive the homage of my heart. (Applause.) And humble then, indeed, may I feel when it becomes my duty to introduce to presented here to-night, I have been inter-you one who has rendered gallant service in the ested as well as delighted by what has been

in. I have the extreme pleasure of presenting to you Brigadier General Martindale. (Applause.) You will be charmed with his language, but it is excelled by his gallantry in the

Gen. Martindale's Address.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlehenbetter than all, CITIZENS, yet, thank God of the United States:—(Applause.) Coming here, as I doubt not many of you have come, from the different portions of this confeder acy, you will remember with pleasure the occasion of this assemblage, and recall it by the circumstances that give it a national interest. It has been convened in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the Uni ted States; it is presided over by a citizen save one, the most prominent in the ranks of the distinguished men of this nation; i is honored by the presence of the Chief Magistrate, (applause) of whom I hope it may not be deemed indelicate to say that the hopes inspired by the promise of his measures redeemed, when history stalks across the centuries, to be exalted the most eminent citizen of the age in which he lived. In this crisis it is desirable that this nation, in a struggle for its life, should know what are the powers, what are the forces on which it is to rely for a successful prosecution of the contest. I have come here and listened with an intense interest to hear the development of what can be done toward the suppression of the rebellion by the influences of a practical Christianity. I say a practical Christianity as distinguishing it from that pretentious sentimentality and excitement, too often received as the only evidence of Christian character or achievement. All men here, whatever may be their professions in life, whatever may be the lives they lead, I suppose will be ready to admit that in the minds of all with whom they associate there is a deep religious feeling. It takes form sometimes in fantastic shapes; it appears in its weekly attendance on the churches; whatever may be the ordinary habits of life, its teachings will be tolerated in the household; and I think sometimes when a crisis comes in the private history of the individual, it recalls with a rush of tender emotions those moments of childhood when Christian instruction was received ed from the lips of the mother of the boy. Nevertheless we all know and have discov ered this—that this question of Christian action, the discussion of the influence of religion in the daily projects in which we are engaged, is one exceedingly difficult. I imagine if, in view of some railroad enterprise, the idea of religion should be introduced by the board of directors, it would produce a paralysis upon the speech of the members. I see that the operations of the Government, in the Departments established in this city, are really adapted as means to the accomplishment of practical ends. Come here into the Capitol, and the question presented is the enrolling of troops, their organization, their discipline, the means by which, when the struggle comes, they shall keep steady in the face of battle and of the flow of Niagara or of Amazon. They death—and whoever, in these general de-liberations, takes into account that deep, fervent, religious element, so powerful, so will return to you continually every day and

land. I imagine you participated in it. It we did not anticipate that this nation was to learned that the force on which you are to depend, that shall stand steady and firm as the contest is protracted, is not enthusiasm. In the lives of the forces which this people has brought into action for the prosecution of this strife, and in the light which has been thrown over the subject this evening by the speakers before me, you know that it is not the enthusiasm of the people which will help you to win victory, and establish this Government upon its sure foundation. Enthusiasm is good. It is well. But it is vacile. What we have needed was the development of this enthusiasm by-and-by into enduring principle, a sense of duty, and that

is religious feeling. I think there is another idea proper to be suggested to this audience to-night, and to be spoken in their presence. This is the people's war. It is not the war of his Excellency. It is a war for the supremacy of the people, for the restoration of this Government. On the other side the war is for dominion, for the exercise of arbitrary and personal power. Now in a struggle so gigantic, if I had the power, and it developed on me to do it, I would like to know how I could take and grasp in my hand all the power of the masses of the people. I should not so much look over the land for some prominent military genius as for that ability, and that pre-science by which I might learn best how to appropriate to my use and my purposes the entire power of this people Human power is not in bone and muscle, nor in knowledge chiefly; it is rather in that ardor, that fervency of purpose, that invisable power of attraction which holds it to its object—that power which you do not see so much as you feel—and I have learned after some association with mankind, that he who gets at the principles and the interests and the emotions of the people will have acquired the power by which to lead them. Thus, through the instrumentalities that have been thrown around our hundreds of thousands of men in the field, has the power been acquired over them. By the great and beneficent associations established in their behalf, those who go have been bound by the links of affection to those whom they love at home. Now let this sympathy be kept fresh, constant, unbroken. Let every prayer, let every effort, let every wish, sanctified by some action visible, palpable, that devotes the agent to the cause, let every such effort, field; call out all the best forces of your

nature, and this nation, with a cause so just, with a cause working to destroy it so infamous, cannot be prevailed against, though the gates of the bottomless pit should be opened upon it! (Applause.)

Looking upon the subject as it has been field—a service which it has been mortifying to communicated as to the action of this Chrisme that I could neither endure nor participate than Commission. It seems to me to be the

outward expression of the deep interest, the Potomac had gained A GREAT VICTORY! which our countrymen and countrywomen at their homes feel for their sons, their brothers in the camp and in the field. Above all do I esteem what they have done, not so much in the circulation of books and stores, in the sending of those who are to contribute to the relief of the suffering wounded and sick, as I do the memories of home which their ministries bear and diffusc through the camp. I think I see that this Christian Commission is the responsible, spontaneous, well organized means by which athers, mothers, wives, sisters, shall bear hemselves, with all their purifying influence and ministrations, to the actual theatre of war, shall inspire our armies in the field with a spirit which never falters por fails, in he greatest trials, because it is the sublime, the heroic spirit of Christian charity.

At this point Mr. Stuart announced that etters of regret, and of sympathy in the work of the Christian Commission, had been received from several distinguished gentlemen. Among them were the following:

SECRETARY SEWARD'S LETTER.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S LETTER.

Department of Spate, Washington, Jan. 23, 1864.—To George H. Stuart, Esq., Chairman United States Christian Commission, No. 11 Bank street, Philadelphia—My Dear Sir:—I rejoice more than I can express in the manifestations which appear in so many quarters, that the social and religious forces of the country are being diverted from the unprofitable and hurtful controversies with which this great national trial of ours opened, to an earnest, popular, harmonious, and united co operation with the President, the Congress, the Army and the Navy, the loyal States, the loyal Governors, the loyal Courts, the loyal States, the loyal Consuls, the loyal Doctors, the loyal States, the loyal Consuls, the loyal Doctors, the loyal Clergy, the loyal Treachers, and the loyal Press in maintaining this Union in its broadest proportions, and upon its impregnable material and moral ioundations, against all assaults at home or from abroad. It is the only true way now to preserve either national or individual prosperity, or civil or religious freedom.

Relief to the sufferers and consolation to the mourners in the cause, is a suggestion equally of particitism and of Christianity. If it were possible, therefore, I would be with the Christian Commission, not only in its proposed demonstration here, but also in its projected celebration in Philadelphia; I would be with it, and with the Sanitary Commission; with the Freedmen's Association, and with all the other noble charities which are springing up among us always, and wherever they might be found. In this great struggle I know no loyal and humane association with which I do not delight to fraterize with my whole soul, heart, and mind.

I am, dear sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servent,

William H. Seward.

LETTER FROM GEN. PATRICK.

LETTER FROM GEN. PATRICK.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Office of the Provost Marshal General, Jan 25, 1864.—My Dear Sir:—It have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lew ter of the 20th inst., inviting me to be present at and take a part in the exercises of the meeting of the Christian Commission, at Washington, on the 2d prox.

I need not assure you of my interest in your work, but I think it will not be possible for me to be absent from my post, in the field at that time.

Regretting the circumstances that prevent me from being with you, I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servent,

W. R. Patrick.

Geo. H. Stuert, Esq., 11 Bank Street, Phila.

GEN. CASEY'S LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.—Dear Str.:—Your polite invitation to attend the meetings of the Commission at Philadelphia and Washington, is received. My duties are such that I could not attend the meeting at Philadelphia, and I regret that an engagement will prevent my presence at the meeting to morrow evening.

will prevent my presence at the meeting to-morrow evening.
Your Commission is doing a noble work, and it deserves and I am sure it will have, the assistance of all who are loyal to their God and country.
In the terrible contest in which we are engaged, the cause of our country is the cause of God, and my fath has never wavered in His all-prevailing power and will to give us the victory.

Yours truly,

STLAS CAMEN, Major-General.
To Groege H. STUART, Esq., Chairman Christian Commission.

Upon the reading of the letters, the chair introduced Senator Sherman, of Ohio. as follows: There has been no voice in this good work from the distinguished Senator from Ohio, and I would venture to invite him to address the

audience on this occasion. (Applause.) Remarks of Senator Sherman.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, and ladies and gentlemen, that you will excuse me from saying anything. (Louder and longer applause. earnestly wish to be excused from addressing the noblest blessed beings, I believe, God ever made—I mean the common soldiers of the United States. (Cheers.) The gentlemen of the Commission whom you have heard to-night have shown that they are worthy of the cause in which they speak, and I am glad to hear that their efforts have been so successful in procuring money and stores, that they have dready distributed to the value of a million of dollars among the soldiers of our army. This in connection with the sum raised by the Sanitary Commission, shows clearly enough that the people scattered all over the country have hearts to sympathize in the cause in which these men labor. I believe no soldier, no offi-cer, is more deserving of the praises and the holy cause in which they are engaged. I return you my thanks, ladies and gentlemen, for this short apology for a speech

A voluntary duet was here sung by gentlemen of the city, after which at the request of Mr. Stuart, Chaplain McCabe, late from Libby Prison, Richmond, was requested to sing a hymn which has electrified many audiences with its sentiment and the beauty and grandeur of its chorus. Col. Powell, of West Virginia, only one week from the same rebel dungeon. was also requsted to join in the song with the

Chaplain M'Cabe's Remarks and Hymn.

The Richmand papers announced to us that there had been a great battle at Gettysburg; that it had been a great Confederate victory; that forty thousand of the Potomac Army had been captured and were now on their way to Richmond. You may imagine how we prisoners felt. We did not believe it all. Still we feared that much of it might be true. We lay down upon our floor to sleep. For my part could not sleep. Theard the watch call "nine,"
"ten," "eleven," "twelve," "one." "two,"
"three,"—"four" o'clock—and then I began to listen for the footsteps of Old Ben-whom everybody in Libby Prison knew; he was the old negro who brought the papers to us. After awhile his footsteps were heard advancing. He reached the topmost step, then lifting up his voice he shouted, "Great news in de papers!" Did you ever see a resurrection? I never did till then! The men sprang to their feet; they rushed to the poor fellow and tore the papers from him. They announced that the Army of

(Cheers.) That the operator at the end of the line in Martinsburg had clicked his instrument once too many, putting a cipher on to four thousand to make it forty thousand prisoners! My friends, I have seen joy, when friends long parted have met, but I never saw such joy as was there that morning. The men grasped each other by the hand; they embraced each other; tears ran down their cheeks that had

been unblanched in battle.

The audience will please join with me, every heart and every voice, in the chorus of the hymn, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" that we prisoners then and there struck up.-Would to God that the five hundred voices that helped me to sing it on that day of gladness in Libby Prison, were here to help me sing it tonight! (Amen! amen! responded the audi-

The Chaplain then sang the hymn with much sweetness and power, the whole audience, assisted by the splendid brass band, joining to swell the grand chorus. It was gung to the tune of the well-known "John Brown chorus." The enthusiasm was aroused to an exalted pitch, so that few scenes like it have ever been witnessed in a public gathering. Applause greeted the ending of nearly every stanza, and in the last, before reaching the chorus, the pentup enthusiasm could be restrained no longer, but burst forth in a torrent of exultant shouts and cheers that made the Hall ring to the roof. The following is a copy of the

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored: He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword:
His truth is marching on.
Csoaus—Glory, glory, hallelujah!

have seen him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps; They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps; can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps: His day is marching on Сновиs—Glory, glory, hallelujah!

have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel:
As ye deal with my contemners so with you my grace
shall deal; shall deal; Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel. Since God is marching on." CHORUS—Glory, glory, hallelujah i

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat: He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment Seat:
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet! Our God is marching on Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah!

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free, While God is marching on! Сновиз—Glory, glory, Hallelujah!

Remarks of Colonel Powell.

After the audience had somewhat quieted mends of battle, with some hallowed memories of intercourse with men (God bless them) whom I love, I am prepared to say that of all motives to human conduct the aweetest, the truest, the most enduring, the hard the religious element of our natures.

Wassnorow, Feb. 2: 1864—To Gzo. H. Stuar, Eq. that of all motives to human conduct the sweetest, the truest, the most enduring, the hard the religious element of our natures.

Wassnorow, Feb. 2: 1864—To Gzo. H. Stuar, Eq. that of all motives to human conduct the sweetest, the truest, the most enduring, the horizontal that of all motives to human pervading the hard the religious element of our natures.

Wassnorow, Feb. 2: 1864—To Gzo. H. Stuar, Eq. that of all motives to human conduct the sweetest, the truest, the most enduring, the horizontal that of all motives to human natures.

Wassnorow, Feb. 2: 1864—To Gzo. H. Stuar, Eq. that is such that I am present to a was imposed for a wail myself of your kind invitation that is in that I am present that I am present that I am present that I am present the religious element of our natures.

When this rebellion was enkindled—you all recollect it—there was a thrill of indiginant horror and enthusiasm pervading the human nature could be so foul as to commit a wrong so deep. You remember how, under the influence of that enthusiasm patriotism was aroused, the sentiment of nearly the description of the present of the present in the passage, through the could be so foul as to commit in get the native of the present in the passage, through the could be so foul as to commit in get the native of the present in the passage, through the could be so foul as to commit in get the native to the passage, through the could be so foul as to commit in get the native that the passage, through the could be so foul as to commit in get the native that the passage, through the could be so foul as to commit in get the native that the passage, through the passage, th down, at the request of Mr. Stuart, Col. Powell made a brief statement of the sufferings of our prisoners of war in Libby prison. The Colonel was taken prisoner July 23d, 1863, and after remaining in the hospital nine days, was thrust into a "dark, damp, dismal, loathsome dungeon, with scarcely light enough to see his hand before his face." For thirty-seven days his sequence of the rations they had received, were compelled to kill and eat dogs!" This was published in a Richmond paper, reported by their the other end of the capitol (the Senate). I own reporter, who visited the island, with a sneering remark as to taste, saying "that they am not quite able to say in what manner this never had admired the taste of the Yankees. has happened; but I see on the floor to night, I believe that it was to prevent almost starva tion itself. While I was there the daily allow ance was a piece of corn bread about one inch and a half thick, and somewhat less than the size of a duodecimo book. The Colonel had been informed, however, by clergymen of Rich-mond who visited them, that this scanty allowance was absolutely because they could do no better. On the authority of their own papers, some 2.500 men were removed a short time since to Danville, and the small pox breaking out, made fearful havoc among them, so that you to-night. I can say this much that I ear-thit was stated in their papers, "that there would nestly appreciate the object of this Christian, be very few Yankees at Danville by the first of Commission. I like the name. I like the March." There are now some 8,000 men on cause. The beneficiaries of the institution are Belle Isle. 6,000 have tents and very comfortable quarters. The men are well clothed, owing to the clothing sent from the north. The other 2,000 men are without tents and blankets, as they say they have not the blankets to furnish They are compelled to lie in the ditches around the camps to shield themselves from the severe

The speaker represented that our men were in extremely good spirits under the circumstances—a fact which was greeted with applause "I have seen our men," said he, "previous to the issue by the committee of clothing received from the north, fairly draped in rags, and have heard them say, that they were willing to re-main there till their finger and toe nails rotted off rather than our Government should sacrifice one principal to secure their liberation. plaudits of his countrymen than these brave and good men who have devoted their lives to spring campaign is going to crush the rebellion forever. (Cheers.) They gather this from the Confederates themselves, whose officers express their dread of the coming spring. (Renewed applause.)

At the request of PRESIDENT LINCOLN the chair announced that Chaplain McCabe would again favor the audience with the hymn, and he complied and prefaced the song by the remark that when in Libby he had received a message for the President. The men, there tattered and torn, and nearly exhausted, said to him, "Chaplain, if you should see Father Abraham in Washington, TELL HIM NOT TO BACK DOWN AN INCH FOR US! (Loud cheering.) And, Mr. President, pardon a humble citizen of this republic, but I bear you that message now, in this great capitol to-night, and may God help you!" (Amen from the audience.) The "battle hymn" was again sung with almost the fervor of the first rendering. The audience joined in singing one verse of the

WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. — A

the Rev. Dr. Phelps.

"Coronation hymn," and at half-past eleven

Secular Mews.

The War.

Virginia.—Every thing is quiet in the Army of the Potomac since the return of our forces to their old position. The rebels have thrown up rifle-pits and breastworks to cover Morton's Ford.

North Carolina.-Richmond papers confirm the report of the rebel retreat from Newbern. Their army had fallen back sixteen

South Carolina. - By the transport Fulton, Port Royal, 9th inst., we have some import ant news. A formidable expedition left Port Royal on the 6th, under the command of Gen. Seymour, and landed at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 9th, without resistance. It was reported that the whole force would push across the country to Tallahassee. Gen. Gilmore sailed from Port Royal on the 7th to join the expedition. Admiral Dahlgren, with the flag-ship Pawnee, the Wachusetts, and the Water Witch, had also started for Jacksonville.

Tennessee.—Gen. Foster telegraphs from Knoxville, under date of February 7, that an expedition sent against Thomas and his band of Indians and whites, at Quallatown, has returned completley successful. They surprised the town, killed and wounded 215, took 50 prisoners, and dispersed the remainder of Our loss was two killed and six

Louisiana.-New Orleans dates to the 2d inst are received. The Free-State Convention nominated the Hon. Michael Hahn for Governor. Some of the delegates bolted, and have named the Hon. H. F. Flanders for Governor. The election takes place on the 22d inst., and the legal restoration of the State to the Union is looked upon as a matter of course. The resolutions of the Convention are patriotic, and thoroughly outspoken against slavery. Gen. Banks has made an order on compensated plantation labor, fixing rates, prohibiting flogging and the sale of liquor, &c. There is no war news from New Orleans.

General News.

Rebel papers say that "several thousand yankee prisoners are to be removed from Richmond to Georgia. They also say that the rebel capital is soon to be removed to Columbia. Flour in Richmond is \$250 per bbl., sugar \$7 to \$8 per pound.

George Thompson, the great English antislavery lecturer, was welcomed to Boston, on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst., by Collector Goodrich and others. Mr. T. thanked God he had lived to see the noble position America had taken, and hoped, in a few days, to have an opportunity to speak more fully on the state of feeling in England in relation to our great struggle to our great struggle.

On the 11th inst., the Rev. S. O. Wylie, Philadelphia, and the Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, New York, Committee of Reformed Presbyterian Synod, had an interview with the Pre-sident on the subject of amending the Constitution in favor of Christianity and Freedom. They were introduced by Judge Bingham, of Ohio, and presented their memorial. The President replied to the delegation that he would take the matter into serious consideration, and give it such attention as his duty, our Maker, and our country seemed to de

The following are among the amendments made by the Senate to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War: For deficiency arms and ordnance, \$7,700,000; for the manufacture of arms at the National Armory, 700,000; sick soldiers in private hospitals, 7,000; subsistence of soldiers, 5,824,000; Quartermasters' supplies, 18,000,000; barracks and quarters, 3,500,000; transportation, 30,000,000; incidentals Quartermaster Department, 2,000,000; clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, 7,000,000; other temps are embraced, making an aggregate of and moved that the subject be referred to the \$80,000,000 as a deficiency.

Foreign News,

By the arrival of the North American, the City of Washington, and the China, we have six days later news from Europe.

Great Britian.-John Bright delivered another great speech at Birmingham on Jan. 26th. It was mostly devoted to the land question, and showed that England is, in its legislation on that question, far behind the entire civilized world. He eloquently pointed to the unparalleled advantages which the United States offered to all emigrants.

At a meeting of the Southern Independence Association, held at Manchester on January 29th, Lord Wharncliffe, the President of the Association, and Spence, the notorious agent of the rebels, denounced Slavery and declared in favor of Emancipation. They avowed that the principal object of their association was to bring about a disruption of the Union.

France.—A most important discussion has taken place in the French Legislative Body respecting Mexico. Thiers, Berryer, and Favre attacked the policy of the Government. The speech of the latter is said to be the most eloquent yet delivered in the Legislative Body.

Germany.—The troops of Austria and Prussia have entered Holstein. Denmark has asked them to delay for six weeks an advance into Schleswig, in order to give them time to convoke the Council of the Empire. It is reported that the Prussian Prime Minister has acceeded to this request, but the King is opposed to it. In Austria, the Lower House has censured the policy of the Government, and declined all responsibility for it. In Prus sia, the Chambers have been prorogued. England is making the utmost efforts to bring about a European coalition against Germany, and the organs of the Ministry announce that France and Russia have approved of the threatening attitude of England. Sweden is determined to aid Denmark with all her power, as soon as hostilities begin. The German Diet seems to be forgotten, and the Saxon Minister has proposed a compromise between the Federal Diet and the two German Great Powers concerning the occupation of Schles-

The Pirate Alabama, according to the latest accounts, was continuing her depredations in the Eastern waters.

Mexico.—News from Vera Cruz to the 31st and Mexico City to the 29th ult, gives a long list of towns and villages as having declared their adherence to the intervention and the Empire. The members of the Government o'clock was dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Phelps.

o'Coronation hymn," and at half-past eleven of San Luis de Potosi, appointed by Mejia after capturing that place on the 4th of January, "unanimously declared for the new nuary, "unanimously declared for the new order of things." It is reported from Celaya, January 9th, that Fen. Echagaray was taken prisoner at Salvatierre, and was taken to Celaya by a part of the garrison of that place. Presbytery was formed, January 7th, at There have been several skirmishes between

were captured and many killed, &c., while the French loss was one killed and three wounded On the 24th, the convoy from Jalapa arrived without molestation at Vera Cruz. They were escorted by the greater part of the Siceaga brigade. The port of Campeachy surrendered to the French corvette Magellan, Capt. Clones on January 9th. The French papers report that Juarez has abdicated, and that he has been succeeded by Ortega, but no date is given, and nothing seems no confirm We get accounte of a butchery of travellers from Jalapa, near Vera Cruz-" several soldiers," three men and boys, also four women and gilrls, were killed, and the baggage robbed.

Congress.

SENATE, Feb. 8.—A bill to repeal all Fugitive Slave laws was offered and sent to the Committee on Freedom and Slavery. Ajoint resolution was offered and referred to repeal the joint resolution to amend the Constitution, approved March 2, 1861. The President sent in the correspondence with Rebel authorities

about exchanging prisoners.

House.—A bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law was referred; also, a bill to create the Department of Industry, the Secretary to be a Cabinetofficer, and the Department to embrace Agriculture, Freedmen's Affairs, Mines and Minerals, Emigration, The Enrollment bill was up in Committee, and a resolution to held able-bodied colored men of suitable age sub-ject to draft was adopted, but afterward repealed.

pesled.

SENATE, Feb. 9.—Mr. Sumner presented petitions of 17,706 women of N: Y.; 15,380 of Illinois, and 11,641 of Mass., and an equal number of men, oraying for the abolishment of slavery. The introduction of the petition caused a debate between Messrs. Saulsbury, Sumner, Wilson, Powell, Johnson and Conness, in the course of which the action of the Senate on the Crittenden compromise was discussed at length. The Lieutenant-General bill was reported back, with the clause making such officer General-in-Chief, and the name of Gen. Grant stricken out. The Senate took up the bill to promote enlistments.

House. The House went into Committee on the Enrollment bill. A motion to exempt clergymen not engaged in secular business was lost. A motion to exempt from draft all who would rather negotiate than fight was lost, 23 to 102. The Committee refused, 45 to 60, to strike out the clause consolidating the two

SENATE, Feb. 10.-Mr. Trumbull reported (as a substitute for Mr. Henderson's proposed amendment to the Constitution,) the following: "First, Neither slavery nor Involuntary Servi-tude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the person shall have been duly tried and convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Second, Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to Mr. Sumner's resolutions to make all men free before the law. Mr. Clark introduced a bill reaffirming the President's Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, and giving it the force of a statue. Mr. Brown proposed to amend the Enlistment bill so as to abolish slavery, and make negroes subject to military service as whites now are. Mr. Sunner inquired into the treatment of colored men by railway companies and others in the District of Columbia and elsewhere. After a little debate, vote was taken on instructing the Committee to bring in a bill on the subject, resulting—Yeas,

30; nays, 10.
House — The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Enrollment bill. A motion to strike out the clause exempting clergymen failed by one majority, and it now stands nearly as in the ori-ginal bill. Mr. Ganson proposed that habeas corpus shall not be suspended in the case of minors enlisting or being drafted. Lost. Mr. Stevens proposed an amendment to enroll all African males from 20 to 45 years old; where drafted, if a slave, the owner to have \$300 and the slave to be free. This was debated at great length.

SENATE, Feb. 11. - Mr. Collamer reported

back from the Committee on Post Offices and

Judiciary Committee, as it presented grave questions of conflict between the government and that State. The Senate refused so to re-fer the bill, and it was laid on the table. The House bill to rebuild the President's stables was passed. The bill to remove the disqualification on account of color in carrying United States Mails was reported to the House. The Lieutenant-General bill was debated until the hour for adjournment, but no vote was taken. House.—A bill was passed, appropriating \$12,000 to rebuild the President's stables destroyed by fire last night. The house went into Committee on the Whole on the Enlistment bill. The amendment to draft persons of African descent to constitute part of the National forces, was discussed, involving the question of compensation to loyal owners. Mr. Davis moved that Commissioners be appointed in the Slave States represented in Congress, who shall award just compensation, not more than \$300, for each slave of a loyal owner who shall volunteer. This was agreed to.
SENATE, Feb. 12.—The Senate took up
the House Deficiency Bill, as reported by the

Senate Finance Committee, with amendments. The House provision for extra clerical force in the Departments was stricken out, but the Senate authorizes the appointment for a term not more than one year beyond the close of the war of about 1,000 clerks and employees of various grades, and appropriates money to pay the salaries to June, 1864. It also provides for the employment of women, at salaries not exceeding \$600 per year.

House.—The Senate Enrollment bill, as amended by the House in Committee, was taken up. The House proceeded to vote on the amendments in order, The first was that directing the enrollment of negroes free and slave, the payment of the \$100 bounty to the owner of any slave drafted, and the appointment of Commissioners in Slave States represented as Congress shall determine compensation (not exceeding \$300) to the owner of a slave volunteering after the owner has made such slave free. This was adopted, Yeas 84, Nays 67. The bill, as amended, was then adopted by Yeas 63, Nays, 60. SENATE, Feb. 13.—A communication was

received from the Secretary of War showing that there are three hundred and eighty-seven officers, of all grades, drawing commutation for quarters and fuel. The consideration of the bill increasing the pay of colored soldiers wig. This offer is said to have been favorably received both in Vienna and Berlin. the clause in the bill of the Committee giving colored troops the same pay, &c., except bounty, during the whole time they have been in the service, and insert "after the 1st day of January, 1864." This was adopted. The amendment of Mr. Doolittle, providing that, from the monthly pay of colored troops, mustered into the service in insurrectionary districts, the sum of three dollars per month shall be reserved to reimburse the expenses incurred by the United States in feeding and clothing the widows, children, and parents of deceased colored troops, was rejected, after some debate. Mr. Cowan offered a substitute for the bill as amended, "that, from and after the passage of this act, all soldiers of the United States of the same arm of the service Col. Romero, and a large number of soldiers ceived the protection of the laws.