Slavery Abolished in Tennessee -- Progress of Emancipation.

A Union State Convention in Tennessee ha unanimously decreed the immediate abolition of clavery throughout State and its prohibition for ever; and it was further decreed that there should be no compensation to slave owners. The propo sitions are to be submitted for the ratification of the people on the 22d of Febuary, when, doubtles the same popular elements which brought togeth er this Convention will establish its work as th future organic law of the Commowealth.

Missouri was not far behind Maryland in her resolution of emancipation, and now Tennessee close upon the heels of Missouri, has, in a me ment, been added to the list of free States. Such are the results of that insane enterprise of narrow sighted, self conceited and reckless Southern politicians to break up the Union and found an inde pendent Southern confederacy by war on the corner stone" of slavery. Thus this troublesome nstitution, which otherwise might have survived in this country, under a reign of peace, for a cen tury to come, may be pronounced as as already destrayed. Before the end of five years from the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, we may hazard the prediction that there will be "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crimes," in any hole or corner of the United States, from the British possessions to the Mexican boundary. It will have ceased to even in the prolific swamps of South Carolina. constitutional amendment covering the whole U nion as it was and as it will be, is the thing which will settle this business.

Such are the fruits of this momentous and rev olutionizing war, plunged far into the perpetuation and expantion of Slavery. It seems to us that i was but the other day that President Lincoln sub mitted his original plan of emancipation to Con gress, whereby slavery would be removed from the country by the year of grace 1900. We have just entered the year 1865, and we find slavery a bolishad in West Virginia, Maryland, Missour and Tennessee, enveloped beyond any chance of escape in Delaware and Kentucky, overthrown in Arkansas and Louisiana, nearly swept away by the fires of war from eld Virginia, and so serious ly cut up, crippled and demoralzed in all the rest of the South that its absolute extinction is threatby Jeff. Davis as the la chance for saving a rem nant of his "confederacy."

The work which, through a hundred years o domestic peace we had ardly approached, is thus substantially accomplied within four years of tremendous and resistless civil war. Let the friends of the constitutional amendment we have indicated wait in paitence a little longer, and we guess that they will yet find, even in the present House of Representatives, the two-thirds vote required to carry rhe proposition to the several States. Before the end of the year 1865 we anticipate the complete extinction of slavery, and a reconstruction of States and parties upon different principles than those of Northern abolitionists and Southern fire-eaters. The revolution must finish its course, and wise men will not stand in its way.

Death of Edward Everett.

We are startled by the announcement of the sudden death of Edward Everett. He died of apoplexy Sunday morning, at his residence in Bos ton. Mr. Everett has latterly held no public position, but his death will create as much deep and respectful regret as if he had held the highest office in the land. His accomplishment as a scholar, his eloquence as ah orator, his public services as a patriot and his personal qualities as a man, have commanded for him the universal respect and esteem of his countrymen. No young mar ever entered more brilliantly or with more deserv ed applause than he upon the public career which was so long and so honorable-no were the promises of youth ever more completely fulfilled than in his instance. Mr. Everett was almost the last of the great orators of this country. He had cultivated eloquence as an art. Everything he said, whether the occation was great or trivial, was the best, and was said in the best style and manner which the most careful and conscientious prepara tion could devise. All the resourses of his splen did scholarship were made tributary to the com pleteness and effect of his public speeches. Some of his orations will stand permanently as the very best productions of American eloquence, not merely in a single department, but on all the various topics, of which he seemed to be equally master and all his writings are characterized by eminen clearness and purity of style, and the utmost grace and felicity of language. But Mr. Everett's strongest claim upon the affectionate gratitude of the American people, lies in the compete and absolute consecration of the last years of his life to the cause of his country. Previous to the outbreak of the rebellion, forseeing its imminence and despairing of the ability of any party or political successes to avert it, he devoted himself, with all his heart and strength, to a systematic ap peal to the patriotism of the people, as embodied in their leve for the memory of Washington; and from the moment the existence of the Govern ment was threatened by armed insurrection, he brought every faculty of his mind, and every energy of his soul to its defence. With a degree of laborious industry which find few parallels, he has used his voice and his pen upon every opportune occasion, and with eminentability, in support of the Government, and in aid of every movement to increase its energy, or supply the necess ties and relieve the suffering of those engaged in its defence. It would not be easy to name any man to whose labors, within his proper sphere the country is more largely indebted than to Mr. Everett. He has spent a long and laborious life in the service of the public; he had reached a ripe age before his labors were interrupted, and his memory will be held in lasting honor by his grateful countrymen. - N. Y. Times of Monday

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH .- A letter to the the New York Tribune from Canada professes to give the origin of the rumor concerning the recognition of the South by England and France, on the 4th of March next. The writer says:

"Dudley Mann, it seems, has written to Sanders that Slidell told him (Mann) that he (Slidell) had learned from Drouyn de Lhuys that it was the Emperor's intention to recognize the Confederacy in the spring, but, that there was little or no hope of England's uniting in this scheme. Out of this on dit of Mann's a Confederate manufactured the story of the positive determination of the two powers to come to the help of the rebels."

WE are obliged to Messrs. Householder and Armstrong and C. R. Coburn, State Superintendents for public documents.

The Impending Collapse.

The experiment of Federal Government, based n an extreme interpretation of the doctrine of tate rights, which the rebels are making, is like to come speedily to a disastrous close. The nutterings of a serious approaching conflict be ween the anthorities of several of the seceded States and those at Richmond are becoming very listinet and portentous, and it requires no specia gift of prescience to forsee that when the conte once fairly begins in earnest, as it inevitably must sooner or later, the central power must go down, and the flimsy fabric of the Confederacy be broken to pieces, and dissolved into nonentity.

The result of the experiment, however, when ever it arrives, will be of inestimable value to the whole nation in the impressive warning it will give against the fatal political heresy that any federal ystom can possibly endure, of which the severa tituent members are allowed to have, or are cognised as having, a jurisdiction superior to, or even equal with that of the General Government ntended to unite them all, and therefore to b cessarily sovereign over them all.

It is well, perhaps, that the ultra State-rights olicicians of the South have had an opportunit to test their favorite and cherished theory under ircumstances fixed to try it severely, though the Southern people will have paid most dearly for the overthrow of the absurd dogmas by which a set of insane and wicked demagagues in that sec tion have led them almost to the verge of utte ruin. Even Jefferson Davis himself. whose official authority is now being openly defied by the Governors of certain States, must begin to have his eyes opened to the frail and precarious founda tion on which his power rests, and to deplore the evil hour in which he gave himself over to the maddest enterprise in which intelligent men ever engaged. He must see that even if it were pos sible for the military forces of the rebellion to succeed finally in conquering the independence of the Confederate States, their peace would soon be disturbed, not only by conflicts between the States themselves, but between the States and the Federal Government, and that the certain issue would be in the end a total failure of the one great ob ject for which the war was undertaken.

It is morally impossible that a number of State which respectively claim to be intergral and sov ereign, and which are controlled by a centrifugal tendency stronger than any which operates to hold them in steady and orderly revolution around a ommon central Government, cannot long hold together; and hence all that the leaders and partisans of the war for a Southern Confederacy wil achieve must altimately be found to be but "Dead Sea fruits, which turn to ashes on our lips

The Governors of Mississippi and Alabama ar denying Davis' authority over the militia of their respective Commonwealths, and the Alabama Legislature has adjourned without having so a mended the militia law as to meet the requisition of the War Department at Richmond. Another subject of disagreement is the right to declare who shall be exempted from military service-Gover nor Watts, of Alabama, asserting that the whole matter is within his discretion, and positively refusing to give up the point. Moreover, we per cieve that while the citizens of Savannah are reoicing in their deliverance by Sherman, and each erly engaging to renew their allegiance to the U nited States, the press of Georgia are already discussing the question whether it will be treason to the rebel Government to secede from it. On the heels of all this the rebel Congress, in debating a plan for the consolidation of the regiments in the surgent army, are disputing whether the appointment of the officers shall be given to the men or to General Lee; and Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, is reported to have favored a proposition to make General Lee an all-powerful dictator, by entrusting him absolutely with all military authority over the rebel forces.

We confess that these and like events in the South seem to us to be unmistakabe indications of a rapidly approaching collapse of the Rebellion and the re-establishment of peace and union with the cheerful consent rnd co-operation of a large rity of the Southern people. This consumation, of course may be delayed by various unforeseen contingencies, but it cannot be postponed for any great length of time. Even if dissensions were not brewing in the Confederate States which promise to destroy both the civil and military power of the Richmond Government, it is quite certain that the rebels cannot much longer prosecute the war, in view of the rapid exhaustion of their resources. On the whole, therefore, the had better go to work. prospect is encouraging to the Union cause.-Phila. Evening Telegraph.

PENNSYLVANIA QUOTA TO BE REDUCED.-The Legislative Committee returned from their visit to Washington on Thursday the 14th inst. The Committee had an interview with Provost Marshal General Fry, who informed them that a new assignment of quotas will be made in a few days, and that the quota of Pennsylvania will be reduced. -Men who have deserted after being mustered in will be credited to the districts for which they volunteer, and paval enlistments for unknown terms will be accounted as for three years. The quota of New York will be increased. General Fry says that the Government is determined this time to have themen, and will arrange accordingly.

It is said that the interpretation put upon Provost Marshal General Fry's recent order in reference to credits under former ealls for troops was wrong and unjust to that officer. Every district is fully credited with the number of men it has furnished. The details were such as to satisfy entirely the Committee of the Legislature of this State who recently went to Washington in reference to the matter

GEN. BUTLER, who stopped at Fortress Monroe several days, on his way home, has been summoned to Washington by the congressional war committee, to testify as to the Fort Fisher fiasco. The promotion of Gen. Weitzel to a full major-generalship, at the suggestion of Gen. Grant, would seem to show that he comes out of the affair with honor. The effect of the investigation by the congressional committee will be to keep an agitation. while it is very doubtful if all the facts upon which Gen. Grant and the President acted in the case will be disclosed.

A correspondent of a Boston paper writes from New York that General McClellan leaves for his European tour the first week in February. He has dened the offer of the private vessel tendered by his friends. He leaves in the steamer China, and will be gone a couple of years. He is made perfectly easy in pecuniary matters. He will make a thorough study of the military science in Europe.

In the beginning of the month of September last Sheridan was simply a captain in the Thirteenth Infantry. Twenty days later he became a Brigadier, and in less than two months time a Major General J. Steese has been re-elected Superintendent of in the regular service. Such are the rewards of gallantry and skill. The S. P. & C. R. R.

Our article of last week in regard to the. P. R. R., has given rise to considerable remk. an calls forth a denial of the rumor alluded Senator Householder. The statement in our that the Company designed to abandon thapart the route east of Bloody Run, was made authority, and we are of the opinion, notwistan ing Mr. Householders's disclaimer, that such put ose is or has been contemplated by somef the nost influential members of the company. SENATE CHAMBER, Harrisbuy, January 16, 1865

B. F. McNeil, Esq.,

Dear sir:-From your last week's issue, legre o learn that a report is current, that the Sother Penna, and Connellsville R. R. Company des no ntend constructing their road farther east the M Dallas, the terminus of the Bedford R. R.

I would say, from my intimate knowledge of the signs of the Company, that such report, n m on, is without the shadow of truth to sustin In an interview with Col. Wright, the Preder of the Company, a few days ago, I received thence positive assurance to the contrary. It mint so nappen that that portion of the road lying wat of Mt. Dallas may be completed first, for local resons but that the Company intends abandoning themain idea-the construction of a grand trunk reachas ever been contemplated, even for a moment

Yours truly, GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL

The Washington correspondent of the Beston Adriiser says : "As some papers or persor appear believe that Mr. Fe senden is or will be a candi date for the French Mission, it seems pro pe to say that the President intimated to him some weks and that he should have the appointment if he eslred i and that Mr. Fessenden then answered the if his people should return him io the Senate, h would not exchange his seat there for any office inthe gift of the Government. There is no reason ir suposing that he is of any different opin io n my that e is elected.

The Tennessee State Convention has unaimous y adopted resolutions abolishing and forever prohibiting slavery within that State, and abrogaing the ecession ordinance and all the laws pas sed n pur nance thereof. These are to be voted on by the people on the 22nd of February, and if they are a lopted, an election for Governor and members o Legislature will be held on the 4th day of March.

Hon. James Guthrie has been elected United States Senator for Kentucky, in place of Lezarus W. Powell, whose term expires with the present session of Congress. Mr. Guthrie was chosen on the first ballot, receiving sixty-five votes to fifty-six for Gen.

Richmond papers of the 13th inst., chronicle the arrival of Hon. S. P. Blair in that city, but withold the particulars of his visit. They profess to regard his mission as an attempt on the part of M. Lin coln to set the Rebel Government wrong be ire the world, by proposidg terms of peace which he knows hev cannot accept.

The Pennsylvania Congressmen are naugity fel ws to joke so with gray-haired and veneral of Thad tevens. They have been talking with hirn about rging him as a candidate for Mr. Fessender i's place and he thought they were in earnest and sai dle was oo old and not well enough to attend to the outies Thad Stevens as Secretary of the treasury is a very great and wicked joke. - Springfield. (Ma ss. Re

Representative Washburne of Illinois in digrantly enies a report that he has been concerned in whis ky speculations. He says he never drank, I sought or old a drop of whisky in his life.

Aaron H. Cragin, the newly elected United States enator from New Hampshire, for the term of sx years from the 4th of March next, was born in Ver mont in 1821. He is a lawyer by profession, was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature from 1852 to 1855, and was a member of Congress from

Joseph Chamberlain, Esq., formerly a resident of Johnstown, and twice a Representative from Canbria and Somerset counties in the Pennsylvania Legislature, died at Cleveland, Ohio, a few weeks

Gen. Sickles sailed in the Costa Rica for Aspinwall, on Thursday the 12th inst. It is rumored that he goes to look into the intrigues supposed to be carried on in Central America and Mexico.

Application will be made to the British parliame at the next session to give the Prince of Wales \$150 000 more anual income. If he can't support his wife and child on his present income, \$200,000 he

H. M. Flint, the "Druid" of the N. Y. World, i reported to carry on correspondence with the rebels by carrier pigeons. One of the birds was shot near Point Lookout, and several communications found on it written in cipher on fine tissue paper.

The N. Y. Times correspondent says the removal

of feeling at Washington General Joe Lane, of Kansas, was re-elected to the United States Senate, for the term of six years. on the 13thinst.

WAR SUMMARY.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Norfolk Old Dominion, gives the following intelligence about Sherman's operations, which we find nowhere else: "I learn that the expedition which went up the Savannah River the other day, met with great success. When about sixty miles up the river, a large force was landed, which was march to the expedition met with little or no opposition. Gen. Foster's forces captured a company of South Carolina militia in the vicinity of Hardeeville. They had been in the field but two weeks, and did not seem to relish hard fighting overmuch. This successful expedition is a part of the grand project which has for its object the complete isolation of Richmond. And not many weeks will pass before Sherman will have entire possession of all the railroads connecting Virginia with the cotton States.'

General Sherman is moving in earnest either upon Charleston or Branchville, and perhaps on both.-The Richmond papers announce that he crossed considerable portion of his army over the Savannah river on the 6th inst., and that at the date of latest Grahamsville, South Carolina, on the railroad running from Savannah to Charleston, thirty-four miles from the former and seventy from the latter place. The Rebels are unable to determine, though, whether he is moving on Charleston or Branchville, sixtywo miles north of it, and on the railroad running from that city to Augusta, Ga. This road they exfrom that city to Augusta, Ga. This road they expect Kilpatrick's cavalry will cut. Grahamsville is about the same distance from Charleston and Branch ville, and the Rebels are thus rendered doubtful as to which point he will attack. An arrival from Port to which point he will attack. An arrival from Port to which point he will attack. An arrival from Port of the Navy, are killed. Our captures were 72 guns and about 2500 pris-Royal confirms the Rebel report that Gen. Sherman had sent the Seventeenth Corps to Beaufort to coperate with Gen. Foster.

We have some particulars of the Rebel atttack at Beverly-Court, West Virginia, Wednesday morning, 11th. The attacking force was commanded by Gen.

Wickham, of Rosser's division, and the Union troops at the post, consisting of the Thirty-fourth Ohio In fantry and the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, under Col. Ferney, were taken by surprise, as well as out-number ed, the Rebels rushing in upon them suddenly about day-break. Sharp skirmishing ensued: but we have no report of the casualties. Cols. Forney and Youa and about four hundred of their men, it is said, were taken prisoners; but the two Colonels and about two undred men soon after succeeded in escaping and regaining the Union lines. The Rebels retreated

The Southern papers mention a report that during the storm on Tuesday night the Union army advan ced their picket line on their left, and state that vast amounts of stores are being transported in that direction by Gen. Grant's railroad, over which trains are constantly running night and day. They appre hend that Gen. Grant will commence a long march from that point.

A Halifax, N. S., despatch states that the late reb el pirate Tallahassee, now changed to a blockede runner, and called the 'Chameleon, is under arrest at Bermuda. The blockade runners Owl, Starz, Charlotte, Maria Campbell, Whisper, Susan, Bierne Dieppe, are also at Bermuda, and the Colonel Laml s at Nassau. Forty-three blockade runners have been lost out of seventy-one which have visited Ber muda durin 3 the pass year.

GENERAL NEWS.

DISTRESSING CASE OF HYDROPHOPIA.—A son of Mr. John P. Grabbill, living near Marietta, and about 14 years of age, died of Hydrophobia on Thurs day morning last. He was bitten by a strange do some few weeks since but as the wound was trifling some let weeks since out as the would was trining on hing serious was apprehended. A few days before he died, however, unpleasant symptoms set in and doctor filiable being called, found at once that the boy was suffering from that most dreadful of all diseases, hydrophobia. After suffering for two days wit the most violent spasms death bame to his relief on Thursday moraing. -- Lancasier Framiner, anday 14th inst.

PETRIFACTION.—A remarkable petrifaction of a entire tree, it is said, was lately discovered in the Baltimore mine on the Monougabels river, by the miners, while blasting for coal. The piece of the trunk taken out weighs nearly four thousand pound and still there remains the root of the tree imbedder in the coal. There are also to be found in the sam mine petrifaction of the cactus and other plants peculiar to trip ical climates.—Pittsburg Post.

cular to trip ical climates.—Pittsburg Post.

SNAKE STO RY.—The Gettysburg Star furnishes us the following snake story: Mr Levi Gulden, of Mt. Joy township, exhibited at our office. on Saturde, y last a curiosity in the shape of a black snake, which he found the day previous lying on the snow, grazefully coiled np and frozen as "stiff as a poker."—His snake ship measured four feet and three inches in length and was of what is known as the "Runner" species. A few weeks ago he found a garter snake near the same spot in the same uncomfortable condition.

that the Per insula of Saukoran (Asiatic Russia) co tains numerous springs of petroleum. No few than 100 are now worked and yield annually abo 4,000 tons of petroleum, similar to that brought fro America. There are also many springs in the is

BIG PRICE. -- The Liwellyn well, situated on fort feel square of the one acre owned by the Rathbor Company, was sold last week for \$150,000 cash. The Liwellyn well produced 1,400 bbls daily befor it was stopped up by the rebel Gen. Jones.

A BIG HAUL.-Mr. G. Cornelius Hartzell, Highland township, one day last week, capture nine full grown coons at one haul. He tracked then to a large hollow tree where the whole family had evidently taken op winter quarters.—Adams Sentinel

A dress parade of bounty jumpers took place a Indianapolis, Ind., a few days since. Over one han dred of them were lashed two-and-two to a long rop with a hurculean african leading the columnthrough the principal streets leading a bell.

The oil excitement in the Dunkard, or Greene of Pa., regions is increasing. Large transactions in the oil lands are frequent, and the greatest eager-ness is exhibited. It is believed by experienced oil men that this regton is equal to Oil Creek or West Virginia.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH Special Dispatch to the Bedford Inquerer.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Jan. 19, '65. 11 o'clock, A. M. The attack on Fort Fisher was made Sunday P. M. First assault was repulsed; the se was made by a part of the 10th Corps. The enemy 3000 strong was driven from the fort about 12 midnight. Whiting, rebel Gen., and about 2800 men surrendered. Our loss 7 to 800. Early Monday

ens endeavored to prevent an investigation into the arrest and confinements in Old Capitol. Five votes with Stevens' were in favor of suspendg investigation Gen. Butler was before war committee again vester day. He claims that the Fort Fisher attack was the on and not the cause of his removal. He says he should have the right to enter into full particular. of Gen. Butler developed a surprisingly small amount before the war committe, and define his conduct since he assumed command of the Va. & N. C. Dept. Gen. Terry has been promoted to a full Maj. General Deserters from Lee's army say that 45 miles of the Danville R. R., was destroyed by recent heavy rains Every bridge and culvert is carried away. They re port Lee's army likely to be entirely out of rations FULWELL.

VICTORY!!

Fort Fisher, the key to Wilmington, is ours! By a series of daring assaults, with a courag and ability almost unprecedented in the history Columbia and South Carolina road, when about ten of warefare, our forces succeeded in capturing miles of the road was completely destroyed. The fort declared inaccessible by one of the ablest engineers in our service.

What will be the sentiments of the Richmond Dispatch, now, which only two days since declared that "Fort Fisher was stronger than ever?"

The importance of the victory cannot be over-estimated. The system of blockade-running is for ever stopped. Not a port remains into which accounts he was marching towards and was near further fears need be entertained of foreign inter-

The Atlantic is just in from Wilmington. Fort Fisher and the works on Federal Point ar

oners.

General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, rebels, are prisoners and wounded. The Vanderbilt is on her way north with dispatches. Two 15-inch guns (Signed)

E. T. NICHOCS,

GLORIOUS NEWS.

CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER. The Entire Garrison Prisoners. capture of General Whiting and Col. Lamb.

The Fort Captured by Assault.

2,500 Prisoners and 72 Guns Captured.

Washington, Jan. 17. Brigadier General A. J. Rawlins:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault this afternoon and evening by assault this afternoon and evening by General Ames' Division of the Second brigade of the Fust division of the 29th Army Corps, aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the navy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 10.40 A. M. Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

The following official dispatches have been reeived at this department.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, ON FEDERAL POINT, N. C.

ON FEBERAL POINT, N. C.

The assault was proceeded by a heavy bombardmint from the Federal fleet, and was made at 3.30 P. M., when the first brigade, Gen. Curiis, of Ames' division, effected a lod-cement upon the parapet, but fall possession of the work was not obtained until 10 o'clock, P. M.

The behavior of both officers and men was most admirable; all the works south of Fort Fisher are mow occupied by our troops.

We have no less than 1200 prisoners, including General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, the Commandant of the fore.

I respect to say that our loss is severe, especial-

I regret to say that our loss is severe, especially in officers.

I am not yet able to form any estimate of the mamber of casualties. ALFRED H. TERRY.

(Signed)

ALFRED H. TERRY.
Commanding Expedition.
FORT FISHER, Jan. 16.—2 A. M.—Hon. C. A.
Dana, Assistant Secretary of War: After a
careful reconnoissance on the 14th, it was decided
to risk an assault on Fort Fisher. Paine's division, with Col. Abboti's bricade, were to hold our
line, already strung across the Peninsula and facing Wilmington, against Hoke, while Ames' division should assault on the west end of the land vision should assault on the west end of the land front, and 400 marines and 1,600 sailors on the front, and 400 marines and 1,600 sailors on the east end. After three hours of a heavy navy fire, the assault was made at 3 P M., on the 15th.—General Curtis' brigade led, and as soon as it got on the west end of the land front, was followed by Pennybacker's and later by Bell's. After desperate fighting, gaining foot by foot, and with severe loss, at 5 P. M., we had possession of about half the land front. Abbott's brigade was then taken from our line facing Wilmington, and put into Fort Fisher, and on pushing it forward, at 10 P. M., it took the rest of the work, with little resisiance. stance.

The garrison fell back to the extreme point of

The garrison fell back to the extreme point of the Peninsula, where they were followed and captured: among others Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, both wounded.

I think we have have captured 1,000 prisoners. I hope our own loss may not exceed 500, but it is impossible to judge in the night. Among the wounded are the commanders of the leading brigades, Gen. Curtis being wounded, not severely, but Colonels Pennypacker and Bell dangerously.

The land point was a formidable one, the parapet in places fifteen to twenty feet high, but the men went at it nobly and under a severe musketry fire. The marines and sairors went up gallantly, but the musketry fire from the east end of the land point was so severe that they did not succeed in entering the work. n entering the work.

The navy fire on the work, judging from the holes, must have been terrific. Many of the guns were injured. How many there were on the point cannot say, perhaps 30 or 40.
(Signed) C. B. CONESTOCK,
Lieut. Col. A. D. C., Chief Engine

Another dispatch estimates the number of pris and the number of prisoners captured at 2,500 and the number of guns at 72. Gen. Grant telegraphs, in honor of the great triumph achieved by the united valor of the army and novy, that he has ordered a salute of 100 guns to be fired by each of the armies opera-ting against Richmond.

C. A. DANA. Assistant Secretary of

CONGRESS. TUESDAY Jan. 10. Senate.-A resolution was passed calling upon

brigadier generals in the army on the 1st of January. Mr. Buckalew introduced a bill to repeal the act to authorize recruiting for the U. S. army in the rebel States. Mr. Saulsbury offered a resolution asking the secretary of War by what author surrendered. Our loss 7 to 800. Early Monday Moraing the enemy's Magazine exploded killing and wounding over 200. Sherman moved his troops from Savannah last week, 17th and 12th Corps went by transports to Beaufort.

In House of Representatives yesterday Thad. Stevens endeavored to prevent an investigation into the and unsuccessful attempts to amend it, was passed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of War.

Referred to the Military Committee. After an Executive session, adjourned.

House.—Engaged in the discussion of the Sen

ate's resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to abolish slavery throughout the country. A vote was not reached on the resolution. WEDNDSDAY Jan. 11.

SENATE.—A petition was presented from citizens of Virginia asking that a Territorial government be substituted in place of the present State government, and was referred to the Committee on Terriment,

ment, and was referred to the Committee on Terri-tories. A bill was passed authorizing the appoint-ment of a Second Secretary of War. It provides for such appointment from officers now connected with the War Department, for the term of one year, at a salary of \$5,000 per year, The resolution to repeal the Reciprocity treaty was called up and oc-cupied the attention of the Senate until the adjourn-ment. No action was taken on the reconstricts cupied the attention of the Senate until the adjournment. No action was taken on the resolution.

House.—The Judiciary Committee reported bill, which was passed, to amend the Civil Appropriation act, by adding a proviso that in any action by or against any executors, administrators of guardians, in which judgement may have been ren dered for or against them, neither party shall be al-lowed to testify against the other on any transaction, unless called to testify by the opposite party or by the court. The House then resumed the consider-ation of the proposed amendment to the constitu-tion, which was debated at length, pending which the House adjourned.

THUESDAY, Jan. 12. SENATE. - A message from the President was re ceived, containing an agreement with Great britai as to the naval force on the lakes. The Judician Committee reported that the President might con committee reported that the President might convene an extra cession without sixty days' notice—
The petition to build a railway bridge across the Ohio at Louisville was referred to the Post-office committee. The Senate discussed the repeal of the reciprocity treaty. A recess was to receive Vice Admiral Farragut, and a committee to inquire into the failure at Wilmington. Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, opposed the repeal. Mr. Sumner, Mr. Morrill, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Foot and Mr. Doolittle favored it. A motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee was lost, and the resolution passed by a vote of 31 to 8. The Senate went into Executive session and adjourned. House.—Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, introduced a substitute for the bill for the reorganization of rebel States, which was ordered to be printed, and the House considered the constitutional amendthe House considered the constitutional amend-ment. Mr. Smith, of Kentucky; Mr. Cox, of Ohio; Mr. Woodbridge; of Vermont, and Mr. Thayer of Pennsylvania, discussed the matter, and adjourned without action.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13. SENATE. - A message from the President was read, and ordered to be printed, in relation to the agreement between the United State and Great Britain concerning the naval force on the lakes. The con mitee appointed to inquire if legislation was necessary to enable the President to call an extra ses sion of Congress without giving sixty days' have discovered that no notice is required.

lution of inquiry into the cause of failure at Wil-mington was adopted. The resolution to repeal the Reciprocity Treaty was taken np and debated. Messers. Howe of Wisconsin, Hale, of New Hamp-

Ecsects. Howe of Wisconsin, Hale, of New Hampshire, and others spoke against, and Messrs. Morril, Foot and Doolittle in favor of, the motion to repeal. A motion to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee was lost. The yeas and nays were called on the passage of the resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 31 to 8. A resulution was adopted to investigate the charges against Col. Chivington, who is accused of extreme cruelty toward the Indiana in Colorado.

ward the Indiana in Colorado.

House,—A substitute for the bill to reorganize the rebel States was introduced, and ordered to be printed. The House then resumed the discussion of the proposed constitutional amendment. Speeches in favor of the amendment were made by Messrs. Smith of Kentucky, Woodbridge of Vermont, and Thayer of Pennsylvana. Mr. Cox argued against making such a radical amendment while the country was in a state of war, although he did not question the power to make it.

MONDAY, Jan. 16 Senate.—Mr. Wade introduced a resolution directing that the same treatment be awarded to rebel prisoners that our prisoners have received in the prisoners that our prisoners have received in the South. After some discussion the resolution was referred to the Military Committee. The citizens of Boston petitioned for the postponement of action on the Bankrupt bill, in order that its provisions may not be extended to persons in States that have been in rebellion. The bill authorizing railroad companies to carry passengers, mails and troops from one State to another was called up, but after some discussion was postponed until Wednesday.—The Military Committee reported several bills which were ordered tr be printed. The Secretary of the Interior replied to a resolution that the number of pension agents is not limited by law, and that they are appointed by him. After an Executive session adjourned.

are appointed by him. After an Executive session adjourned.

House.—A bill proprosing to increase the duties on spirits distilled after July next was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Cox, of Ohio offered a resolution declaring that it is the duty of the President toadopt some means to secure a cessation of hostilities and a Union of the States, which was laid on the table. The Senate amendments to the resolution relative to the termination of the reciprocity treasy were concurred in. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill abolishing the present district courts establishing circuit courts, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Internal Revenue law as will provide a tax, not exceeding one cent per mile, on every passenger travelling by railroad, steamboat or other public conveyance, in addition to the present tax. The Navy Appropriation bill, for the year ending June 1866, was reported. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The bill to provide a Republican government for the rebellious States was taken up, and after a speech from M. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the House adbellious States was taken up, and after a speech from M. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the House ad-

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.-Among the bills introduced was one authorizing the Governor to pay bounties to volunteers and persons furnising substitutes. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of expending the ten millions three hundred thousand dollars secured for the public works for the extinguishment of the State debt.—

The stending committees were supressed.— The standing committees were announced, and nominatious were made for State Treasurer. A number of bills of a private character was passed.

number of bills of a private character was passed. Adjourned.

House.—A petition contesting the seat of George De Haven, of the Fifteenth district, on the ground that he had not lived in the district one year, was presented, and Thursday was fixed for the drawing of the committee. The seat of Samuel Orwig, of the Lycoming district, was also contested. The difficulty arises out of the soldiers' vote. The committee will be drawn on Friday. Numerous bills were introduced. They were generally of a privrte nature. One disfranchises persons escaping from or avoiding military service. The standing committees were announced. Nominations were also made for the State Treasurer. Adjourned.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD AND A. 16, 1864.
The annual meeting of the tockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 238 South 3d Sirect, Phila., on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an Election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

I hereby caution all persons not to hunt, fish, destroy-timber or trespass our our property, in any way whatever, as we will prosecute any person that disregards this notice.

LEVI SMITH, Monroe Tp.,

J. H. SPARKS, E. Providence Tp.

ESTRAY.

Came to the subscriber's, living in Union township, about harvest last, a red and white MULEY HEIFER, supposed to be about one year old last spring. No ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Jan. 6, 1865-2t.

MOSES ALLISON.

PXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of John Weisel, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and these beginning the same of the sa

mediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settle JOHN WEISEL Jan. 6, 1865-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Mary M. Haase, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been issued to the subscriber the by Register of Bedford County, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

DUNCAN M'VICKER,
Schellsburg, Jan. 6, 1865-6t.

NOTICE.

All persons owing the late firm of J. M. Barndollar son, either by note or Book account, are hereby noified to make Payment on or before the first of next April thea to make rayment on or before the first of next Apr After that time, all accounts and notes will be placed the hands of a proper officer for collection.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR, J. J. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run, Jan. 6, 1865.—3t.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of George Beisel, late of St Clair Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MORRIS WALKER,
Nov. 30, 1864-(jan6'65,2t)

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Bedford, on the estate of Margaret Bulger, late of Middle Woodbury Tp... deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. R. DURBORROW.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A Whereas letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Joseph O. Blackburn, late of Napier Township, deceased, persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

EDMUND S. ELACKBURN,

Dec. 16. 64-66: Dec.16,'64-6t

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Levi McGregor, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, by the Register of Bedford Co., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BECKLY,
Administrator.

Dec. 9, 1864-6t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. Letters testamentary to the estate of William A. Mock, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted will be required to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL MOCK & SAMUEL A MOCK

SAMUEL A. MOCK.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

The latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS ontinental Hotel, Philadelphia.