

Arrival of Peace Commissioners.

The American has received the following special despatch from Annapolis:

ANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.

Col. Taylor, of the 24 Maryland regiment, who has just arrived here this morning, says that on Sunday Alex. H. Stephens, R. M. Hunter and two others reached our lines and requested to come within our lines near Fort Hill, but were refused and were awaiting permission from Gen. Grant, who was then absent. It is believed that the Commissioners were subsequently admitted nevertheless and are now on their way to Washington.

FORT FISHER—OUR LOSSES AND CAPTURES.

The report of the fall of Fort Fisher, is confirmed. All the cannon in the fort, and the garrison, consisting of about 800 men, were captured. The federal loss was a boat 6000, killed and wounded. After the federal army had occupied the fort, through the carelessness of some negro soldier, the magazine took fire and exploded, killing and wounding about 200 men. The Confederates blew up Fort Caswell, opposite Fort Fisher. (Special of last week.)

Our casualties in the fall of Fort Fisher were twelve officers and one hundred seven men killed; forty-five officers and four hundred and ninety men wounded.—New York Journal of Commerce, Jan. 25.

The last extract, above quoted is from the editorial news summary of Jan. of a leading democratic organ in New York: a paper of unquestioned authority among Democrats. The reason that its statements are received as true, is a perfectly natural one; it does not resort to the atrocious practice, so constantly indulged in by the Bedford Gazette, of misleading its readers by the publication of falsehoods. The captured garrison in the fort numbered 1,800 of whom 400 were killed and wounded, leaving about 1,400 prisoners in our hands, exclusive of the wounded.

DEMOCRACY AND SLAVERY.—The democratic leaders seem determined that their party shall go down with slavery. Their infatuation is wholly inexplicable on any recognized theory of human nature. The explanation most creditable to them is, that having served slavery all their lives they consider themselves bound in honor to die in its embrace. The sentiment is chivalric, but it is a perverse exhibition of it. If they could hope to save the institution for which they have sacrificed so much, we could understand their obstinate loyalty to it. But they do not hope for it; they confess that it is more than half dead, and can never be resurrected. Still they cling to it, and refuse to get out of the way and allow the people to give it decent burial. They cannot deny that the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing the institution is within the power of Congress and the people, and that it will dispose of the vexed question peacefully and forever. And yet they resist its passage, although they know that the next Congress will certainly pass it, and that all they can possibly accomplish by their opposition, is to hold back the people for a few months from a work they have fully determined to do.—Well, if the democratic leaders consider it a matter of honor to cling to the dead carcass to the last, they have the right to do it. But they had better not hold on too long, or they may be tumbled into the same grave and be buried with it.—Perhaps that catastrophe would not be the worst thing that could happen for the country.

A Democratic paper of San Francisco, supposed to be somewhat acquainted with the movements and designs of Dr. Gwin, formerly United States Senator from California, makes a statement to the effect that Maximilian had conveyed to the Emperor of the French, the Northern States of Mexico. It is said that these are merely to be held by Napoleon as security for the payment to him of the indebtedness to the French nation, which Maximilian has incurred in the supply of the necessary military force to take him upon the throne as successor to the Montezumas. According to this account Dr. Gwin is to be Louis Napoleon's Governor General of these States, and the encouragement of emigration to them from the United States is to receive particular attention, and is expected to result in developing their great natural resources and establishing their prosperity. An agency for the purpose of promoting this design has been opened in San Francisco. The States embraced in this surrender to the French Emperor are Sonora, Durango, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and Lower California, comprising altogether an area of three hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred square miles, and containing a population of about six hundred thousand.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says: "The tenor of the talk in inside circles of the State Department indicates the reception of advice confirming, in some degree, of the report that Maximilian has conditionally ceded several States of Northern Mexico to Napoleon. It is known that English vessels and adventurers have lately got considerable silver from Sonora at very remunerative profits, and that the French have been so anxious for a share of this business that very serious trouble has lately arisen at some points on the coast, and our Consuls have felt it prudent to leave their stations. This hypothetical cession of the country to Napoleon will probably throw this silver trade and plundering into French hands entirely. It will probably be developed in time that Gen. Sickles has gone to the Pacific coast to look after our interests in this matter."

The Blair Mission.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday thus speaks of the return of Mr. Blair: "The rumors which reach us of the result of Mr. Blair's mission are such as indicate merely what his negotiation has transpired, and (and which we look for) in the initiative steps of this official talk, which we still regard as set on foot by the government, with all the sanctions, but without the formality, of regular diplomacy. If the words to be believed of these rumors, it only amounts to what the Intelligencer has anticipated in several numbers, which looked to the fact that the Davis Government would present the ultimatum of independence. If the Southern States shall adhere to such an ultimatum, then a new impetus will be at once given to the war.

The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post writes as follows: "Mr. Blair has returned from Richmond, and it is understood that nothing has resulted from his attempted negotiation. The more sagacious politicians here have seen from the beginning that this must be the result. It is now claimed that the President has established the point that he desired, and will call upon the opposition to support him in his war policy, for the reason that overtures for peace have been rejected."

Some of the peace-Democrats are claiming, this afternoon, that Mr. Blair held the rebels ready to treat for peace if this government would agree to give the States the entire control of the slavery question, but this, even, is not true. The rebel leaders would not agree to abandon the doctrine of secession, and would not agree to come back into the old Union upon any terms. The Herald's correspondent states that the mission is an entire failure. He adds: "Finding all efforts to accommodate matters unavailing, Mr. Blair has returned to his city, and his labors as a peace-maker are ended. Nothing now remains but a vigorous prosecution of the war until the army of Lee is destroyed, and then peace will come, not by negotiation, but by the disintegration of the rebel government. The rebels are determined to make one last effort by the conscription of negroes and a more vigorous enforcement of the conscription of white men, to

The Aspects in the South.

The strong confidence which has lately sprung up in the public mind, not only of the ultimate success of the Union cause, but of the final and glorious triumph of our arms within a reasonable time, continues to be justified. This confidence is not based upon any one victory, or its results, nor is it based alone and exclusively upon field victories. Nothing, indeed, could be more inspiring and grand than the three campaigns of the last three months, under Sherman, Thomas and Terry; and nothing could be more hopeful of important and decisive military results than the new campaign of Sherman, which has already begun, and the other great movements which are on the eve of execution under the eye of the Lieutenant-General.—The chief value of Thomas' victory was in reducing the rebel military power in the Southwest to such a feeble condition that he not only leaves it powerless for offence in the future anywhere, but that, on the other hand, he can either sweep southward through Alabama and Mississippi, and by seizing upon the remaining strategic positions and railroads, reduce the war in the Southwest to the guerrilla stage which will probably for a brief time precede its final close; or, on the other hand, he can furnish for his army large reinforcements to the main body operating on the Atlantic seaboard. It would not be surprising indeed, considering the present aspect of affairs, if the veteran army of Gen. Thomas, instead of spending its entire energies this winter in a campaign to Mobile, were to furnish heavy detachments of troops to be concentrated with the two great armies (Grant's and Sherman's) which may now be said to be conjointly operating against Richmond. This view is confirmed by the published news of this morning, which sets forth that, in addition to the troops brought East from Tennessee by Gen. Meagher, the Twenty-third Corps, under Gen. Schofield, with this gallant commander, have already arrived in Virginia. This splendid body of troops has a history unsurpassed by that of any corps in the West for deeds of valor; and if the Lieutenant-General intends that, with their Western companions under Sherman, they shall now take a part in the closing scenes of this great war, on fields a thousand miles distant from those upon which they have heretofore fought, we may be sure that they will sustain the reputation they have always borne. It is certain that there is no danger whatever in taking a large body of Thomas' troops from the West; for Hood's army is so badly "played out," that we have no doubt two-thirds of Thomas' present force could whip and disperse it, and then pass on to Mobile. Whether Schofield's corps reinforces the army on the James, or the army on the Savannah, it will in either case reinforce the armies operating against Richmond.

If the December victory of Thomas has been proved by this time to be so great in its value, and so comprehensive in its bearings, we begin to see also a wider scope to Sherman's Georgia triumph. Its purely military bearings, and its influence, present and prospective, can hardly be overestimated; but its principal significance lies in its demonstration of the fact, now so clear, that the Confederacy is but a "shell"; that there is no reserved military force in its interior, and that, after we break up the one great organized army which it now has, our military work of a large character will be accomplished. Gen. Grant perceived this before Gen. Sherman set out from Atlanta; he sees it still, and is now directing his combinations by the light which it casts upon the situation.

While thus discerning the value of our recent victories, estimating our present position and progress, and looking forward for the development of events at this hour under way, the nation can but feel its confidence justified and its triumph assured.

Moral successes have kept pace with military victories. When Savannah fell into Sherman's hands, the citizens of the place complacently "accepted the position," and other parts of Georgia are giving evidences of a like spirit. We believe that a brief time now will give us the two chief cities and seaports of the two Carolinas, and in one of these States, at least, we expect to see both the people of the city and of the surrounding country exhibit the disposition of Savannah.

The political chaos, and personal and party wrangling, which now exist throughout the South, are also all in our favor. We have new signs of their increase every day. Whether it is in the flight of Foote, the resignation of Smith, the break-up of Davis' cabinet, and the exit of Seddon and Benjamin—whether it is the virulence of the press, the quarrels of sections, or the numerous efforts in the rebel States to get some sort of peace—all are signs that the boasted and very prevalent unity of sentiment and unanimity of opinion in the South, have passed away. It is the great compact moral force that for four years has existed in the South, which, after all, constituted the really formidable character of the rebellion— which gave vitality to their armies, endurance to the soldier's spirit, ferocity to his temper, and power to his arm.

When both the military and moral power of the rebellion are giving way before our eyes thus rapidly, we may regard the public confidence as justified that its moribund day is approaching.—New York Times.

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change the current of disaster which has so steadily set against them of late. Their hopes of recognition have not altogether failed them, and they are encouraged by the action of our Congress in relation to the French occupation of Mexico, to believe that France will soon recognize them as an offset to the hostility displayed towards the new government of that country by the United States. All these arguments are used to keep the rebel Congress and the people from despairing of ultimate success, and they have the effect desired for the present.

It is authoritatively stated to-night that Mr. Blair is preparing a letter, addressed to Horace Greeley, showing that there is no hope of an immediate peaceful settlement of the war.

A resolution will be introduced in the Senate on Monday calling upon all the President for all the Blair Davis correspondence.

The New York Times says editorially: "Mr. Blair took with him a note from the President addressed to himself, and saying that whenever Mr. Davis, or anybody else, saw fit to send persons to treat concerning peace and a restoration of the Union, they should do so in the name of 'our common country,' they would be received and treated with due consideration. And we do not learn from any authentic quarter that Mr. Blair succeeded upon his second visit in securing from Mr. Davis any recognition of this as a basis upon which he could send commissioners. And in default of this, his visits to Richmond, if not farces, have at least been failures."

The government has just one thing on its hands now—the destruction of Lee's army. When that is accomplished, peace will be substantially suppressed, and peace can be restored, until then, it will not.

The New York Tribune of Saturday editorially says that it publishes all the reports sent to it purporting to give the facts of Mr. Blair's mission, but knows of no one knowing anything positively except President Lincoln, Jefferson Davis and Mr. Blair.

THE BOSTON ADVERTISER.—Our readers will find an advertisement of this journal in this week's paper. The Advertiser is, we think, the oldest daily in New England. It has for many years been recognized by all parties as the ablest political journal in New England.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Western newspapers are publishing, with an assertion of belief, the report that Kirby Smith, the rebel General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, is going to Mexico with his army to join Maximilian. This story finds absolute credence among St. Louis rebels, and the Cincinnati Commercial thinks it worthy of consideration. The Commercial remarks: "It may be observed that indications have long been apparent of some peculiarities in Kirby Smith's department. It is whispered lately, and the whisper comes from the direction of Mexico and the French people of Louisiana, that an independent movement to ask the assistance of France, and take refuge under the protection of Napoleon, has been inaugurated in the southwest. The story is, that the proposition amounts to giving to the French Texas as a cotton colony, as the price of recognition of the Southern Confederacy, or of the right of State secession. If Napoleon recognizes the right of a State to secede from the United States, he will have no difficulty in recognizing the right of the same State to leave the Confederacy and put itself under his protection." It is plainly observed, in support of these mysterious intimations, that the correspondence of J. P. Benjamin, while Secretary of State, captured at Charleston, (in a dispatch-book intrusted to Riel N. Sanders, son of George N. Sanders), show that agents of the French Government did broach the subject nearly two years ago.

James Guthrie, the United States Senator elect from Kentucky, gave a supper and made a speech to the members of the legislature at Frankfort, last Friday night.—He declared himself against the anti-slavery policy of the government, but if slavery falls by the rebellion he would say, let it go, and help clear away the wreck. He should stand for the constitution, he believed Mr. Lincoln a better man than many think, and that good will come of his administration, but if not, we can remove it in four years. A very fair speech for an old conservative Kentuckian.

A MORTAL POINT SETTLED.—Regarding the authorship of the famous Hulseman letter, attributed to Mr. Everett, the Boston Traveller says that, before his death, John Taylor, Mr. Webster's farm steward, stated that he sat with Mr. Webster in his room, at Franklin, N. H., from about 8 o'clock one evening until half-past four next morning, while the great statesman was drafting the celebrated Hulseman letter, part of which latter was read peacefully to Mr. Taylor as it was composed.

The rumors of Gen. Meade being relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac are denied. He is said to have in his pocket a copy of a letter from Gen. Grant, endorsing him as one of the ablest commanders in this war, and in all respects a thorough soldier. He says that the Senate may reject his nomination if it sees fit; that he and his children can stand on the letter forever.

ROBERT LINCOLN.—The eldest son of the President came to this city a day or two ago, to act as groomman to one of his old school chums, young Dillon, who led the altar Miss Blanche Valler. Bob is a tall young man of about twenty-two, rather good looking, of good address, and fond of a joke, like his father, although he does not quite make as many as the old man.—St. Louis Democrat, Thursday, 28th Oct.

The Goodfear rubber men are doing their prettiest at Washington to secure another extension of their lucrative patent. Mrs. Goodfear is now talking with the likely of congressmen, and every string is pulled that is likely to be effective. The idea of the Goodfear party is to get the whole question of extension referred to the commissioner of patents, and it is fair to suppose from that that the commissioner is in favor of the extension.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. McCLELLAN FOR EUROPE.—Major Geo. B. McClellan, wife and child took their departure for Europe on Wednesday 26th ult. in the steamship China. Gen. McClellan is accompanied on his trip by Mr. August Belmont, the well known banker, in whose society a trip of the greater part of Europe—particularly Italy and France—will be made.

A novel dinner party of fourteen, consisting of six Taylor brothers of Chiswick Falls, Mass., and one brother-in-law, with their wives, took the morning train for Boston one day last week, to dine with the seventh brother, Wm. O. Taylor, of the firm of Converse, Harding & Co.

A MATRIMONIAL "THEY SAY."—Gossip about Chicago and South Bend, Indiana, have it that a matrimonial alliance is imminent between Mrs. Douglas and Speaker Colfax.—Cleveland Herald.

GENERAL PATTERSON'S REPORT.—General Patterson has at last published his history of the famous Winchester campaign. It is an elaborate defence of his operations, and a labored attempt to prove that the battle of Bull Run was lost through no fault of his.

Ben Wood of New York, "brother Ben," has a mortgage upon a race course near Sacramento, but can't get leave to foreclose it, as he won't take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the statutes of California.

The Kansas legislature, after re-electing Jim Lane as senator, wants the president to relieve them by making him secretary of the interior.

Three thousand citizens of Norfolk have petitioned for the restoration of civil government.

The Senate has confirmed Mr. C. A. Dana as assistant secretary of war.

Admiral Porter, in a spirited dispatch dated on the 20th inst., briefly details the work that has been accomplished by the navy at the mouth of Cape Fear river since the fall of Fort Fisher. The entire chain of rebel works in that vicinity, including eight or ten of the most formidable forts, constructed in the most complete manner, and containing altogether eighty-three guns, have been captured, and are now garrisoned by sailors. All those works, which the rebels were four years in constructing, fell into the hands of Admiral Porter's men within twenty-four hours after General Terry's troops had secured possession of Fort Fisher. The total number of guns captured in all the Cape Fear river forts is one hundred and sixty-eight, most of them being heavy ones. The Admiral announces the fact that several of these were the celebrated Armstrong guns, which the British government claims the exclusive right to use, and states that the immense supplies of English goods that had been run into Wilmington are almost beyond credence. The rebels left in the forts large quantities of stores and provisions, and a telegram from General Lee to a rebel officer, saying that if Forts Fisher and Caswell were not held he would have to abandon Richmond, was picked up soon after the taking of those places. To the blockade runners already mentioned as captured by Admiral Porter's vessels since the national forces have established themselves at the entrance to Wilmington, we have to add that Charlotte, Stag, and another whose name is unknown, from Bermuda, with valuable cargoes of arms and clothing for the rebels.—The Owl attempted to run in on the night of the 20th, but, apparently becoming suspicious of a change in the position of affairs, ran out again and made her escape. The transport steamer General Lyon arrived here yesterday from Fort Fisher with five hundred rebel prisoners on board.

The Richmond Whig of Friday says it was reported in that city that Gen. Lee had been appointed General-in-Chief, and that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had succeeded him in the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. It had been expected that Gen. Johnston would be assigned to the command of the forces confronting Sherman.

Some of the Richmond newspapers have stated that the rebel fleet on James river made another attempt to pass the Union batteries and obstructions after their failure last Thursday. But this is not so. It is contradicted by the despatches and also by the Richmond Whig of Thursday evening, which stated that the vessels of the fleet still remained at their first position up the river.

CONGRESS. FRIDAY, JAN. 29. The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.—The House passed the resolutions of thanks to Major Generals Terry and Thomas. The Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, including one for a Minister to the Republic of Mexico, were concurred in.—The resolution of thanks to Major General Lyon was passed. The Post-office Appropriation bill was also passed. Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, JAN. 23. SENATE.—The credentials of Mr. Howard, of Michigan, were read. The resolutions of the Ohio Legislature in favor of the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery were presented. Similar resolutions from the Missouri Constitutional Convention. Also, petitions for an increase of pay of the officers and clerks in the government service. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to increase the compensation of certain army officers in the field, which was referred to the military Committee.

HOUSE.—The House passed a joint resolution and used for books and newspapers now levied by law, there shall be levied collected and paid three per centum ad valorem. A resolution of thanks to Gen. Sheridan was offered, and referred to the Military Committee. The resolution of the New York Legislature in favor of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery were presented. Mr. Schenck offered a resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the attack on Hon. W. D. Kelley by Mr. A. P. Field, of Louisiana. Mr. Farnsworth offered an amendment to the report of the committee shall be made Mr. A. P. Field be excluded from the floor. A long discussion ensued, and the amendment was finally agreed to, and the resolution adopted. The remainder of the time of the House was consumed by the discussion of a difficulty between General Butler and Mr. James Brooks.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24. SENATE.—Mr. Sherman reported back the bill to appropriate money for the Post-office Department. The House bill to provide for Acting Assistant Treasurers or depositaries of the United States in certain cases, was taken up and passed. General reported a series of resolutions as a substitute for the resolution before the Senate that it would be impracticable, immoral and degrading for the Government to imitate the practice of the rebels in the treatment of rebel prisoners, and relettering the determination of the people to put down the rebellion. Mr. Sumner supported the views expressed in these resolutions in a long and able speech. The subject will be taken up again to-day. Mr. Wilson introduced a new and very stringent conscription bill, which was referred to the Military Committee.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to prepare an expedition of reporting a bill removing the tariff on all materials used in the manufacture of printing paper. A bill was introduced for the reconstruction of the Medical Department of the United States Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The House then resumed the consideration of the question of privilege raised on Monday by Mr. Brooks, based on the letter written to him by Gen. Butler. Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, made a very able defence of Gen. Butler's career in New Orleans, to which Mr. Brooks made a very personal reply. Messrs. Cox, Ingelgoff, Stevens and Gooch also participated in the debate, which closed by the withdrawal of the appeal from the decision of the chair.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25. SENATE.—Mr. Cowan introduced a bill to enlarge the port of entry and delivery of Philadelphia. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. A resolution against the proposed tax on leather tanned and received from the citizens of Missouri and Maryland. The Judiciary Committee reported the House Bankrupt bill, with amendments. The Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from further consideration of the memorial of ex-Surgeon General Hammond, asking for an investigation into the circumstances of his court-martial. The Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of relieving the tonnage of the country from the income tax, and reducing the duty on ships and anchors. The resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury why he had not appointed a commissioner to compensate local owners for slaves enlisted in the military service, was adopted. The resolution relative to retaliation upon rebel prisoners was then taken up and discussed at some length. No final action was taken. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens reported a substitute for the Senate bill for the collection of the direct taxes in the insurrectionary States, which was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means. A bill to increase temporarily the salaries of certain clerks in the civil service of the government, was postponed for a week. A resolution directing the committee appointed to inquire into the matter of the permit given to G. W. Lane, of Baltimore, to proceed to North Carolina to exchange provisions for cotton with the rebels, to further inquire into all the facts and circumstances in relation to the exchange of cotton for provisions since the breaking out of the rebellion, was adopted. The resolution of thanks to Gen. Sheridan was reported by the Military Committee, and was adopted. The bill providing for the occupation of seats on the floor of the Senate by the heads of the Departments was discussed, but was not finally acted upon. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26. SENATE.—The credentials of Wm. Saulsbury, re-elected Senator from Delaware, were presented.—Resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, in favor of the constitution amendment abolishing slavery, were also received. Also a petition from W. H. Webb, asking for increased compensation for building the iron-clad Dunderberg. The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury notes in lieu of any bonds authorized by the act of June 30, 1864, was passed. Also the appropriation bill. Several communications from Gen. Sherman were read, in reply to resolutions, were presented. The resolution relative to retaliation upon rebel prisoners was again discussed, but no final action was taken. After an Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed a bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall remit or refund duties in all cases in which any Collector or Surveyor of Customs has failed to account for money, in carrying the joint resolution temporarily increasing the duties on imports, and in which the Secretary is satisfied that the omission was in consequence of their not having been informed when the collection was to commence. A bill deferring the limits of the national bank issues was reported, and its consideration was postponed until Monday.

The bill proposing the admission of Cabinet officers on the floor of the House was again discussed, and was postponed for one week. The Committee on Ways and Means reported another Deficiency bill in lieu of the one which failed, and it was passed. The Committee on Public Buildings were instructed to inquire into the propriety of purchasing iron and what measures are necessary to preserve its property from further injury. Mr. Spaulding, of New York, introduced a bill imposing a tax on national bank issues on and after the first of May next, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Adjourned.

Successful oil well boring has been done in Chicago. "He" was struck at thirty-three feet from the surface, in the western division of the city.

A young lawyer delivered a pointed lecture from Judge Putnam in Court at Boston, the other day, for appearing there as counsel "when he was not in a fit condition to appear in the defense of any man."

The King of Sweden has just been elected member of the Society of Aquaristries, in recognition of his talents as an artist. The King has likewise distinguished himself by his poetry, which he published anonymously.

Cincinnati and Chicago editors are quarreling over the comparative bigness and wealth of the two cities. Cincinnati claims to be a million dollars richer than Chicago.

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New Advertisements.

EXCECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the estate of Evan Swartzwaller, late of Monroe Township, Bedford county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate in any way whatever are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, having been named on the list of creditors, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claim will present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

EXCECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Jacob Hunsinger, late of Middle Woodbury township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claim will present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

THE HOPWELL OIL COMPANY. Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the stock of the Hopwell Oil Company will be closed on the 25th day of February, inst. Agents are requested to make report of all sales immediately after said day. By order of the Board of Directors. J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Treasurer.

THE BOSTON WEEKLY ADVERTISER.—\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. One of the very best family papers, with original, selected, and carefully prepared news of the day. News from the Army, the Navy, and several columns in General. Also, a very full report of the Boston Cattle Market, prepared by STILLMAN FLETCHER, late of the English Farmer. Horticultural and Agricultural matters, stories, &c. CHARLES HALE & Co., Publishers, No. 12 State Street, Boston.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN. B. R. CO. Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1865. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office, No. 228 South 2d Street, Philadelphia, 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.

NOTICE TO TREASURERS. I hereby caution all persons not to hunt, send, deliver, or carry, for any person, any way, in any way, ever, as we will prosecute any person that disregards this notice.

EXCECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Mary M. Haase, late of the Borough of Schellberg, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the 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.

NOTICE. All those indebted to the subscriber for subscription, advertising and job work, for the Bedford Inquirer, for the year 1865, are notified that the books and notes are in the hands of H. Nicodemus, Esq., for collection. Look out and save costs. DAVID OVER.

"Bedford Classical Institute." The current school year of this Institution will be resumed Thursday, February 23, 1865. The Quarter left incomplete by the sudden illness of the Principal will be regularly terminated, and the school-year will extend further into the summer than at first designed. It is hoped, in view of the inclemency of the mid-winter, and of the peculiar circumstances existing, that this arrangement will be acceptable to the Parents.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises in Hopewell Township, on

TUESDAY the 14th day of February 1865. That large and valuable farm of which Jacob Fluke died seized.

Containing 248 acres and 110 perches of limestone land; about three fourths of which is cleared and under fence; the balance being well timbered. The farm land is in a high state of cultivation with water in every field. The improvements are a

Large Frame House, Bank Barn. And other useful buildings; also a good tenant house on one end of the place, also an orchard of choice fruit trees. This farm is situated in the township of Hopewell, Bedford County, Pa., and is bounded on the north by the estate of David Piedburgh, Stephen Weisner and others and it is about two miles from the town of Hopewell. Terms one-third of the purchase money to be secured in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow; the balance of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the expiration of the year of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER. Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Jacob Fluke, dec'd. Jan. 27, 65-31.

Private Sale. OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. THE subscriber will offer until the 1st. day March next his Property in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county Pa., containing

Three Hundred Acres. more or less, adjoining the town of Centerville. The improvements are—

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE. with Kitchen attached, Spring house, double Bank Barn and all other necessary outbuildings. Also

A Good Grist Mill, with two runs of stones. There is also an Engine of eighteen horse power attached to said mill. About 60 acres of this land is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. A great part of this land is underlaid with iron ore and landy to a furnace about being started in the Valley. Also TWO LOTS with a WEATHER BARNED HOUSE on each in the town of Centerville. Any person who desires purchasing such property will call on

H. J. BRUNNER. Jan. 27, 65-4.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of vend. exponas to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 11th day of February, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property:

One tract of real land, containing 60. acres more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence with a cabin house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wood, Dearey & Co., John Lane's heirs and others, situated in Broadtop township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Figard.

AS00—All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate in the town of Pleasantville, containing about one half acre, with a one and a half story dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lots of Charles Orin and others, taken in execution as the property of Mathias Marsh, formerly Jas. Clostin.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff. Jan. 20, 1865.

Ladies' Furs. Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.