Arms of the Meek.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Treasury Agents in the South have been directed to publish the fact that the cotton on which the rebel loan was based is liable to confiscation.——The Freedman's Commissioner at Charleston has issued an order affirming the validity of land grants made to freedmen under General Sherman's field order.—Controller Clarke is out in a sharp letter against Secretary McCulloch of the Treasury. He says he "can show to the satisfaction of any one, that neither of your monthly avonts for the last for month he monthly reports, for the last four months, has shown within \$50,000,000, the amount of shown within \$50,000,000, the amount of money in the Treasury or on deposit in the national depositories."——The following tele-gram has been sent to the collectors of Cus-toms on the Northern frontier. "Allow the Canadian authorities to place officers at rail-road points on our side to examine baggage and freight destined for Canada. It is under-pectable Copperhead, for Governor, called on the President March 15th, and made the usual laudatory speech in regard to his "policy," &c. Before the peroration was reached, the President broke in upon them the suggestion the "the wisest thing they could do was to go home and change their ticket."——The President has signed the bill extending the time for the withdrawal of goods from bond.—Nearly one hundred Veteran Reserve officers have been ordered to report to General Howard, for duty in the Freedmen's bureau.—United States troops have been sent to the Canadian frontier, to maintain the neutrality laws.—The Canadian Reciprocity treaty expired March 17th. ----Several large mail contracts for the West were clased in Washington March 14th, at prices about 15 per cent lower than four years since.—A letter received at the Treasury Department, March 16th, from Frankfort, Germany, states" when the news reached there that gold had fallen to one hundred and and thirty-seven in New York, United States five-twenties went up to seventy-four." It is probable that they will reach eighty so soon as it is known that gold has gone down to one hundred and thirty. The new seven-thirties, currency interest, the letter states, "are well received in the German markets,

now that gold is declining, and can be ex-changed for five-twenties there at two per cent. discharged."

CONGRESS.

Senate.-March 13.-Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Conservative) proposed the following amendments to the Constitution. First, Basing representation on the number of male inhabi-tants over twenty-one years of age. Second, tants over twenty-one years of age. Second, Basing direct taxes among the several States according to the actual value of real and per-sonal property. Third, Pledging the faith of the Government to the redemption of the loyal national debt, without in any way scal-ing or reducing its value. Fourth, Prohibiting the General Government, or State Government, from assuming or paying any por-tion of the Confederate debt: and Fifth, Prohibiting the General Government, or any State Government, from paying for any slave property

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution that the aggregate outstanding United States notes not bearing interest and including fractional currency shall not be diminished below four hundred and twenty millions; that all surplus money in the treasury exceeding forty millions in coin and forty millions in currency shall be promptly applied to the payment of accruing indebtedness, and to the purchase or payment of the interest-bearing debt of the United States, but the amount of interest-bearing legal tender notes shall not be diminished by payment or conversion at a rate exceeding five millions per month. The second section provides that this joint resolution shall remain in force one

searches during the progress of the war, and provides for the transfer of all such cases from State courts to the United States Circuit Courts. The joint resolution in reference to the Paris Exhibition passed by a vote of 60 to 50. It appropriates \$100,000, \$48,000 of which is to be expended in payment of sala-ries. The second section requests the Presi-dent to provide public vessels.

dent to provide public vessels. March 15.—G. C. Smith, of Kentucky, in making a personal explanation, spoke of the "damnable heresy" uttered by members of the House. Objection was made to his going on and it was perstinged by users and near on, and it was negatived by yeas and nays. He finally obtained leave to proceed in order, when he stated his remarks were intended for Mr. Stevens, and not for the House. Mr. Stevens rose and offered an Indian appropriation bill, saying the House had had enough of personal matters, and that no gentleman could answer what no gentleman would utter. The Indian appropriation bill was read twice and made the special order for Committee of the Whole on Thursday. The Habeas Corpus bill was considered. The Loan bill was considered, and an amendment was re-ported from the Ways and Means Committee, striking out the proviso in regard to the sale of United States bonds in foreign countries

March 16.—A resolution for a Committee to investigate the difficulty between Secretary McCollough and Comptroller Clark was objected to. A substitute for the Army bill was reported, and it, with the Senate Army bill, was sent back to the Military Committee. A joint resolution for the relief of Union soldiers in prison for minor offences was in-troduced. The Loan bill, with various amendments, was rejected-yeas 66, nays, 68. Mr. Garfield moved to reconsider, pending which the House adjourned. March 19.--Mr. Hooper introduced a new

financial bill, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Dawson offered and demanded the previous question on a resolution against the guaranteeing of the Mexican debt. The previous question was not seconded, and the resolution went over. A concurrent resolution, providing for the adjournment of Congress on Thursday, the - day of May, was adopted. The Military Committee were instructed to report a bill equalizing bounties. The Loan bill was re-considered and recommitted without instructions.

THE STATES.

New York.—The following are the largest sales in New York houses during last year: H. B. Claffin & Co., \$42,500,715; A. T. Stewart & Co., \$39,391,688; Anthony Hall, \$10,636,711; George Bliss & Co., \$10,273,-000; George A. Wicks & Co., \$10,000,000. Vermont.-Senator Foot continues very iR

New Hampshire .-- Gov. Smith, the Republican candidate was re-elected March 13, by 5000 majority. The Republicans have carried all the five Councilmen and nine out of twelve Senators, and will have about 100 majority in the House.

Massachusetts.—Six citizens of Melrose, who were fined \$300 for tarring and feather-ing a person who rejoiced at Mr. Lincoln's assassination, have received pardon and the remittance of their fine.----The death of Jared Sparks, the eminent American historian and former President of Harvard College, took place at his residence in Massachusetts, on Wednesday, March 14. Mr. Sparks was born at Willington, Conn., May 10, 1789, and was consequently within two months of his seventy-seventh year at the time of his death death.

The Whipple File Manufacturing Company of Boston failed March 14, having sunk its capital of \$700,000.

Ohio.-The City Council of Sprinfield, recently impeached Mayor Snyder of that

March 14.—The bill amendatory of the act | ria, and he relates that when he was a dresser of March 3, 1863, relating to the habeas cor- | in the hospital his own life was saved by its or march 3, 1863, relating to the habeas cor-pus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases. Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, opposed this bill, which guarantees protection to all United States officers who have acted officially in matters of arrests, seizures, and searches during the progress of the war, and provide for the transfer of all cuch acres

Admiral Porter has sent a communication to the Naval Committee, urging that iron-clads should be taken out of water, when not in use, for preservation.

Sixteen hundred dollars in gold for the freedmen from the Birmingham (England) Association, were received March 6, in Washington.

Captain Fox, in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, says that League Island will give to the country a naval station with more advantages and fewer objections than any other within the area of the Union.

Impediments of Speech.-An interesting paper recently read before the French Academy of Medicine, shows that impediments in speech are very often caused by the adhesion of certain portions of the front of the brain to the skull.

During 1865 the American contractors at Sebastopol raised three large ships, and also raised a great portion of twelve others. With these vessels they recovered 1200 cannon, and a great amount of iron, copper, and mis-cellaneous stores. Several vessels still lie in the harbor entrance.

During the year 1865, 287,397 immi-grants arrived in the United States.

Financial.—The receipts from the internal revenue last week were \$3,500,000. Gold is \$1 28¹/₂; Cotton 40 to 41 cents.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.—The London 1imes, in some remarks upon Mr. Bancroft's oration in honor of President Lincoln, says it is plain hat the speaker took the opportunity to utter, and a part of the audience to applaud everything that could offend the pride and rouse the indignation of England. It says Mr. Bancroft probably knows enough of England to be aware that these harangues have little effect here, and it asks "can this mischievous old man believe that any purpose can be served by slandering two such coun-tries as England and France, in the presence of their representatives?"-Mr. Sothern, an American actor, in a libel suit in London. made revelations as to the way in which, assisted by Judges Edmonds and Tallmadge, he eumbugged a circle of spiritualists of both sexes, in New York.—The report of investigations at Jamaica has stirred the indigna-tion of the people. The correspondent of The Star says that the sober truth is more

frightful than the wildest imagination could ave conceived. The Daily News says that the first impressions of the terrible and p-warrantable cruelty committed, are undoubt-edly confirmed by the evidence.—U. S.

The London *limes* defends and applaues the veto.—A new compare to lay the At-lantic Cable has been formed. Spain and Chili.-A Chilian privateer has been seen off the coast of Norway. An

It already excels every children's paper that we know of in this country,-Chicago Evening Journal. other Spanish garrison had revolted. Austria.--An Imperial Rescript refuses t

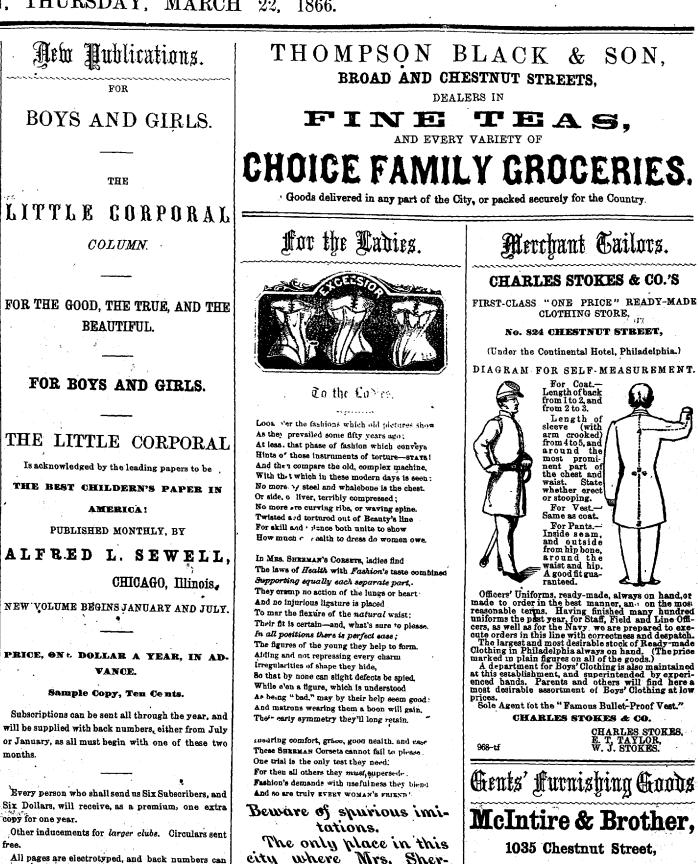
estore to Hungary the Constitution of 1848. War was imminent with Prussia on the ques tion of the Dutchies. France.-The Cholera is on the Western

Italy.—The Italian army has been reduced to a peace footing.—The population of Rome, the city of the Pope, is 207,338, an increase of 3,442 since 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY I, 1866.

PRILADELPHIA, JANUARY I, 1866. DEAR SIR:-The 'ce business heretofore carried on by us under the name of 'Moliore Ice Co.,' will here after be known as the 'COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY.' We respectively solicit from you a continuance of your favors under the new ar-rangement, and assure you that hereafter you will be supplied by the Cold Spring Ice and Coal Co. with Ibe of the best quality, always at the lowest market rates, and with regularity and promotness. WOLBERT & BROTHER.

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WILLIAM YARNALL,

EMPORTER AND DHALER IN

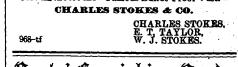
We cannot say too much in favor of this beautiful paper.--Bryan (0.) Press. HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. The Little Corporal sparkles all over with vivacity and entertainment. It is, without doubt, the best and obsepcet ohildren's gazette published anywhere.-Marshall (Mich.) Stateman. No. 1282 CHESTNUT ST., S. E. COR. 13TH.

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Red Flannel, Canton Flannel (very heavy).

MODEL

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year after its passage. Referred to the Com-mittee on Finance. Colorado was refused admission by 21 nays to 13 yeas.

March 14.-Mr. Trumbulll, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported that the Com-mittee had agreed to the House amendments to the Bill of Rights, and asked the immediate consideration of the bill. Objection being made, the bill had to lie over. The bill to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States was passed. It provide that the Army of the United States shall consist of five regiments of artillery, twelve regiments of calvary, and fifty regiments of infantry; two regiments of cavalry and eight regiments of infantry to consist of colored men.

March 15.-A resolution was reported protesting against the action of the Canton of Balse, in Switzerland, in offering pardon to a murderer, provided he would emigrate to the United States. The Civil Rights bill was taken up and passed, with the House amendments. It now only wants the President's signature to be a law. The Deficiency bill

was considered. March 16.—The Judiciary bill was reported back with various amendments. The Defisiency bill was passed, with an amendment appropriating \$75,000 for the Naval Academy. The National Appropriation bill was considered.

March 19.—The bill establishing a home for disabled soldiers and sailors was reported, and passed with the House amendments. The bill providing for an inspection of Indian affairs, with an amendment permitting any one to trade with the Indians on compliance with prescribed regulations, was passed. A joint resolution was adopted, protesting against the shipment of foreign criminals to the United States.

House .-- March 13.-- Resolutions were adopted looking to the relief of persons who paid commutation money or put in substitutes a second time; also to the remittance of the monthly tax on deposits of savings banks. A substitute for the Senate Military and Naval Asylum bill was reported and passed. The bill relating to goods in bond was reported back with the Senate amendment, and the amendment was concurred in. The Civil Rights bill was reported back with various amendments, and was passed as amended, yeas 109, nays 38. The first amendment was to strike out the words, "and there shall be no discrimination in civil rights," &c., so that the first section shall read: "That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding In-dians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens, of the United States, without distinction of color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly con-victed; shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to the full and equal benefits of all laws proceedings for the security of person and perty, and shall be subject to like nts, pains, and penalties, and to any law, statute, ordinance, regstom to the contrary notwith bill making appropriations 's considered and passed, ments. The proposed ris Exposition was dist eloquence by Mr.

city, and appointed a Mr. Fleming in his place. Snyder refused to abdicate, and is acting as Mayor, in opposition to Mr. Fleming.

Indiana.-The Democratic Convention have passed a series of resolutions endorsing the President's veto and pledging their party against all prohibitory liquor and Sunday laws. Very candid.

Wisconsin.-The Wisconsin Senate has struck out the word "white" from the quali-fications of voters, by a vote of 17 to 11.

North Carolina.—Seventy-five members of the Society of Friends from Randolph County, arrived in Washington March 14th, en route to Indiana, and assert that they were forced to leave their homes from the persecutions of ex-soldiers of the Rebel army. They state that at least 150 more

of their persuasion, bound for the West, will arrive here in a few days. A Mr. G. G. Lynch, postmaster at Wash-ington, has restored over \$1000 in coin be-longing to the Government, which he buried for safety at the begining of the war.

South Carolina .- With but a very unimportant exceptions, all the questions between the Freedmen on the Sea Islands and the former residents have been amicably settled. In many instance the former residents have returned to their homes, being welcomed by the freed people not having grants of land, who have gone to work for good wages, and are happy and contented.

Louisiana.—John T. Monroe, whom Gen. Butler found acting as Mayor of New Orleans in 1862, has just been re-elected to the same position. This is a specimen of the Recon struction now in vogue. It is said the Presi-dent has interfered to prevent his entering upon the office.

Tennessee .- The military district of East Tennessee has been discontinued.

Texas .-- Gen. Custer testifies that the grand juries have during a few months past onnd 500 indictments for the murder of Union men and others, but not one of the guilty parties has been convicted.

THE CITY.

The Board of School Controllers held an important meeting on the 13th. The Committee on Property reported that David Landreth had offered to donate, for school purposes, 22 feet of ground on Federal Street, near Twenty-third, adjoining the ground on which the Landreth School building was erected, and recommended its acceptance. The report was approved. Complaints in regard to the High School are traced to the indolence and inefficiency of the Principal, who, the Committee say, habitually neglects his duty to the school, among other things neglecting to open the school by reading the Bible, as ordered by the Board. The Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the mittee have arrived at the conduction that the future usefulness, and indeed the very exis-tence, of the High School can only be main-tained by a change of Principal. They re-quested his resignation on the 27th of Feb ruary, but he had not noticed the request. The subject was again referred to Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lemon Juice in Diphtheria.-Doctor Revillout, in a paper presented last summer to the French Academy of Medicine, asserts that lemon juice is one of the most efficacious medicines which can be applied in diphthe-

(INCORPORATED APRIL, 18 4.) COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL CO.

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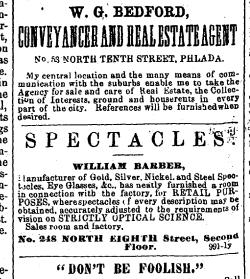
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It strikes the right key, and is admirable-neither heavy nor silly, but simple, fresh, buoyant, and ear-nest.-Adams' (N. Y.) Visitor. Its influence for good can never be estimated.-Grand Haven News.

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THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate says: "The best paper for children pub-lshed in this great country of ours, is The Little Cor-toral. It is a gem in the catalogue of monthlies."

Forney's Philadelphia Daily Press says of it: "The Little Corporal is destined to become the great chil-dren's paper in America."

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—Though modestly calling itself by a subordinate title; it is really a very Major-General among the children's magazines.—*Chenange Telegraph*, (Norwich, N. Y.)

The Little Corporal is the most interesting and in structive monthly in the Union.-Louisville Democrat

always be furnished.

Indeed, there is no paper of the kind published that approaches it as a juvenile journal.—Poughkeepsie Daily Press.

Of all the children's papers which are competitors for the patronage of the public, we know of no one which so nearly approximates to our standard of what such a paper should be. The terms are most liberal.--Batavia (N. Y.) Advocate.

The children will be better and happier from read ing it.—Henry (Ill.) Courier. The Little Corporal really excels any child's paper we have seen.--Sandusky (0.) Reg.

We consider it the best, decidedly the best, journal of the kind, for children that we ever saw.--Star of the Valley, Neuville, Pa.

We have the first two numbers of *The Little Corpo-*ral, which are edited with unusual ability. They sparkle with originality, and are attractive on every page.- Worcester (Mass.) *Palkadium*.

The Little Corporal is the most readable and inter-esting and instructive paper for children we have ever perused.--Farmington (Maine) Chronicle. It is the cleverest thing of its kind yet realized in America.-- Roxbury (Mass.) Journal.

THE LITTLE COEFORAL.--Certainly we have seen nothing in the shape of a child's paper which could compare with this which comes to us from over the prairies.-Portland (Maine) Daily Press.

The Little Corporal is conducted with a great deal of tact, taste, and care. Either this paper or "Our Young Folks"--and it would be hard to choose be tween them--would prove a welcome present to the ohildren.--The Nation.

It should be in every household .-- N. Y. Teacher.

It is now. as it has been, the child's magazine of the country.--Norwich (N. Y.) Telegraph.

The brave, beautiful, and good Little Coporal con-guers all .- Vermont State Journal.

E.N., similar periodical ever attained to such success as The Little Corporal. It has been pronounced the best children's paper in the United States, and this by the best literary critics among the 'wise men of the East."—Davenport Daily Gazette. The Little Corporal meets our idea of a children's paper more completely than any yet published in the country.—Penn Yan (N. Y.) Democrat.

The Little Corporal is almost universally conceded by the press to be the best child's paper published in the country.—Berkshire Co. (Mass.) Eagle.

The best evidence, after all, that he suits the young folks is, that they hardly get through the reading of one number before they begin to inquire, "When will The Little Corporat come again?"—Portland (Maine) Price Current.

The Little Corporal is the best paper for children that has come under our notice io an editorial expe-ence of fifteen years. Its receipt is always hailed by our own youngsters with shouts of welcome.—Somer-set (Pa.) Herald.

The Little Corporal is at hand. There never was a better paper printed for children. We should desire no better monument to leave behind us in the world than the gratitude of the little folks who read this paper, all the was from Maine to Uregon.- Blooming-ton (III.) Pantagraph.

It is a gem. Chaste, elegant, and excellent in its every department.-Lancaster (Pa.) Republican.

After a careful examination, we can cheerfully say of The Little Corporal, that it deserves all the praise that has been lavished upon it by the presses every-where.-- Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder.

We can only add our testimony to thousands of others, that The Little Corporal is the very best child's paper published in this country.--Gettysburg Star. The Little Corporal is creditable to its editor and to the city, where it is published. -- Chicago Daily Repub-

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more good than a quarter's schooling. The above are only a tithe of the many beautiful notices our young soldier has received.

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