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"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every Administration REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL assailants, at houe and abroad."—Stephen

The Constitutional Amendment.

We are rejoiced to see the rapidity with which the Constitutional Amendment is being ratified by the Legislatures of the different States. The following are those which have already given it their approval: Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Massachu setts, New York, Maine, Missouri, Ohio, Jorsey Legislature has postponed action upon it, and Delaware has disgrathe Federal Government make compensation to loyal owners, taking the little over thirty-four millions of dol- Hunter, and Campbell. Upon the arlars, or less than one-third of the com- rival of these gentlemen, they were puted value of the slave property in at once invited to their desire Congressional appropriation for that purpose of discussing the question of purpose. Gov. Bramlotte of that State, distinctly tells the Kentuckians that distinctly tells the Kertuckians that slavery cannot be perpetuated in Ken- | Freshuents with the place at Fortress Monroe, tucky. The States yet in the Union and that he had been sent to meet that are expected to ratify it are Cali- them at that point upon the subject. fornia, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Vermont and Wis- that their Government had consented consin. Should these States act in to send them only in consequence of conformity with the expectation, there Mr. Blair's assurance that they should will be twenty-three States in favor of have a personal interview with Presifreeing the negro, four less, however, than the number required, twenty-seven. We trust that the doom of slavery will be more speedily sealed, and that the rebellion and slavery will fall together, never to be resumed. Those amendment will certainly endeavor to the interview desired.

Editorial Miscellany.

repentant and submissive

General Grant has proved that the late peace demonstrations were all ing whatever of their personal views shimewical illusions, and has been all or wishes, but spoke solely and exclusions. chimerical illusions, and has lessened the little weight they had upon the the outset and throughout the conference hopes of some people, by immediately | declared their entire lack of authority to advancing on the enemy's works. The make, receive, or consider any proposimasses of the people have more faith tion whatever, looking toward a close of in the General's stern but secure mode to feeling recognition of the independence of the Confedof gaining peace than in the Southerners' hypocritical way of suing for the The President presented the subject same. The only alternative left is for to them in every conceivable form, Grant to "fight it out on his own line" until the rebels succumb and their traitorous leaders acknowledge the nation- the United States Government, might but the enemy paid dearly for the al Government authority. So loyal men think, and the fact is revealing that those who opposed the Government are now upholding it in its measures for the suppression of the rebellion. The cops find that their friends in the South will not recognize them. The votes for President and

Vice President were counted on Wednesday last, the 8th inst. The result was announced, and Abraham Lincoln was declared elected President, for four (4) years from the 4th of March, 1865. A bill has been passed the Leg-

islature to prevent the storage of coal oil in the city of Philadelphia within and an immense amount of property, that recognition the war must and yet it is better late than never.

For months past there has been carried on in New York and other localities a system of bounty swindling, radical and irreconcilable difference. and forged enlistments of the most stupendous character. Within the past few weeks a large number of arrests an utter failure. Upon separating, it have been made in New York by Col. was distinctly understood and explicit-Baker, the United States detective.

It appears to be settled that the rebels asked for an armistice of sixty had never taken place. or ninety days, as a condition precedent to negotiations. This, if it did nations as complete and satisfactory.

And the feeling was unanimous and not lead to peace, would at least have been very serviceable in enabling them to continue the war. But they didn't get an armistice.

"Wilmington is perfectly safe." So they said of Fort Fisher, and they have been equally at fault as to other move- war, must now be dismissed. They ments that have gone far to knock the have been utterly dissipated by this breath out of the rebellion. They will still rely on Fort Braggadocio, even if Wilmington should prove unsafe.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

on the 5th inst, a cavalry out of Gen. Sheridan's encountered the force of Gen. Harry Gilmore near Moorfield, and whipped it handsomely, capturing upwards of 20 officers and men. Amongst the officers captured was the noted guerilla chief and robber, Harry Gilmore bimself.

ng. A Frankfort special to the Lou-isville Journal, dated the 9th instant, says: Captain Bridgewater attacked the guerrillas at Hustonville at two o'clock this morning, killing four and

The rebels evidently are considerably mystified as to Sherman's preparing the public mind of the South for the fall of Charleston, and declare now, that beyond the fact that it is the birth place of secession, its value in a stragetic point of view

is nothing. The Richmond Whig of the 10th inst. has a despatch from Branchville, which says part of Shorman's ond the Edisto river. They burned a house within a mile and a half of the railroad bridge, about 7 o'clock yesterday evening. The rebel troops were withdrawn to the south side and the bridge severs railroad communications with Augusta.

The Peace Conference.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes as fol-

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 4.-As East Virginia-12 in all. The New you already know President Lincoln and Secretary Seward returned from their interview with the rebel commisced itself by rejecting the amendment ing, at a little after ten o'clock. A in both branches. Kentucky it is Cabinet meeting was at once summonthought, will conditionally ratify the | cd, at which the proceedings and reamendment. The condition being that sults of that interview were fully stated. I can give you a reliable report of the leading points

Mr. Seward reached Fortress Monvalue of the slaves in 1864, which is a roe in advance of Messrs. Stephens, the State in 1860, as a basis of the to proceed to Washington, for the President's wish that the discussion

The commissioners pressed, with visit Washington, and finally alleged

Mr. Seward assured them that this pledge should be furnished, and at once telegraphed to the President that his presence was necessary. As you know, Mr. Lincoln at once left Washington, and in due time reached Fortress Monroe, and, in company with States which may vote against the Mr. Seward, gave the commissioners

have the State Rights' doctrine main-and was perfectly friendly and goodtained, and thereby follow their South and was perfectly friendly the word tempered throughout. Not a word ern brothren into a sea of difficulty was said on either side indicating any from which they will recover wholly but amicable sentiments. On our side ted by the President; on theirs by Mr. Hunter, Mr. Stophens occasionally taking part.

The rebel commissioners said nothsively for their Government, and at erate States as a perliminary condition. suggesting the most liberal and considerate modification of whatever, in the existing legislation and action of be regarded as specially hostile to the ground he gained. rights and interests, or wounding to the pride of the Southern people; but in no single particular could be induce them to swerve for a moment from their demand for recognition. They did not present this conspicuously as resting on their own convictions or wishes, but as the condition which their Government had made absolutely indispensable to any negotiations or discussions whatever concerning peace.

President Lincoln, on the other hand, informed them, at every point, that such recognition was utterly and totally out of the question; that the United States could stop the war and arrest even temporarily the movement of its armies, only on the condition precedent that the authority of the National Govone thousand feet of any dwelling house, ernment should be recognized and obeyed without the written consent of the ow- over the whole territory of the United ner, and only in the suburbs of the States. This point conceded, he ascity. Though the act was, alas, thought ference they would be treated with of too late to prevent the loss of life the utmost liberality; but without

> will go on. All the conversation which took place between the respective parties came back to and turned upon this Neither side could be swerved a hair's breadth from its position. And, therely stated that the attitude and action of each Government was to be precisely what it would have been if this interview

The Cabinet received these explaearnest that the country must now arouse itself to renewed efforts, and prepare to make fresh sacrifices in defence of the integrity of the Union The Richmond papers assert that and the preservation of the Government. All hopes and all thoughts of a speedy peace, in any other way most formal and imposing attempt at negotiation on the part of the two bel-

Gold was selling on Saturday at \$2,04. tinct terminus to all the peace rumors.

ligerents.

General Grant and the Exchange of Prisoners

the Conduct of the War, this morning. The following question was asked

Question.-It is stated, upon what this charged entirely with the exchange of prisoners?

Answer .- That is correct, and what for the exchange of prisoners, man for man and officer for officer, or his equivaintentions, and no little trepidation is one or the other party has exhausted great many letters daily from friends of which I cause to be answered, eral on Gen. Baxter's staff, was mortelling them that this arrangement tally wounded, and Col. Tildon, 20th has been made, and that I suppose exchanges can be made, at the rate of army had made their appearance fast as they can deliver their prisoners along the South Carolina railroad, be- to us, I will receive them, and deliver their prisoners to them, and the Salisbury prisoners will be coming right on. I myself saw Col. Hatch, the Assistant Commissoner of Exchange on pridge burned. The destruction of this the part of the South, and he told me once. He said that he could bring them on at the rate of 5,000 or 6 000 a week.

WAR FOR THE UNION ADVANCE OF THE ARMY. A SEVERE BATTLE ALMOST A PANIC.

Our Troops Regain their Position. &c. &c. &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, February 6, 1865.

The result of yesterday's engagement appeared this morning in our -the capture of about 200 prisoners, a train of wagons and mules, with their drivers, and considerable in killed and wounded.

The cavalry under Gen. Grogg captured the train at Dinwiddie Court | men advanced. House, while on its way to North Carcomplishment.

From this place scouting parties were sent in different directions, one of which went up the Boydtown road, where they found a camp which had been descrited only a short time pre-vious, and where they captured a few wagons of Pegram's division. In the meantime, the rebol cavalry stationed at Bellefond were ordered up to Gregg's enough, and consequently no regular fight took place. About one hundred at any place which our troops had reached. An order was found posted up at Dinwiddie Court House, appealing to the people to come forward and give all the supplies they could possi-bly spare to the Government, as both men and horses were suffering very

The loss in the division was only wo or three during the day. Captain Arrowsmith, of Gen. Gregg's staff, had his leg badly bruised by his

horse falling on him. In the engagement of the 2d Corps, vesterday, at Hatcher's Run, the loss was about seventy altogether, while that of the enemy is estimated at about three hundred.

10 P.M.—Quite a severe engagement took place this afternoon between the 5th Corps and the enemy, on the Dab-ney Mill road, west of Hatcher's Run, the result of which was not favorable to us so far as position is concerned,

It seems that, about noon, the 3d Division of the 5th Corps advanced along the road leading from the Dun-can road towards the Boydton plank road, and at two o'clock had reachand driven the rebels from Dabeny's Mills, about two miles from Hatcher's Run, where they had erected breast works, but where quickly driven from them. Here they however kept up a running fire from the woods until aboat five o'clock when they made a most determined attack along the line, evidently expecting to break through, if possible, and cut off the entire di-

The heaviest column came up the Vaughn road, on the left part of the line. At the same time an attack in ed the breastworks erected by the 3d Division of the 2d Corps yesterday. There they were rallied and the restrict trees the state of the Fifth corps advanced, supported the state of the ion of the 6th Corps had crossed the by a brigade of the Sixth. run just previous, and a part of them became somewhat demoralized, but

soon rallied and aided in driving the enemy back. Three wagons loaded with ammubut had got fast in a swamp, and the opposing the 5th, while Mahone's, act-tongue of one of them broke. When ing independently on the Yaughn the men fell back, the wagons were left outside the line, and although Capt.

W. H. Trembly, ordnance officer of the division, did all in his power to loss save them, the wagons had to be abandoned, the men setting fire to their

covers before they left. Shortly after an attack was made on road, but the enemy were repulsed

lost from four to five hundred men line impossible, the command became during the day, the others losing very few. The enemy's loss is estimated as much heavier than ours, owing to in by Mahone's men made things still the fact that they were the attacking party, but no correct statement can be line left their position, falling back

General Meade was present on the field, but was not wounded as reported. Some of his staff officers made Washington, Fed. 11.—General parrow escapes. Major Pearce's time it seemed as though a regular

was communicating with the 5th corps. The 1st brigade of the 2d di- Vaughn road, and finding no enemy so horribly mutilated that their revision, 5th corps, is spoken of as have there and the bridges all safe in pos-ing particularly distinguished itself in session of our own troops, they beauthority I do not know, that you are cral Winthrop had two horses shot the greater part of the corps were in escaped; but three of the daughters are Brevett Brigadier Gen. Irvin Gregg, commanding a brigade of cavalry, as he should appear.
was wounded in the ankle, while en- A few hours after when they did gaging the enemy, early in the day, scattering the rest in the woods bare- is more I have effected an arrangement General Davis was also wounded selected thirty-five for the exchange of prisoners, man for verely in his shoulder. Major Tre- of bullets as to send them back into the recognized as belonging to the Warelent, according to the old cartels, until Bookhead, of General Warren's staff, and on Sunday two hundred, making a manifested by rebel papers. They are the number they now hold. I get a Brigadier Gen. Morrow, commanding dred killed, wounded and missing the 3d brigade, 3d division, 5th corps, was wounded in the shoulder. Capof prisoners in the South, every one tain Cowdey, assistant adjutant gen-

> Maine, was wounded in the leg. About 150 prisoners were taken, exchanges can be made, at the rate of among whome was Colonel Amar snow and rain, which set in last night, whose bodies are buried under the three thousand a week, and just as 24th Forth Carolina, formerly an offi- and continued all day, freezing as it ruins. cer in the 12th Regulars.

Another Engagement.

Rebels Driven Back to Their Works.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,

February 8, 1865. \ The result of yesterday's engage. that the Salisbury and Danville pris-oners would be coming right on at ted in my last dispatch, the particulars of which were not known here at the time, when the 5th Corps fell back to the line of works at Hatcher's Run, on Monday night.

orously, nor did they make any tatempt to storm the position. It was believed, however, they would do so yesterday, but up to noon no signs of any attack appeared, nor did they seem to be in strong force in the vicin-

ity. It was therefore determined to send a reconnoissance out over the ground occupied by us the day previous, and ascertain where the enemy were, and if possible force them back to their orks at Dabney Mills.

General Crawford's Division of the Fifth Corps, having had the advance quainted with the nature of the country, was selected for the duty, which advanced lines beyond Hatcher's Run | they performed to the entire satisfaction of the commanding general.

The column moved about noon, taking the Dabney's Mills road, and after advancing about half a mile struck the rebel pickets, who fell back as our

A line of battle was then formed, the The commissioners pressed, with considerable carnestness, for leave to olina for supplies, the trip taking, as right resting at Hatcher's Run, and the left supported by part of Wheather and finally alloged the drivers said, sixteen days for acton's command of the 6th corps. The entire line then advanced cautiously through the thick woods, on each side of the road, and before going far, mot the rebels in force, when a sharp engagement immediately began.

The enemy were driven back until they took refuge behind their works behind the mill, where they made a determined stand. Fighting here was dwellings that are occupied mainly by advance, but their force was not strong kept up till dark, when our men commenced throwing up stiff breastworks to protect themselves. The enemy for from two hundred to two hundred barrels of whiskey were destroyed in did not seem disposed to attack again, and fifty dollars a year. The first the vicinity, but no stores were found as they had done the day previous, street below Washington street is Ells. and the object of the movement being worth, and the next is Federal, both of accomplished by the development of which streets had in that vicinity from bed. vicinity of which strong works have been erected. The losses in the move ing the small force engaged. The Third division suffered principally, the

following being the figures: Killed, officers, 5; men 66; woundod officers, 4; men, 586; aggregate ers.

This morning at about half-past two bout 4,000 who went into action. No o'clock, a fire broke out among the oil, from Washington to Federal, up Eils. days, as is usually the case, the straglers always keeping out of the way as

long as possible. The heavy loss in the division indiacquitted themselves, and they have The loss in the Sixth Corps is not reas a supporting column rather than an attacking force.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC. February 9, P. M.

The fight near Hatcher's Run yesterday was one of the most severe that has taken place in this army for some time, and taking into consideration the unfavorable character of the country through which the troops had to move and the large force opposing their advance, it is not strange the enemy should gain a temporary advan-

front was made, and part of the divis. woody, with swamps and ravines runion being out of ammunition they commenced to give way, and in a short time the whole line fell back in wide enough to allow two wagons, considerable disorder until they reach and in many places in very bad condi-

retreat was checked. The 3d Divis. tod by the Fifth and Second and also

The enemy was driven to and beyond the mill on this road, about two miles from the crossing line of breastworks. There were no less than four divisions of the enemy opposing them, nition were on their way to the di- viz: Mahone's, Heath's, Pegram's and vision when the stampede occurred, Gordon's old division, the latter three

Mahone, finding no chance to accomplish anything in this position, wheeled, and marching on a by-road running northwestwardly, struck the the left of the 2d Corps, near the left flank of the Fifth Corps, doubling Armstrong House, on the Duncan it up and causing it to fall back on the

The woods here being so thick as to The 5th Corps, are believed to have render the formation of a continuous somewhat confused. The heavy fire which was poured

worse, and in a moment the entire

Grant was before the Committee on horse was shot under him while he panic had seized upon the men. But about fifteen or sixteen years of age, fight. Breveret Brigadier Gen- came reassured, and in a short time thom. Capt. Ware and his two sons

show themselves at the edge of the taken to the Second District Station of bullets as to send them back into the recognized as belonging to the Ware maine, of General Gregg's staff, was woods very quickly. Our loss during family. One, the body of a man supbadly wounded in the foot. Col. the day amounts to about six hundred was wounded in the head, Breverett. total for two days of about eight hun-

The loss of the enemy is not known but it is believed to be fully as large

We took altogether one hundred and eighty prisoners, including a number of officers. fell, the Third division of the Fifth

the rebels before them and into their works beyond. 🏺 The casualties of this affair have as

ing done to day.

Our permanent lines now extend from what was formerly the extreme rel Level road, to and across Hather's Run, at Armstrong Mill, a distance of The enemy did not follow very vig. been wrested from the rebels in the past three days, and makes the line much safer and more formidable than before.

As soon as the weather permits further active movements will no doubt take place in this vicinity, and one or two more like the last will bring us within easy striking distance of the Southside railroad, which it is hoped, will soon be in our possession.

Capt. Forbes, division commissary to Gregg's cavalry, was last night thrown from his horse, on the cordury roy road, near Hancock's station, and cobble stones are calcined. The was so badly injured that his life is de- street rails are bent up. Tottering the day before, and being best ac spaired of. Few officers in the service walls are seen on all sides. stand higher than Capt. Forbes, and of bent, gnarled, twisted and discolorhis loss will be severely felt to the ser- ed iron hoops lie where they fell when vice as well as regretted by a large ircle of friends

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Two Thousand Barrels of Coal Oil Burned.—About Fifty Dwellings Destroyed .- People Roasted Alive in the Streets .- Names of the Sufferers.

om the Bulletin of the 8th.

The most terrible conflagration that has occurred in Philadelphia since the great fire of July, 1850, took place this morning. Before proceeding to narrate the horrors of the calamity, we will describe the locality where the

dread tragedy was enacted. Ninth street, below Washington, is lined principally with three story brick respectable families of limited means, which streets had, in that vicinity, their position, the troops were with about the same class of dwellings updrawn during the night to their form-er ground on the Vaughn road; in the In the southwest corner of Ninth and Washington streets there is a coal yard belonging to Messrs. Daily and Porturn out to be quite heavy, consideron Washington street, was an open lot, upon which Blackburn & Co., had between 2000 and 3,000 barrels of coal oil stored, on account of various own-

doubt a large proportion of those put down as missing will appear in a fow greater part of it with almost as much rapidity as though it had been gunpowder. About 2,000 barrels of the nflammable material were soon ablaze, The leavy loss is the division indi-cat ed the manner in which the men column of flame. The families in the neighborhood sprang from their beds, been highly complimented for their and without stepping to secure even a bravery by their commanding officers. single article of clothing rushed into the streets that were covered with ported, but is very light—they acting snow and slush. Those that were most prompt to escape from their threaten. ed homes got off with their lives; but those nearer the spot where the con-

erally roasted alive in the streets.

of himself, wife, five daughters and two manded by the occasion." ons. They all got into the street just as they left their beds, and they found themselves in a river of fire. The family became scattered. Mrs. Ware had her youngest child, a girl of about five years of age, in her arms. She fell, and Lewis C. Williams, a member of the Moyamensing Hose Company, made a desperate effort to save them. He had hold of the unfortunate woman,

The fear of being cut off from the but he was compelled by the fierceness crossing at the Vaughn road no doubt of the fiery blast leave her to her fate increased the confusion, and for a short and seek safety for himself in flight. and seek safety for himself in flight. Mrs. Ware, her child and daughter on reaching the open country, near the were burned to death in the street and mains can only be identified by the peculiar circumstances surrounding line ready to meet the enemy as soon as he should appear.

A few hours after when they did six bodies in all recovered; they were

posed to be Mr. James Gibbons, the proprietor of a dry goods store, 1133 boy not recognized, and a man whose the country. On the strength of this body was found in Ninth street, a he courted a wealthy man's daughter short distance below Washington street. A few fragments of red cloth,

coat, leads to the belief that the vic- his mothers, watch to pay the income tim was a fireman. It is thought there Notwithstanding a severe storm of are persons who have perished and

A general alarm was struck upon corps advanced to the point it reached the State House bell, and the firemen yesterday at Dabney's mill, driving from all parts of the city hurried to the scene of the conflagration. The streets were in a frightful condition yet not been reported, but are said to the evening previous, and the firemen, from the snow and rain that had fallen be very fow. This was all the fight after reaching the spot, could accomplish nothing except the prevention of the spread of the flames.

from what was formerly the extreme left at Fort Cummings, on the Squir-ton street to Federal, a distance of two squares, is burned, with all their contents, nothing but the bare walls about 4 miles, all of which ground has remaining this morning. The same scene of ruin is presented on Washington, Ellsworth and Federal streets, both above and below Ninth street. The entire number of buildings burned is about forty-seven-

> INCIDENTS OF THE CONFLAGRATION. The scene at the place of the cenflagration can only be imagined by reporters and those who have had business at such melancholy, periods. A waste of ruin extends over several Thousand the barrels which they surrounded burned up. Bewildered people are wandering in the vicinity, with torn clothes and smutched faces, ony half comprehending the calamity which

has befallen them. The calm policemen give a color of order to the scene, while the firemen who are pulling down dangerous walls, make the air vocal with their energetic shouts. Ropes extend across Ninth street above and below the scene, which are loosened to let the cars of the Union Passenger Railways pass, and are immediately put up

again by the police. George L. Dougherty, Esq., who resides on Ninth street near Ellsworth, thus described the fire to us: At 2 o clock this morning Mrs. Jones, residing at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Washington streets, saw outle the houses renting, we should judge, a faint light in the coal oil storage sheds. It spread with some rapidity but did not attain much headway un

til 2½ o'clock, when Mr. Dougherty rose From this time it assumed gigantic proportions. Sudderly the oil from the following diseases: Eye and Ear diseases, Threat diseases in general; Clerymen's and Public Speakers burning and bursting barrels flowed down Ninth street, on both sides. proportions. Sudderly the oil from ed down Ninth street on both sides, and in a moment the entire surface of the street was a sheet of living flame. It seemed as if one could not have escaped from before the moving mass of fire, its progress was so rapid. At this time the wind was from the northeast, but it suddenly changed to the worth street and down Federal street,

making their way out at the rear of

dealer, has also been found. He escation first commenced and with a broken arm, his family
making their way out at the rear of
flagration first commenced and who
were not prompt to escape from their
houses, were met by a terrible seen
the burning barrels poured over in
his houses speed from
the burning barrels poured over in
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his houses the flagration of the flagration of the flagration of the burning barrels poured over in
an in giniting the houses upon both sides
of Ninth street, for two aguares and
carrying devastation into Washington,
Ellsworth and Federal streets both
above and below Ninth street,
and and below Ninth street,
and and below Ninth street,
and then the firey torrent rushed
to spot when the oil poured out in the
street, describes the ficree body of
flame as resembling a screw in its put
gress; it first whirled up Ninth street,
and then the firey torrent rushed
down the street for a distance of two
squares, and then back again at the
caprice of the wind, destroying all in
tense heat. Fully five squares of house
to the street of the wind, destroying all in
tense heat. Fully five squares of house
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tense heat. Fully five squares of house
to be shought to be seen to the street of the force of the wind, destroying all in
the street of the wind, destroyin ing for safety in the horrid turmoil, formity with the laws and usages of were all dreadful enough; but there were still more terrible scenes witnessed. Men, women and children were litture of cruel and barbarous treatment of our soldiers. Congress does Captain Joseph H. Ware occupied not, however, intend by this resoluthe dwelling No. 1128 Ninth street, the tion to limit or restrict the power of second house below the coal yard all the President, but only to advise and ready described. His family consisted require a resort to retaliation as de-

The nomination of Genera Meade as Major-General in the Regu lar Army of the United States has been unanimously confirmed by the

For neat JOB PRINTING, call a the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING CYFICE," at Hun

Major General Thomas is a man of sense as well as a soldier of ability. As a proof of this, we need only write that he recently declined to receive a donation in money which his friends had intended to present him, the hero advising that all such displays of bounty were in bad taste as long as there was a disabled soldier, soldier's widow or orphan in the land, and declaring also that all good gifts should be reserved for such as these.

A nice young man at Cleveland gave his income to the assessor at several thousand dollars, paid the tax, and had the pleasure of seeing his South Ninth street. There is also a name in the list among the nabobs of and married her. Then it was found resembling the lining of a fireman's out he had no money, and had sold tax.

A Convention of newspaper publishers was held at Harrisburg; on Thursday, February 9th inst., for the purpose of petitioning Congress. in favor of the repeal of the duty on paper, and of taking such other action as may be deemed beneficial to the business of printers and publishers.

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4th & CALLOWHLLL Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
February 14, 1865-4mor.

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Native States of the American born People.

Native States of the Amorican born People.

Election Returns, for President, Governors, Congressmen in 1894, compared with the Presidential Voto in 1860.

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Popular Vote by States for 1856, 1863 and 1864.

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PENNSIVANIA DEP'T. OF COMMON SOROOLS, J.

Harrisburg, Jan. 31, 1865.

Gents:—Application having been made by the boards of directors of a majority of the school districts in said county stating their desire to increase the salary of the County Superintendent thereof, you are respectfully requested to Meet in convention at the Count House in Huntingdon, on TUESIOAY, the 28th day of FERRUARY, 1885, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose above situd, according to the terms of the 8th section of the supplement to the Tchool Law approved the 8th day of May, 1855.

CHARLES P. COBURN,

Supt. Common Schools.

THE EYE AND EAR.

TO THE PEOPLE. NOW READY, A Work by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, entitled A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE,

This Book is to be had at No. 600 GHESTNUT St rect Philada, and of all Booksellers. Price \$1. And from the-nation, Dr. You Moschzisker, who can be consulted on all these maindies, and all Nerrous Affections, which he-treats with the surest success. Office, No. 1027 Wahnts Street, Philadelphia.

FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHADE TREES, GRAPE VINES.

PLANTS, &C., At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer worth street and down Federal street, the flames progressed, changing direction with the change of the wind.

From the Bulletin of the 10th.

THE MISSING.

The family of Mr. Chas. Wright, reported missing yesterday, have since turned up. All escaped, unhurt. They were aroused early and rushed from the house before the burning oil flowed down the street.

Mr. James Gibbons, dry goods dealer, has also been found. He escaped with a broken arm, his family making their way out at the rear of

M. F. CAMPBELL, J. HOUSEHOLDER

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY. E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be propared at all times to fill reders on the shurtest notice. Alexandria, Jan 13. 1865-tf. COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the c ties, as I have a wholesalo store in Philadelphi a L. ROMAN.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer,