

CARLISLE, PA., FEB. 16, 1865.

ling at our office:

Sale of J. M. Goodyear, South Middleton township, near the Boiling Springs, work horses, colts, milk cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, shoats, and farming implements, on the

17th of February.

Sale of Henry Carl, West Pennsborough
township, work horses, cows and young cattle, wagon and bed, and farming implements,

on the 17th of February.
Sale of Abm. Lamberton, Executor of Wm. Henwood, dec'd., Middlesex township, adjaining the Carlisle Springs, work horses mules, colts, milk cows and young cattle bull, sows, shoats farming implements, and household furniture, on the 20th of Februa-

Sale of John Peffer, Dickinson township, work horses, celts, milk cows, young cattle, breeding sows, shoats, pigs, and farming im-plements, on the 21st of February.

Sale of Frederick Myers, Dickinson town-

ship, on the pike, work horses, milch cows, breeding sows, shoats, farming implements, and household and kitchen furniture, on the 22d of February. Sale of Mrs. Rebecca Peffer, Dickinson

sale of Mrs. Reoccas Pener, Dickinson two, near to Barnitzs' mill, work horses, milk cows, young cattle, breeding sow, Buggy, and farming implements, on the 23d of February.

Sale of Jacob Beck, Silver Spring townseless of Jacob Beck, Silver Spri

and pigs, household turniture, and farming Implements, on the 24th of February.
Sale of C. W. Beiteman, South Middleton township, near Boiling Springs, 11 head of work horses, 6 mules, cow, bull, broadwheeled wagons and farming implements, on

wheeled wights and raming representations of the 25th of George A. Horner, Middlesex twp.
work horses, milk cows, Devon breed of young cattle, hogs and shoats, farming imments and household furniture, on the

28th of February.
Sale of J. H. Bosler, South Middleton twp. Durham bull, sheep, breeding sows, shoats, and farming implements, on the 2d of March Sale of Wm. Senseman, Silver Spring twp., on the pike, mares, colts, milk cows, bull fat beef, young cattle, breeding sows, large boar, shoats, farming implements, and house hold furniture, on the 2d of March.

Sale of Josiah Swiler, one mile east of Carlisle, near the County Poor House, horses, calls, cows and young cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and farming Implements, on the 4th of March.

Sale of John Shoemaker, Silver Spring township, work horses, colt, milk cows, young cattle, bull, shoats, sheep, farming ents and household furniture, on the Sale of Henry D. Newman, South Middle

ton township, milk cows. heifer, shoats, household furniture, and farming implements, on the 11th of March.

Sale of John S. Kelso, Penn township, one mile north of Centreville, work horses, milk cows and young cattle, breeding sows shoats and pigs, farming implements and household furniture, on the 14th of March. Sale of Mrs. Anna S. Wert, North Middleton township, near Carlisle Springs, milk kitchen furniture, on the 14th of March.
Sale of Margaret Dill, Administratrix of

fat steer, milk cows, young cattle, sheep, lags, breeding sows and pigs, farming im-plements and household furniture, on the

Sale of Wm. G. Peffer, Frankford township a fourth of a mile north of Hays' bridge work horses, mules, milk cows and young eattle, a lot of superior sheep, and farming implements, on the 16th of March.

Sale of Jacob Waggoner, on the Waggon-

er's Gap Road, five miles north of Carlisle work horses, cows and young cattle, breeding sow, farming implements, and furniture, on the 17th of March.

THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the Soldiers' Aid Soelety of Carlisle will be held in the Lutheran Church on Tuesday, the 28th inst., beginming at 7 o'clock, P. M. The annual reports e Society will be read and officers elected for the ensuing year. The public are invited to attend. Addresses from friends of the cause may be expected, and a collection in aid of the friends made.

By order of the Board of Managers,
FRANCIS J. CLERC, 1 resident.
Mrs. E. C. Johnson, Sec'y.

CARLISLE SOLDIER'S AND SOCIETY. The Committee of the Soldier's Aid Society appointed to make arrangements for its An versary Meeting have secured the use of the Lutheran Church, on Tuesday Evening, the 28th inst., and hope to obtain the pres-ence of the Rev. J. Walker Jackson, of Harrisburg, to address the audience. The in-clemency of this protracted winter weather must justify the appeal to the renewed liberality of our citizens in providing fuel, clothing and food for such families of our soldiers residing here as appear deserving and in need. Full reports of what has been done,

and of what is proposed in this way, will be made, and the Committee bespeak for the occasion a full attendance. E. A. BRADY. HENRY S. RITTER, WM. BLAIR, . Com. A. CATRCART, J. W. EBY.

FAIR OF THE CUMBERLAND FIRE CO .- We are glad to learn that the Fair of the Cumberland Fire Company has, been quite success ful thus far. It is well got up, and is con ducted in a quiet, orderly manner. The object of the Fair is to raise means to liquidate an oppressive debt against the Company .-Let all, then, lend a helping hand to the old Cumberland.

Fire.-On Tuesday night, between 11 and 12- o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their peaceful slumbers by the wild cry of "Fire," "Fire!" being sounded through our quiet streets, which was caused by the burning of a stable at Carlisle Barracks. Our Firemen were promptly on the ground, but owing to the intense cold and the snowy condition of the roads, were unable to reach the scene of conflagration in time to save the building. The stable was used for storing forage, and at the time of the fire contain

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

mentioned in our paper a couple vecks ago that Congress had appointed a mmittee to investigate into the condition of Northern prisoners confined in the various nilitary prisons and forts, and also to inquire why these men were held in confinement, what their offense, if any, had been, whether they had ever been tried, &c. This action on the part of Congress, it appears, alarmed LINCOLN, STANTON & Co., and they at once, and before the Congressional committee had got to work, commenced to discharge prisoners, without a word of explanation. Col. NORTH, State Agent for New York, in Washington, for obtaining soldiers' votes from the Public Salat.—Bills for the following army, and who was arrested and imprisoned sales of personal property have recently been on the 27th of October, was the first to be printed at this office. Any person desiring set free. There was not a particle of list negroes for soldiers, shoddy again sent they had in view. As Bezeres said, twenty ed themselves the superior and master race. particulars can see a copy of the bills by cal- truthful evidence warranting his arrest, nor up the shout, "this recognises the black years ago, they continued "to agitated agilont vote was taken or attempted to be taken upon these who instigated the arrest, those who were parties to it, and the Administraforging soldiers' ballots, had a hasty trial ordered, found "not guilty," and at once turned out of prison. In the course of three days over sixty prisoners were released from the Old Capitol prison alone! Most of them were discharged at night, in small squads, so as not to attract accontion. It is estimated that some three hundred political prisoners have thus been released since the investigation commenced. Not one in fifty of them had been tried, nor had they ever been informed why they were incarcerated. Some of them had been tried by a political milita' y court, and fined and imprisoned because of their political opinions. We to the man ship, work horses, colts, milk cows and young cattle, eneep, breeding sows, shoats and pigs, housenold furniture and farming the New York and prison. By averaging the New York and prison. By arresting the New York and Maryland agents, who had been appointed to supply the soldiers of their respective States with tickets, so that they might vote at the Presidential election, both those States were carried by the Abolitionists. STANTON-of course with the knowledge of Lincoln-determined to diefranchise the Democratic soldiers, and this determination was carried out. And now that Lincoln and Stanton have accomplished their object-the re-election of the "great incompetent"-and a committee of their own friends propose to investigate their high-handed villainy, they open their prison doors and bid the emaciated inmates

to go home! And this in our once free America; this n a country where our 4th of July orators were went to beast of the "glorious inheritance bequeathed us by our forefathers."-Ah, those words can no longer make the people "hurrah." We have the cold-hearted LINCOLN in the chair of State; we have the hairbrained Syanton, at the head of the War Department; we have the fanatical and "irropressible" SEWARD, with bell in hand. in the State Department. This trio arrest and imprison men when they please, and as often as they please. If an election is pending-an election to decide for or against LINCOLN himself-a few scores of prominent Democrats in each State are ordered to be arrested and confined in prison. This strikes cows, sheep, cook stoye and household and terror to the "opposition" party, and Mr. LINCOLN carries the State. We are no lon-Sale of Margaret Dill. Administratura of Jacob Dill, dec'd., Silver Spring township, adjoining Hoguestown, work horses, colts, who ever supposed that a once proud people could be thus enslaved and

RELECTING JURORS.

disgraced?

The following Bill, entitled "An Act to change the manner of selecting jurors in the several counties of this Commonwealth," was reported in the House by Mr. M'CLURE, a few days ago:

Be it enacted &c. That at the next genera election and every year thereafter, the qual-ified electors of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall elect two of their citizens in each county jury, commissioners, whose duty it shall be to select the grand and petit juries in the several counties, and perform all duties pertaining thereto in like manner as they are now performed by the sheriffs and county commissioners. Provided, however. That the qualified electors at

each and every election shall vote for but one candidate for said office of jury commissioner.
In case of vacancies in said office, the court

next general electio The pay of said jury commissioners shall be three dollyrs each per day for every day they may be actually employed in the discharge of their duties, to be paid by the com missioners of the proper county. Provided, That this aet shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia and the county of Alleghedy.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT .- At a meeting of the members of Carlisle Lodge, No. 91, I. O. O.

F., the following proceedings were had: WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, odge will particularly miss a Brother who

for years has been joined with us in the ties of Friendship, Love and Truth.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved wife and family of our deceased Brother our warm and earnest sympathy for them in this their bereavement.

Resolved, That to Schicton Lodge, No. 244 of Easton, Pennsylvania, we return our sin-cere thanks for the fraternal love which min-

cere thanks for the fraternal love which ministered to the want of our departed Brother, smoothed his dying pillow, and cheered him in the hour of his death.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of our decessed Brother, and to Mechanicsburg Lodge, No. 215, and Schioton Lodge, No. 244, and that the proproceedings be published in the papers of Carlisle, Mechanicsburg and Easton.

J. M. Whakket.

J. M. WHAKLET, B. D. CAMERON.

Stille on Duros .- It has been decided by the Supreme Court of this State, that the seller of real estate must pay for the stamp on the deed because he is required to affix it to the deed. This is a matter of considerable importance, as the cost of stamps is one dollar | 1860. The 11 seconded States did not vote at

THE SHODDYITES JUBILANT.

The passage by Congress of the so-called therefore have no power so set them free .-Until the South is conquered, all our legislation about the abolition of slavery amounts to nothing, except that it affords "loyal" Abolitionists an opportunity to become merry over a myth. Where our army goes, we eccive them. We can continue to receive them as heretofore, and that is all. The action of Congress will not give us one more negro, nor one fees. The loud huzzas then Constitutional amendment amounts to noth-

OUR REPRESENTATIVE.

Previous to the passage of the resolution n the House of Representatives, at Harris-We copy from the Legislative Record :

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, I feel a de gree of inspiration from the sublime flight of my venerable friend on my right, (Mr. Man-LY). I do not profess to be an orator. I am but a plain, blunt man. Yet I have a love for our glorious eld Magna Charta that impels me to speak. If, Mr. Speaker, we could gain some elevated point and look down upon our once happy, but now distracted country, into every verdant valley and up to ever high-crowned summit, our hearts would al nost die within us at the thought of the fu-ture; so vast are the desolations of this unholy and cruel war.

Mr. Speaker, we know that there are two adverge elements at the present time in exist "loyalty to the government." The fact is ence in our country. One of these is the foul monster of abolitionism in the North, such a degree that neither the lives nor charand the other is the foul secessionism in the South. These two elements must be destroyed before we can look for those days which ical animosity has been organized into a sysshall bring peace and prosperty to our coun- tem, not only by the officials of the govern-

means by which those happy times can be who are ever ready to do any mean act to brought back is by not interfering at this please these who, not by character but only time with that grand old Constitution, has been our basis heretofore and it will bur basis for the future. I am opposed to the mined once to ruin a man, who, for political institution of slavery in the abstract, but I reasons, is offensive to them, they combine ted by persons for whose sine we are not retion, rapine and war to stalk abroad over our country simply because we dislike their local

institutions?

I have nothing more to say, except simply to express my determination to oppose these resolutions upon the grounds of expediency.

NEGRO RIGHTS IN RAIL-ROAD CARS.

Worship of the Negro is all the rage now. The morbid spirit of obsequiousness to the colored race, which the prevalence of abolifill such vacancies by appointment until the ing to out do each other in their servile acts of submission to the Ebony Deity of the Hour Provided, Nature would seem to have designed him, an air of humility the most abject, as though they were offered as a tardy apology for the presumption which led the whites to consider themselves, for so long a period, his superiors. The latest instance of this degrading subserviency, occurred in the State Senate a in his Providence, to remove by death our Brother, George W. Richards. Therefore Resolved, That by the death of Brether Richards the order of Odd Fellows has lost a zealous and faithful member, and that this bill passed by the following yets. bill passed by the following vote:

Yeas-Messrs. Bigham, Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Haines, Hoge, House-holder, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridg-way, Royer, St. Clair, Wilson, Worthington, and Turrell—17. Nays-Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer. Donovan, Hopkins, James, Latts, McSherry, Montgomery, Randall, Schall, Stark, Wal-lace, and Walls-14.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES .- The formality of counting the Electoral votes that were cast for President and Vice President at the late election, was observed by Congress on Wednesday last, the time appointed by law. Both branches met together in the Hall of the House, the Vice President occupying the Chair as presiding officer. The votes, as counted, were announced as follow:

192 Majority for Lincoln and Johnson The votes of 25 States were counted, casta large amount of hay, straw, &c., which was a continuous and cont

ASKING BIRMPPION

A petetion was presented in Congress Constitutional Amendment, which declares few days since, signed by unmerous minisslavery forever abolished in the United tere, asking exemption from the draft and ting negro-equality. The Harrisburg Union States," affords another opportunity to the from all military duty. We sincerely hope thus speaks of the meeting held in that city shoddyites and copper-thieves to become mer- their prayer may not be granted. Ministers, last week: ry and make fools of themselves. Again we of all other men-we are speaking of Aboare told that "slavery is doomed," and this lition ministers—forced this war upon the sion in this city a State Convention of color announcement appears to give infinite joy to country. For years they worked for it, and D popularies State Convention of colorthose who have all their lives been opposed to prayed for it. Hundreds and thousand of the purpose of which is to take measures for the Constitution and laws. What nonsense! them signed petitions which they sent to Constitution of former shoddy dec-grees "praying for a dissect ion of the Un-with white citizens. They aim at possession larations and exhibitions. When Lincoln ien." They knew very well that Congress al Emancipation Proclamation, "loyal" with respect their incondiary petitions, but side with white people in railroad shoddyites clapped their fat hands and cried out lustily. "slavary is doomed." When the they have been something to the state of the side with white people in railroad out lustily. "slavary is doomed." When the issued his now acknowledged unconstitution | could not and would not head or even treat out lustily, "slavery is doomed." When the they kept up a constant bad feeling between botter enable them to act their part in the bill passed Congress making it lawful to en- members of Congress, and this was the object was there any evidence that a single fraudu-man—this dooms slavery" Recently when a tate!" and finally accomplished their elject. Boston negro was, on motion of Senator Suu- And now these same men, when they see our in his office. It was a monetrous persecution | MER, admitted to practice law before the Su- once fair land red with the blood of our sous, own color and race, and whatever harm to in his office. It was a monstrous persecution preme Court of the United States, our Aboli-want to shirk all responsibility and to escape himself, or ovil to society may result from the court of the United States, our Aboli-want to shirk all responsibility and to escape himself, or ovil to society may result from the movement, the blame will fail not upon him power from beginning to end-an act which tion wiseacres once more rejoiced, because, all fighting. They are willing to hold office in every aspect reflects the deepest disgrace as they said," this knocks the Dred Scott under Lincoln; willing to act as Chaplains. as they said," this knocks the Dred Scott under Lincoln; willing to act as Chaplains. hypocrites who have deceived and bewilder-decision in the head, resognises the negro as and draw large salaries and do nothing, but ed him.

the equal of white men, and therefore slave—they are not willing to take up the musket. Our time has been too much occupied othwho were parties to it, and the Administration under which it was committed. Levi ry is doomed." Thus on a half dozen differ and fight. Oh, no—they are givery anxious JONES and M. M. Courn, also of New ent occasions have the people been assured that other men join in battle, but as for them, York, who were in prison on the charge of that "slavery was dead." Now they are they beg to be excused. The impudence of again at it, but yet the war goes on, and sla- these clerical gentlemen should be und we rery is no more "dead" than it was four peaks ago. Where our army penetrates we pick up a few inferior slaves—old men, women and children—and then starve the half of them to death. The passage of the as they preach. They are no better than half of them to death. The passage of the as they preach. They are no better than

It would indeed be strange if a man of that age, who had been a life long patriot, and personal, as well as political enemies, and personal, as well as political colonies, and private grudges were avenged under the the United States.

Mr. Davis—who by the way is a better in the colonies of aiding the government, in the United States. specious pretense of aiding the government, whereas if the facts had all been known, the used even the consolation of religion in his ham, member from Pittsburg, who was most last illness. He leaves an aged widow and vociferously called for. He took up his hat burg, endorsing the action of Congress in six children to mourn his loss. Two of his adopting the amendment to the Constitution sons are now in the army, and were fighting low titizens he was very happy to meet with the constitution of the consti adopting the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, a number of speeches for the flag and laws which should have protected their father in his old age. He died on Christmas day when others were reveling from this county, participated in the debate.

Sons are now in the army, and were nguning for the flag and laws which should have protected their father in his old age. He died on Christmas day when others were reveling in luxury over their ill-gotton gains. We could not desire to be in the place of those who mede search information against him — "The tribe may the property had been an abolitionists, and sympathized with them in their present movement. The day star of their glory had arisen, and the time was not far distant when could not desire to be in the place of those who mede search information against him — "The tribe army the place of the man and sympathized with them in their present movement."

The day star of their glory had arisen, and the time was not far distant when could not desire to be in the place of those who mede search information against the measure.—

The day star of their glory had arisen, and the time was not far distant when could not desire to perfect them. He had always been an abolitionists, and sympathized with them in their present movement. The day star of their glory had arisen, and the time was not far distant when could not desire to be in the place of those when the measure.—

The day of the first present movement is and sympathized with them in their present movement. The day of the first present movement is an advantage of the died on the place of the died on the first present movement. The day of the died on the first present movement is an advantage of the died on the first present movement is an advantage of the died on the first present movement. The day of the first present movement is an advantage of the died on the first present movement is an advantage of the died on the day of the died on the first present movement. The day of the died on the first prese gratification to their feelings. May the good of our country, and they would soon again old man rest in peace, beyond the pursuit of enjoy the same great blessing. There was his enemies. Johnstown Democrat.

country when the announcement of an outrage like the above would have shocked the sensibilities of every man and weman who had a sense of justice or a spark of humanity in them. To-day such an event is looked eventy-two years of age, was persecuted to such a degree that neither the lives nor characters of respectable people are safe. Politplease these who, not by character but only by position, are above "them. If it is determined once to rain a man, who, for political am opposed to deluging our country with blood on account of actions that are commitbloodhounds, they are upon his track by night sponsible. They will be responsible for what, and by day, and were it not for the security they do; and why should we cause desola- afforded by lock and key, he would not be safe to close his eyes in slumber. Ingratitude, continual personal abuse, misrepresen tation, lying, and the blackest perjury are brought into requisition. Nothing short of complete ruin, or death itself, will satisfy them. Almost every community has witness ed these these things.

In the House, at Washington, on Mon day, Mr. Dawson, Pa., offered a resolution tionism has engendered, is cropping out in declaring that the war has been progressing all directions, and our legislative Solons at for four years with a frightful destruction of of common pleas of the proper county shall Washington and Harrisburg, seems to be try-life and the imposition on an enormous publie debt, and that Congress are bound by their oathe and solemn pledges to conduct the war All their acts for the removal of the civil and for the re-establishment of the just supremasocial disabilities which have hitherto kept by of the laws, therefore, the President be rehim in the place for which Providence and quested to use all honorable and just means to bring about a lasting peace, and re-estabare brought forward and laid at his feet, with lishment of fraternal felutions with all the people on the simple basis of the Constitution and laws, and with every proper guarantee to the Southern States which shall protect them in the enjoyment of their rights and local institutions in the manner the Constitution secures.

Mr. THAYER, of Pa., moved that the reso lution be laid upon the table. Agreed toveas 73, navs 42.

A NEGRO PREACHING IN THE HOUSE OF REP RESENTATIVES .- A letter written at Washington city on Sunday last, says-The Rov. Henry Highland Garnett, a colored minister, preached in the hall of the House of Representatives to-day, by invitation of the Rev Dr. Channing, the Chaplain of the House .-A large crowd of both white and colored auditors was in attendance, the latter furnish ing their own music. This is the first in stance of a colored clergymean preaching at the capitol, and occasions much comment in all circles.

NEGRO EQUALITY IN WASHINGTON .- John Rock, of Boston, a colored lawyer of that city. For Lincoln and Johnson (22 States) 213 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme For M'Clellan and Pendleton (3 States) 21 Court on the 1st inst., on motion of Senator Sumner. This is the first case where a negro was ever admitted to practice in that court. Soon after being admitted to the bar, he had ing 234 votes, and including Kansas, Nevada to go to the provost-marshal to get a pass to and West Virginia, that were not States in leave the city-a military order preventing any negro from leaving without a permit.

whiskey on hand.

COLORED CONVENTION.

Colored Conventions are being held all over the country, for the purpose of advoca-

For three days past there has been in ses of the elective franchise, at placing colored troops under command of colored commis place himself upon the platform of "liberty equality and fraternity." The ambition to do so has been aroused in him by men of our but upon the white families and druble dyed

erwise to attend the sittings of the Convention; but the observations of a friend, who was present a short time last evening, ena-bles us to give our renders an idea of the genoral drift of argument in favor of the propos

as they preach. They are no better than other men, and should not be permitted to legislature present. [Long, Graham, Bigham, Hill, Lowery, &c., were there.] He States. We can't get at the slaves, and ers of the negro, contending that in all respects he was the equal of the white man, Mr. Edward Burke, a native of Cambria county, died in prison at Fort Miffin, on the 25th day of December last, at the age of seventy-two years. He had been in prison for control of this assertion, the battles of Olustee, Port Hudson, Fort Wagner and Petersburg; declaring that when, at the latter place, Handard Cambria and Cambri Abolitionists an opportunity to become mer-ry over a myth. Where our army goes, we der what charges, neither himself nor his fam-repeat, there some slaves run to us, and we ily ever knew. He was kidnapped and takily ever knew. He was kidnapped and tak-en away as many others have been, without notice and without a knowledge of the cause. election of Abraham Lincoln, that must be respected-that father Abraham had taken ose property and family and interests were them to his bosom, and was now devising here, could commit a crime worthy of means for their future elevation, the first proof that we hear issue from Abolition throats over all here, could commit a crime worthy of means for their future elevation, the first proof the doings of Congress is lost wind, for the death. But his life was sought, no doubt, by

ed man to the bar of the Supreme Court of whereas if the facts had all been known, the government would have had nothing to do in the premises. It is said that he was desired even the consolation of religion in his ham, member from Pittsburg, who was most least illness. He have a read of the said that he was desired even the consolation of religion in his ham, member from Pittsburg, who was most least illness. who made secret information against him .- with the white man. They had exercise Their revenge certainly can afford but little the privilege of voting in the early history no limit or qualification to his laudation of There was a time in the history of this the negro. He evidently agreed with his more able and eloquent brother Davis, that the black man was the equal in all respects of the

white man, and in some his superior. Senator Bigham, who is a bore on every oc-casion, and on this one was particularly so, blundered through a speech in which he repu diated grace of action and common sense, and murdered the English language in cold blood seventy-two years of age, was persecuted to He was right on the question however, and death by a set of rascals, under the guise of upheld all that had been said of the many "loyalty to the government." The fact is virtues of the negro and his right to equality with white citizens

The Convention is presided over by a very respectable looking colored man, and good order is preserved. What result the joint ac tion of the negro delegates and their white Abolition brethren of the Legislature will produce must be left to conjecture. The ball is in motion—when and where will it stop.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE .-Early on Wednesday morning of last week, a fire broke-out in the coal oil sheds of Blackburn & Co., on Washington avenue, near 9th and Federal streets, Second Ward, Philadelyhia, which consumed about one hundred buildingsprincluding forty dwelling houses, occupying two squares on both sides of Ninth street, and some on Washington, Federal and Ellsworth streets. The streets were at the time flooded with snow, water and oil. The oil ran along the streets in full blaze, setting fire to the lower portions of the dwellings, and preventing the escape of the inmates .-Some, who attempted to escape, were literally roasted alive in the sheet of burning oil that covered the streets.

Capt. Joseph H. Ware, who occupied a dwelling in the vicinity, with his wife, five daughters and two sons, met with a sad misfortune. They all succeeded in getting into the street from the house, just as they left their beds, but mournful to relate, found themselves in a river of fire. The family became scattered. Mrs. Ware had her younger child, a beautiful little girl, in her arms, and was endeavoring to save her. She fell. when herself, her little child and another daughter, about fifteen years of age, were burned to death in the street, and their bedies were so horribly mutilated that they can only be identified by the peculiar circumstances surrounding them. Capt. Ware and his two sons escaped, but the other three daughters are missing.

In addition to the Ware family, a family named Scott, who resided two doors from 9th and Federal Streets, are also among the missng, and it is presumed perished in the flames. A brave young Fireman, named Samuel McM. Fleetwood, is also believed to have been burned to death. Thus far, ten bodies have been taken from the ruins.

The whole loss will not fall short of \$500, 000. The dwelling houses were occupied by poor people, or persons who had only sufficient means to afford them a comfortable living. The most of these people lost everyhave been rendered houseless. Liberal contributions for the relief of the sufferers are now being made by the benevolent citizens of Philadelphia.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY .- On Monday last President Lincoln nominated to the Senate Senator E. D. Mongan, of New-York, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Wm. P. Fessenden.

DEATH OF SENATOR HICKS .-- A letter dated Washington, Feb. 13, says: U. S. Senator Thomas Holliday Hick, ex-Governor of Maryland, died in this city at 7 o'clock this The House, on Friday, voted not to tax morning. He was struck with paralysis on Friday last.

THE ADMINISTRATION AMONG ITS FRIENDS.

From a recent debate that took place in the U. S. Senate, we take the following: Mr. JOHNSON. How came Blair to go

Richmond?
Mr. WADE. How come Blair to go there? God only knows. I would like to know; yes, sir, I intend to know. If there is power in the Senate of the United States to be informed on that subject I intend to know why it was that any man was permitted to go with impunity through our lines and confer with e arch traitor of the confederacy and come back here and go again,
Mr. JOHNSON. He went in a Govern

ment vessel the last time.

Mr. WADE: Yes, I understand he went in a Government vessel. He had no more right to be on board that vessel on a mission to hold communication with this arch traitor. to hold communication with this arch traitor, and dovit than he had to be on his road to the lower regions in a vehicle farmshed by the Government. We have heard of our emissary going down there to ber for peace at the footstool of those accountrels! As I said when I was up before, you have heard from him; he went to Mr. Davis and gave him his hand and teld him that he had lost no confidence in him! That is the way we read it in the papers. He had lost no confidence in Mr. Davis and Davis rethreed the com-Mr. Davis, and Davis rothrned the compliment. "Hale fellows well met."
Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, as I list ened to-day to the Senator from Obio. IMr VADE, and then again to the Senator Michigan, [Mr. CHANDLER,] I thought the

omething more than their coarseness.

ld slave-masters had come back again.

thought I witnessed all their insolence, and

After a call of the representatives present, on motion, a committee of seven was appointad to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention upon the reneal of the duty upon printing paper. The committee submitted the following

which were unanimously adopted: Wirreas, At the commencement of the War, the price of printing paper was from 71 to 9 cents per pound : "And whereas, the same quality of paper cannot now he purchased for less than 27 cents per pound, being an increase of 300 per cent., notwithstanding the price of the raw material used in the manufacture of paper has not increased more than 50 per cent: And whereas, the Light price of printing paper, and the enchanced value of everything consumed by printers, have operated to relies the price of books and newspapers in such a degree that a large newspapers in such a degree that a ringe portion of the reading community can no longer afford to buy the formet or subscribe for the latter, and have in many cases caused the suspension of the publication of newspapers, thus placing a serious obstacle in the way of the dissemination of wholesome read ing and striking at the very foundation of our epublican system, the intelligence of the

ur Senators and Representatives in Congress the repeal of the duty on printing paper.

Resolved, That we condemn the conduc of such book and newspaper publishers as are engaged in the manufacture of paper and w endeavoring to prevent the repeal of the duty on paper, in order to hinder compe tition with their own circulation.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves

Representative in Congress, who unites with the monopoly of the paper manufactures, in preventing the passage of the bill for the repeal of the duty on printing paper.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to these Senators and Representations.

oppose the re-election of every Senator and

tatives in Congress from this State. On motion, the convention then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

After the adjournment of the Convention After the adjournment of the Convention, engaging the enemy early in the day. Gen-Mr. Bolton, proprietor of the House—who eral Davis was also everely wounded in the knows how to do the right thing at the right shoulder. Major Tremaine, of General time and always does it—invited the members to a splendid collation, consisting of a variety of substantials and delicacies, which e had caused to be prepared for their refreshment. We need not add that they accepted the invitation, and drank the health of their liberal host with enthusiasm.

A DECISIVE BLOW PREDICTED .- The Cham bersburg Repository-Col. McClure's baner contains the following item of important was news, printed directly under its editorial head. That is not the source from which we usually receive our latest intelligence, but of the country through which the troops had from the prominent place given to the arti- to move, and the large force opposing their cle, we may conclude that it has some foundation in truth !

WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1865. We believe that there is no longer any ne cessity to withhold from the public the information that a large portion of Gen. Thomas' army has joined Gen. Grant, and that offensive operations against Richmond will be renewed in a very short time on a scale hitherto unapproached in point of magnitude. Not less than 200,000 effective men in the armies of Meade, Sheridan and Sherman will encircle the rebel capital, and we haz-will encircle the rebel capital, and we haz-ard little in predicting that Richmond will be occupied by our troops before the let of May, and most likely at a much earlier. pe-the Rebels before them and into their works May, and most likely at a much earlier period. Gen. Couch's command is among the reinforcements sent to Grant by Gen. Thom as. It is understood that Gen. Lee is pursu-

represented in but a single army. He is rapidly concentrating his forces, and will probably hazard the fate of treason on a grand battle. He must either do that or allow himself to be driven out of Richmond by the serverance of his lines, and we presume he will not surrender the rebel capital without a struggle. If unsuccessful in that engagement, then must the war be practically end

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The Democrats of Lancaster city gained a substantial victory on the 7th inst. Our old friend Sanderson was re-elected Mayor by 269 majority, being a gain of 72 over MCCray. 269 majority, being a gain of 72 over M CLEL-LAN's vote, and 142 over the municipal elec-General Pegram, of South Carolina, was LAN's vote, and 142 over the municipal election of 1864. The Democrats also carried a majority of members of the City Council, and thing-furniture, clothing, money, &c. It is indeed made a very clean sweep of the town. estimated that at least one hundred families | This is a glorious result, and is evidence of a good organization and a firmness of purpose and more convenient .- Greely. of the Democracy of Lancaster. All honor to the men who achieved this brilliant vice so classical, and above all so appropriate. tory.

"I WANT TO SEE NO SACKED CITIES—NO SMOKING HAMLETS—NO CONQURED ARMIES—NO DESOLATED PLAINS—NO STRAMS OF AMERICAN BLOOD SHEED IT

FROM GRANT'S

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

SHARP FIGHTING NEAR HATCHER'S

Our Troops Driven Back-They recover their Lost-Ground

WEDNESDAY, February 8, 1865. General Grant has made another demonstration on the south side of Potersburg. On stration on the south side of Potersburg. On Sunday last the Fifth and Second corps, together with Gregg's dwallry, went south along the Weldon railroid. They started at three o'clock in the horning. But little opposition was net with until after they had crossed Rowanz creek, about fifteen miles south of Petersburg, when the Confederates were discovered in considerable force. The south of retersourg, when the Confederates were discovered in considerable force. The Federal advance was checked, and intrenchment began. The Confederates attempted to disloge the Federals from their position but were repulsed, with a reported loss of two hundred prisoners.

THURSDAY, Frbruary 9, 1865. The movement made by a portion of Gen. Grant's army was by portions of Warren's Grant's army was by portions of Warren's and Humphrey's corps. The total númber of troops engaged was about fifteen thousand. Gen. Meade commanded the force in person. Convention of Publishers.—A meeting of the publishers of newspapers in this State was held at the Buehler House on the 9tk inst. Col. W. W. H. Davis, of the Doylestown Democrat, was called to the chair, and B. Y. Hamsher, of the Chambersburg Valley Spirit, was appointed Secretary. There was a cold representation present. The troops moved on Sunday morning last in ates has been already reported, and it is sta-ted that the Federal loss in these contests will amount to nearly four hundred. On Sunday night the Federal troops halted on an intrenched line facing northwest and crossing Hatcher's run at right angles. Warren's parties flagh was an interest flagh was a military flagh was a military flagh was a military flagh. northern flank was six miles southwest of Petersburg, and three miles from the South side railroad. Humphrey's southern flank was nine miles southwest of Petersburg and seven miles from the Southiside railroad.—
The Confederates were in strong force all along the front. The object of the movement was to be to controlative roads leading from Petersburg south, so that Confederate troops

could not be sent to oppose Sherman.

On Monday morning all seemed favorable, on Monary morning all seemed favorable, but the enemy during the night had brought up large reinforcements, and in the forencent they disposed them for the attack. They first sent all their troops against Warren's corps. Attacked in front and flank it was forced to give way, and refrented in somewhat broken condition fieldly two miles.— This retreat exposed a portion of the Sixth This retreat exposed a portion of the Sixin corps that, was crossing Hatcher's rap, to reinforce Humphirey. They were driven in confusion across the run. Humphrey then retreated, the Confoderates attacking himas he marched, but doing very little damage.— On Monday night the Federal troops were all on the bist side of Hatcher's run. In the Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to two days fighting they had lost one thousand men. The Contedprates were in strong force on the opposite-side of Hatcher's run. The movement was a failure; no ground was gained, and the losses inflicted, have been heavy. This is the fifth time General Grant

has unsuccessfully repeated this movement towards the Southside railroad.—The Age. General Meade was present on the field, but was not wounded as reported. Some of his staff officers made narrow escape. Major Penrop's horse was shot under him while he was communicating with the Fifth corps.— The First brigade of the second division, Fifth corps, is spoken of as having particu-arly distinguished itself in this fight. Brovet Brigadier General Winthrop, its Commander, had two horses shot. Brevet Brigadier General Irvin Gregg, commanding a brigade of cavalry, was wounded in the ankle while PACC'R B Colonel Bookhead, of General Warren's staff, was wounded in the hand. Brevet Brigadier Gezoral Morrow, commanding the Third Brigade. Third Division, Fifth corps, was wounded in the shoulder. Capt. Codway, Assistant Adjutant General on General Baxt. i's staff, was mortally wounded, and Colon cl Tilden, 20th Maine, wounded in the leg.

HDORS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

February 7, 1865. }
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 advance, it is not strange that the enemy

gained a temporary advantage.

There were no less than four divisions of the enemy opposing our men, viz: Mahone's; Pegram's Heath's and Gordon's old division -the latter three opposing the Fifth Corps, while Mahone's, acting independently, engaged Gregg on the Vaughan Road for some time, when Gregg ordered his cavalry to dis-mount, and held his opponent back well, in-flicting some loss.

Notwithstanding a severe rain storm, which set in last night and continued all day

beyond. The casualties in this affair have not yet been reported, but are said to be very few. Our permanent lines now extend from what was formerly the extreme left at Fort Cummings, on the Squirrel Level Road to and noross Hatchier's Run at Armstrong's Mill; with the advance. well out toward Dabney's Mill, a distance of about four miles.

All this ground has been wrested from the

enemy in the past three days, and makes the line much safer and more formidable than heretofore."

As soon as the weather permits, further active movements will no doubt take place id

this vicinity.
One or two more like this will bring us

killed in the recent battle before Petersburg.

Our country is known to the World as The United States of North America; we hope it will yet have a name less lumbering

Call it New Africa. It is so euphoneous, Every Loyal Leaguer ought to go in costacies over this, and they will-give them a chance.

Notice.

AMERICAN ARMS."

So said Henny Clay only fifteen years ago. He addressed his words to "you Abelitionists of the North," (to use his own language,) as he pointed his long slender fore-finger in the very face of Summer of Massachusetts.

The St. Albans raiders have arrived at Washington under guard.

THE Stockholders of the Harrisburg, Carpany are hereby notified that in pursuance, of an Act of the General assembly, passed the 10th day, of April, 1826, an election will he held at the pulping his body and the Borough of Carlisle, on Mondag, the 6th day March settly between the hours of 10 colock, A. M., and 1 colock, P. M., of said day, to elect three manuagers for said-company.

By FRANK IRWIN, President.