

## News of the Week.

## XXXVIII CONGRESS—2d Session.

## SENATE.

January 17.—Mr. Sumner presented, as a substitute for the House resolution on the subject, a resolution that the notice given by the President of the United States, to the Government of Great Britain and Ireland, to terminate the treaty of 1817, regulating the naval force upon the lakes, is fully adopted and satisfied as if the same had been authorized by Congress. The resolution was ordered to be printed. The day was spent in preliminary legislation.

January 18.—The Military Committee, through Mr. Howard, of Michigan, reported a resolution, which, after characterizing the starvation and brutalities practiced upon Union prisoners in the South as paralleled only in the lowest savage warfare, proposes to the President the employment of a terrible retaliation as the only probable means of securing an abatement of these abhorrent inhumanities. The retaliation proposed is, that insurgent officers, now or hereafter prisoners in our hands, be placed in the custody of those who have been prisoners of the rebel army, under instruction that in respect to the quality of food, clothing, fuel, medicine, medical attendance, personal exposure, and other modes of dealing, they shall be treated as nearly as possible according to the treatment which their captors have experienced or witnessed in Southern prisons. The resolution is not mandatory on the President; it simply gives the Congressional approbation of such a policy, should he adopt it. No action was had upon it beyond an order that it be printed. Mr. Sumner's resolution offered yesterday, concerning the treaty of 1817, was discussed and adopted.

January 19.—Resolutions of thanks to General Terry and Admiral Porter for gallantry before Fort Fisher, were unanimously passed. Several bills and resolutions introduced were referred to the appropriate committees. The Senate adjourned over until Monday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 17.—Among the matters of inchoate legislation, was a bill introduced by Mr. Holman of Indiana, providing for a donation of public lands to the several States and Territories, to the extent of thirty thousand acres for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate, for the founding of homes for disabled soldiers and seamen, and for the support and education of orphan children of deceased soldiers and seamen. A resolution was adopted, in view of the somewhat general belief that our Indian troubles are the result of a bad Indian policy and abuse of the Indians by the whites, providing for a committee to investigate the alleged abuses, with power to send for persons and papers. The bill for the reorganization of the insurgent States was debated, and postponed two weeks.

January 18.—The committee on alleged abuse of Indians, ordered yesterday, was appointed—all men of the region: Winona, Minn., Hubbard of Iowa, Ross of Ills., Higby of California, Worthington, of Nevada. After a smart debate, the House, by the decisive vote of 136 to 5, passed a resolution directing the Military Committee to ascertain and report to the House the number of persons confined in specified prisons, with various particulars, such as whether they are confined without written charges, whether their trial is unreasonably detained, &c.

January 19.—A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Ways and Means to consider the expediency of assessing a tax of one per cent on incomes of \$500 or less, now exempt. The day was chiefly spent on matters pertaining to finance and appropriations.

January 20.—Resolutions of inquiry, the public loan, and the passing of the Post Office appropriation bill, were the principal business of the day.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDIANS.—General McDowell has forbidden the indiscriminate slaughter of the Indians in California. We notice that the overland mail route is again infested, and on the 7th instant a party of Indians attacked the overland mail coach near Julesburg, Colorado, robbing the express mail. They also attacked a mule train near by, killing one man. The troops at Julesburg were at once in pursuit, and a fight ensued, in which thirty-five Indians and nineteen whites were killed. The Indians finally retreated southward, but it is said that they so largely outnumber our troops that offensive operations cannot at present be prosecuted with much chance of success. The Denver City News reports that Colonel Kit Carson, with a few of the companies of the First New Mexico Cavalry, lately ran against a band of one thousand Indians, Kiawas and Camanches, on Red river, south of the road from Fort Union to the States, and was badly repulsed. He had to fight his way back.

PETROLEUM IN BURMAH.—It seems that the discovery of petroleum is not, after all, quite the last wonder of the age. According to the statements of Shaw Loo, an intelligent Burmese convert to Christianity, now receiving an education at the Lewisburgh University, oil wells have existed, and their product has been in use for centuries in that distant empire. His account affords, however, a remarkable illustration of the progress and power of American invention. For the purpose of digging shafts hundreds of feet deep, down which men go by ladders, and bring up the oil on their backs in proper vessels; while by our deep pumps and steam engines nothing more strongly marks the contrast between Burman civilization and ours than the want of the least progress in their method of obtaining oil in that country compared with the ingenious processes that have sprung by the hundred from the inventive brains of our never-satisfied people.

LONDON VIEWS OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—An arrival, with London dates to the 4th, brings no news of interest from any quarter. Great satisfaction was expressed in England at the action of President Lincoln in disapproving of General Dix's order in relation to the pursuit of the raiders into Canada. The English press commends Mr. Lincoln for his prompt and energetic action. The Times, editorially, is very much inclined to sympathize with the Federals in the matter of the St. Alban's raiders. It maintains that the authorities ought to have taken the risk and responsibility of detaining the raiders till the warrant was signed by the Governor-General. It says that whatever fault may attach to the Canadian authorities, the Government and people of England had no power in the matter, and have no other wish than to carry out the extradition treaty with the utmost fairness and fulness. Cardwell, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech at Oxford, asserted that the Canadian Government would maintain inviolate the neutrality of the British territory, and if the existing laws prove insufficient, they will not long remain so. The war news from America further depressed the rebel loan, and it had declined to 52, a fall of 10 in a week. The Times says that Sherman's skill and daring is rewarded with brilliant success, and the mass of victories must raise the spirits of the Federals, and confirm them in the belief that throughout the South they have no enemy capable of opposing their chief armies.

THE CANADA COURTS RIGHTING THEMSELVES.—A Toronto date of January 20 says:—"In the case of Burley, the Lake Erie raider, judgment was given to-day by Recorder Dugher. The court was crowded, and many Southerners were present. Burley is committed as subject to extradition under the treaty. The prisoner's counsel applied immediately for a writ of habeas corpus and a stay of proceedings."

THE CANADIAN EXECUTIVE ON RAIDING.—The Canada Parliament opened in Quebec, on the 19th. In the course of his speech, the Governor-General, referring to outrages within our territory by persons who had sought refuge in Canada, said:—"In order to prevent the organization of such enterprises within the provinces, and to enable me to discharge my duties effectively towards neighboring and friendly powers, I have seen fit to organize a system of detective police on the frontier, and, with the same design, have called out for permanent duty a portion of the volunteer force of the provinces. Similar considerations suggest the propriety of arming the Executive Government with stronger powers than it now possesses for dealing with persons who, while availing themselves of the right of asylum always allowed on British soil to political refugees, may be unmindful of implied obligations, which by residence amongst us they contract, to obey the laws and respect the policy of the country. A bill framed for this purpose will be laid before the House, and I ask its early consideration."

## THE WAR.

ADVANCE ON CHARLESTON.—Dates from Port Royal, January 17, contain intelligence that the monitor *Patapsco* was destroyed off Charleston at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, while doing picket duty, by a rebel torpedo. Forty or fifty of the crew went down with her. Their names were not ascertained at the time of the sailing of the *Fulton*. On the night of the 14th the Seventeenth Corps and the troops commanded by General Hatch advanced on the Pocotaligo bridge, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and captured it, together with the fortifications and twelve guns, losing in the charge forty men killed and wounded. The guns were spiked. The enemy had evacuated the place during the night, and fell back to Ashpit's, towards Charleston. It is thought the enemy will make a stand at that point.

Along the Savannah items is one stating that the Christian Commission has opened rooms at 147 Bay Street. The institution is in great favor with the soldiers.

FORT FISHER.—We received the intelligence of the capture of Fort Fisher just in time to crowd the welcome report into our last number. How important an accession it is to our late brilliant list of victories will appear when it is considered that it releases a large number of blockading vessels from a service of comparative inactivity, and brings them forward to aggressive duty. The very mischievous rebel pirate *Tallahassee* was in the port of Wilmington, and is there entrapped. Her piratical career is probably ended. The following despatch from Admiral Porter to Secretary Welles, dated January 16, is a more deliberate account of the work accomplished:—

"Sir:—I wrote you yesterday that we had all the forts. The army has captured 1800 men and a large number of officers, including Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb. The gunboats are now in the river, and Wilmington is hermetically sealed against blockade-runners. The rebels have destroyed the works on Smith's Island, and if they do not destroy Fort Caswell, it is of no use to them, as we will go there after a little while. You must not expect too much at one time from us. These works are tremendous. I was in Fort Mafakoff a few days after its surrender to the combined armies of the two nations, the French and English, who were many months in capturing those strongholds, and it doesn't compare either in size or strength with Fort Fisher. The fort contained seventy-five guns, and many of them were heavy ones. I have not yet learned what our casualties are in killed and wounded, but I think three hundred will cover them all."

"We had a bad explosion in the fort this morning, which killed and wounded a number of men; about one hundred of our seamen were blown up, and Paymaster R. H. Gilbert, of the *Gettysburg*, was killed. I will send a detailed report as soon as I can get off the wounded and arrange matters generally. The world never saw such fighting as our soldiers did."

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,"

"D. R. PORTER."

From Fortress Monroe, January 19, we have the following:—"The steamer *Blackstone*, Captain Berry, arrived here this morning from off Fort Fisher, bringing 210 officers and privates, wounded in the late assault against that fort. The latest news from the fort is that, shortly after the surrender, the rebels blew up Fort Caswell and the other minor works defending the entrance to Cape Fear river. At the time of sailing, the smaller gunboats had entered the river, and were actively engaged in searching for blockade-runners, preparatory to an advance against Wilmington. Shortly after the capture of Fort Fisher, a diagram, containing a plan of the whole system of torpedo arrangement in Cape Fear river, was discovered, and our naval officers were making search for a key to the diagram, by which means the infernal designs of the enemy would be completely frustrated."

## PEACE-STRAW.

We notice that several of the least exorable papers are beginning to think that the rumors of peace rumors of the past few days are not all smoke. The late missions to Richmond are, as yet, veiled in mystery, and for aught that appears on this side of the lines, we should unhesitatingly discredit their having any official or semi-official character. From the Executive Departments no indication is given of anything extraordinary going forward; no sign of any relaxing of the conditions prescribed by the deliberate vote of the nation—unconditional submission, and then peace. But the nervous excitement of the Richmond and other Southern papers over the visit of Blair—a nervousness that is all the more apparent from the affected indifference of the articles which betray it—show that the wish is father to the thought of some unrevealed purposes looking toward peace.

Nothing is clearer than this, that the South, from centre to circumference, is tired of this now hopeless experiment of rebellion, and feels that in the contest the point of exhaustion is nearly reached. Davis' Government is obstinate of course. To him personally return, or resistance to the end, is about the same thing. Personally he has nothing to hope from peace. It is but natural that he should raise rather than lower his tone, and use all his remaining influence to keep his people keyed up to the point of not treating for peace except as Southern independence is an assumed preliminary. But the confidence of the South in Davis is utterly gone.

We give below several extracts in point:—"The Richmond *Sentinel* of Jan. 16, says:—"Mr. Blair left Richmond on Saturday morning, on the flag-of-truce boat, on his return to Washington. There are many rumors afloat as to the object of his visit, and as a matter of interest to our readers, but without vouching for its correctness, we give the prevailing opinion: It is said that Mr. Blair sought an interview with the President ostensibly for the purpose of procuring certain captured documents, and that, in the course of the

conversation, Mr. Blair touched on the subject of peace, but admitted that he had no authority to negotiate on the subject. The answer of President Davis is said to have been that the Confederate Government was now, as it had always been, ready to receive properly authorized commissioners from the United States, to whom they would be glad to treat. The Government is said to have been the difficulties existing."

The visits of Messrs. Blair and Singleton have been eagerly watched by the *Sentinel*, *Examiner*, and *Enquirer*, in all cases with about the above result. The *Richmond Register* treats the chivalry to the following contrast between

## LINCOLN AND DAVIS.

"When Abraham Lincoln took the chair of the Presidency of the United States he promised, in his flatboat lingo, to 'run the machine as he found it.' Whether he has strictly kept his promise, those may doubt who choose to consider the subject. It is enough for us to know that, whether 'running his machine' in the pathway of his predecessors or not, he has run it with a stern, inflexible purpose, a bold, steady hand, a vigilant active eye, a simple, energetic, a fanatic spirit, and as yet single to his end—emancipation. He has called around him in counsel, the ablest and most earnest men of his country. Where he has lacked in individual ability, learning, experience, or statesmanship, he has sought it, and has found it in the able men about him, whose assistance he unhesitatingly accepts, whose powers he applies to the advancement of the cause he has undertaken. In the Cabinet and in the field he has consistently and fearlessly pressed on the search for men who could advance his cause, and has as unhesitatingly cut off all those who clogged it with weakness, timidity, imbecility, or failure. Force, energy, brains, earnestness, he has collected around him in every department. He has surrounded himself with men who have pursued his end with an energy as untiring as an Indian, and a singleness of purpose that might almost be called patriotic. If he were not an unscrupulous knave in his end, and a fanatic in his political views, he would undoubtedly command our respect as a ruler, so far as we are concerned. Abroad and at home he has exercised alike the same ceaseless energy and circumspection. We turn our eyes to Richmond, and the contrast is appalling—sickening to the heart."

The *Charleston Mercury*, (intense anti-peace), under date of January 12, says:—"We presume there is no one in this department who is not in this day and age, the condition of our present military organizations is less satisfactory than to the general commanding. Probably there is no one so thoroughly aware of the lamentable disorganization that prevails in certain corps and sections of his command. Yet it would scarcely be fair to hold him responsible for this condition of things. His department has been newly turned into his hands, and many of the troops are new to him and to this department. They came to him under the command of imbeciles; he has received them, a herd of stragglers and outlaws. What has been done to eradicate this fatal evil, we shall not stop to inquire. The time has been wasted, and the forces have been much scattered. But the very last moments are arriving, when all must be done that is to be done; when all must be done that can be done. The enemy does not intend to wait upon our leisure. And there is much to do. The path we are now travelling is straight to destruction. The crisis of the Confederacy has arrived in fatal earnest. The result of the next six months will bring the Confederacy to the ground, or will reinstate its power. Without reform we are doomed. There is more than one department of government in which reform is important. But reform in our armies is essential, it is vital. Without it, the death-knell of the Confederacy is already tolled. With the proper reforms made, he is a coward who carries his heart in his boots. There are men in the land; there is fight in the land. It is the imbecile that is sick at heart; it is the coward whose stomach is weak. There is nothing before us that cannot be overcome; but to do it, there must be a new state of things instituted. We say again, there must be nerve. Men in command must not be afraid to die; they must not be afraid to kill. Officers must be killed, not mere privates. Reform must begin at the top, not at the bottom of the service. To reach the private, captains must be shot. We want no child's play; we want an army. Let old things pass away—let us have a new condition of things. We want no more Jeff. Davis foolery; we want one atom of brains, one spark of nerve; North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina are in no mood for trifling. They have had enough of this sort of thing. They don't intend to have much more. South Carolina don't intend to be conquered. She intends to fight. She don't intend to be hampered or turned over to the enemy. When she is thus dealt with, there will be reckoning—a reckoning where there will be no spectators of process."

To these extracts from rebel papers, we add the following from the *National Intelligencer*, Washington, Jan. 21, in relation to the Senior Blair's immediate return to Richmond:—"The pertinacity with which the *Intelligencer* has determined to adhere to a grave view of the Blair mission—based on its confidence in the veracity of persons in high position, as well as on the signs of the times—is strengthened by what appear to be the reliable rumors of the action of the rebel Congress in regard to peace commissioners. Conjointly with this apparently accurate intelligence from Richmond comes the generally conceded fact that Mr. Blair is again on his way from Washington to the rebel capital. It is for the public as well as ourselves to draw inferences from these coincidences, which tally so remarkably with all the speculations made in this column in regard to this mission."

In another paragraph the same paper says:—"We have good reason—not to say authority—for stating that Mr. Blair is going to Richmond upon no hollow or heartless mission, but upon one of substance, giving hope to patriots men that an opportunity for the highest reason will be afforded to statesmen to bring the present civil war to a close by negotiation."

Since preparing the above a new manifesto from Davis has come to hand. It is in reply to an inquiry from the Georgia Senators in the rebel Congress, asking his views of separate State action on the subject of peace—such as is agitated in some of the rebel States. He condemns it unqualifiedly, and then goes on gratuitously to express his hostility to any attempt to procure a convention of all the States, North and South.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

The rebel prisoners at Elmira, N. Y., are fast becoming weary of the bogus Confederacy. Two thousand of them have offered to take the oath of allegiance.—Daniel S. Norton has been elected, by the Minnesota Legislature, U. S. Senator in place of Senator Wilkinson whose term expires March 4. Mr. Norton is a sound and able Unionist of Wisconsin County.—Four rebel spies have been apprehended and confined in Fort Lafayette. One of them is known to have been connected with the plot to burn New York. They are to be tried by a court martial. A. S. Under T. Stewart, the well known dairy merchant in New York, reports a yearly income of \$5,000,000, and thereon an income tax of \$250,000. This is probably the largest income in this country.—The Texas rebels are spinning cowhair mixed with

cotton as a substitute for wool.—It is said, on the authority of accounts on file in the Department at Washington, that, since the rebellion began, Government has rendered assistance to forty thousand more Southern whites than blacks.—The manufacture of the cable for the new Trans-Atlantic, or rather Sub-Atlantic Telegraph, is now progressing at the rate of 80 miles per week. 750 miles had been completed on the 30th of December, and it is expected that the whole will be ready by the first of June. Government means to make no child's play of the passport system. At Gen. Dix's Headquarters, an Englishman of the name of Smedley has been tried by a military commission for crossing the line in defiance of it, and sentenced to six months in Fort Lafayette, and deportation to England at the expiration of the term.—Mrs. Myers, wife of a rebel officer, ran the lines of our blockade, and was arrested in New York while preparing to return with an invoice of goods. She was fined \$1,230, and is to be sent South at her own expense. A band of 200 Irishmen burned four ranches on the trail station, west of Holy Station, Colorado, on the 14th instant. They stole horses and cattle, destroyed property, tore down the telegraph, and carried off the wires. There was some fighting, and a few were killed.—There is a dead lock in the Lower House of the New Jersey Legislature. As elected, there was a tie between the two parties, 30 to 30. It was broken by the death of Col. Fowler, a Democratic member. But previous to his death the House had bound itself by a resolution, which required 31 votes to elect officers, and 31 votes to rescind the resolution. With this resolution in their hands, the Democrats, now the minority, are able to prevent an organization.

LATEST.—Congress. In the Senate, it was voted almost unanimously not to increase the pay of Government employees, except one—\$7,687 credits for enlistments in the navy were reported, as made or ready to be made to various districts. The bill defining the rank and pay of paymasters in the navy was passed. In the House, a bill was passed, reducing the duty on printing paper to 3 per cent, *ad valorem*. A. B. Field, claiming a seat from Louisiana, was excluded from the privileges of the House, until the assault upon Hon. Mr. Kelley had been examined by a committee of the House. A threatening note from Gen. Butler to a copperhead M. C. was the subject of a long debate. A resolution has passed the rebel Congress, creating the office of commander-in-chief of all the armies of the rebellion.

"I THINK the intimacy which is begotten over the wine bottle," says Thackeray, "has no heart. I never knew a good feeling come from it, or an honest friendship made by it; it is only a phantom of friendship and feeling, called up by the delicious blood and the wicked spells of the wine."

## UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

MONEY.  
Cash Acknowledgments for the week ending January 18, 1865.

Philadelphia Contributions as follows:

G. F. Curwen, Philad'a.	\$100 00
Mrs. Mary B. Mitchell, Philad'a.	10 00
J. M. Duncan, Philad'a.	10 00
Buzby & Co.	10 00
Irving Secondary School, Bridgeburg, Philad'a. co. per Phoebe A. Barker.	7 00
Mrs. Robert Patterson, Holmesburg, Philad'a.	5 00
"Cash," Philad'a.	1 00
"C. L. O. Philad'a."	5 00
"E. N. P. Philad'a."	3 00
"Cash," Philad'a.	15 14 15
Presbyterian church, West Chester, Pa.	335 50
To which the Faculty and Students of Westchester Academy contributed.	
Staff and Cadets of a Military Academy cont'd.	100 00
J. G. Thompson, Westchester.	2 00
per W. E. Chester, Treas. Chester Co. Auxiliary Commission.	337 50
Ladies' Christian Commission, Bridgeburg, N. J. per Mrs. Emily R. Davis.	15 00
Army Commission, Cleveland, Ohio, per S. H. Mather, Treas. (for chapel tent).	1000 00
M. E. Marzian, Rochester, N. Y. Fourth Street Methodist Church, Wheeling, West Va. per R. Crazle.	500 00
Christian Commission, Rochester, N. Y. per G. D. Grosvenor, Treas.	70 00
Ohio Commission, Bangor, Me. per T. G. Stickney, Treas.	900 00
Centre Church Congregational Sabbath-school, Brattleboro', Vt. per A. H. Wright.	600 00
A. R. Harbroughs, Livingstonville.	10 00
D. W. Cook, Little Spring, Iowa.	10 35
John Wallisheizer, Berger Station, Mo. per Rev. S. K. Brobst, Allenstown, Pa.	1 50
Wm. T. Barclay, Searsville, Orange co. N. Y.	5 00
U. F. Chalmers, Champaign, Ill. per Daniel Todd.	20 00
Ladies' Aid Society, Elysburg, Pa. per Miss Annie M. Robbins, Sec'y.	20 00
Citizens of Burton, Allegheny co. Md. per Rev. Benj. Merrill.	5 00
Mrs. H. Van Sytel, Bridgeport, N. J. Congregations and Citizens of York, Livingston co. N. Y. per Rev. Thos. M. Hodgman.	5 00
Collected by W. Smith at Cincinnati, Cortland co. 1855.	193 12
Ladies of Beavertown Congregation, per J. P. Shindel, Middleburg, Pa.	20 00
Presbyterian Sabbath-school, Rural, Wis. per C. W. Pietzsch.	11 25
Ladies of Ithaca, N. Y. per J. L. H. Anonynous, Harrisburg, Pa.	10 09
German Lutheran Congregation of Rev. C. Steinauer, Syracuse, N. Y. per Rev. J. L. H. Wood.	19 00
Mount Kisko, N. Y. add'l, per John Jay Wood.	12 00
Proceeds of Fair held by the Young Ladies of the Ladies' Aid Society, Salem, N. Y. per Mrs. Daniel Harvey, Col'n at Mount Holly, N. J. per Samuel Aaron.	100 00
Meeting in Rahway, N. J. per A. C. Watson, Treas.	21 20
Mrs. "A. A." Mercersburg, Pa. 5 00	340 45
Mrs. Eliza Culbert, Phelps, N. Y.	10 00
A. Lady, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. per H. A. Wilson.	50 00
Three members of Rev. Jas. B. Kennedy's Ch. Huntington Valley, Pa.	5 00
Ladies of Brookline, Ill. per Miss Helen Seavers.	3 00
Chris. Commission Central Branch, N. Y. per R. S. Williams, Treas.	10 00
Collection at Bradford, McKean co. Pa. per Rev. Samuel Porter.	75 00
Total.	\$5,572 67
Amount previously acknowledged, \$1,056,043 87	
Total Receipts.	\$1,061,616 54

JOSEPH PATTERSON,  
TREASURER CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,  
Western Bank, Philadelphia.

## STORES.

The United States Christian Commission begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional stores, up to January 19, 1865:

PENNSYLVANIA.  
Philadelphia.—A. P. D. 1 package; Mrs. Stoddard, 24 pads.  
Germanstown.—Ladies' Chris. Com. 1 package.  
Lancaster.—Ladies' Aid Society, per Eliza S. Hoyt, 1 box.  
Greys Valley.—Ladies' Chris. Com. 1 box.  
Troy.—Aid Society, per Mrs. C. C. Paine, 2 boxes, 2 barrels.  
Berkshville.—Aid Society, per Miss H. L. Tempkin, 1 box.  
McEwenville.—1 box.

NEW JERSEY.  
Tom's River.—Aid Soc. per F. Armac, 1 box.  
Princeton.—Ladies, per Miss Julia T. Smith, Sec'y, 3 boxes.

NEW YORK.  
New York.—Branch U. S. C. C. 121,650 religious papers.  
Buffalo.—Branch U. S. C. C. 1200 religious papers.  
Greenfield Centre.—1 box.  
Sing Sing.—Ladies' Christian Commission, per Annie Rockwell, 1 box.  
Parishville.—1 box.  
Albany.—Branch U. S. C. C. per Wm. McElroy, 1 box.  
Utica.—Branch U. S. C. C. per Dr. D. W. Bristol, 3 boxes, 2 barrels.  
Danemora.—Aid Society, 1 box.  
Deposit.—Ladies' Christian Commission, per Mrs. E. McKinnon, 1 box.  
Foughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.—Ladies' Christian Commission, per Mrs. C. W. Tooker, Sec. 3 boxes.  
Troy.—Branch U. S. C. C. 2 boxes.  
Hector.—Friends, per D. W. Birge, 1 box, 1 firkin.  
Watford.—Ladies' Aid Society, per Mrs. G. W. Eddy, 2 kags.  
Buffalo.—Ladies' Chris. Com. 3 barrels, 2 boxes.  
Saratoga.—Ladies' Aid Society, per Miss Sarah M. Buck, 1 box.

MASSACHUSETTS.  
Boston.—Army Com. Young Men's Christian Association, per L. P. Rowland, 4 boxes, 98,000 religious papers.  
Andover.—Citizens, per S. A. Chase, 1 box.  
Whitensville.—Per Edward Whitten, 1 box.

RHODE ISLAND.  
East Greenwich.—Mrs. Rev. J. H. Baker, 1 box.  
Providence.—George T. Spicer, 1 barrel.

CONNECTICUT.  
Hartford.—Aid Association, per Mrs. S. S. Cowan, 1 box.  
Forrestville.—A. M. Miller, 2 barrels.

OHIO.  
Cincinnati.—Branch U. S. C. C. 10,300 religious papers.  
Clarksville.—Emily Y. Dodge, 1 keg.

UNKNOWN.  
GEORGE H. STUART,  
CHAIRMAN CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,  
No. 11 Bank Street, Philadelphia.

## Dry Goods, &amp;c.

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1865. CARD FOR THE NEW YEAR. 1865.

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HUGUENOT SHEETINGS—DOUBLE WIDTH, DOUBLE WEIGHT, and only double OLD PRICE.

10-4 Huguenots for Hotels.  
12-4 Huguenots for Families.  
12-4 Huguenots for Families.  
Fine Large Blankets.  
1000 Soldier Blankets.  
Quilts and Towelings, wholesale.  
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## EYRE &amp; LANDELL.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

1865. CARD FOR NEW YEAR.—1865.

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It is entirely noiseless. A patented device prevents its being turned backward. The needle cannot be set wrong. The Hammer, Feller, and Braider are acknowledged to be superior to all others.

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