"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every clitzen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."—Constitution of Pennsylvanica. The City Election. The coming city election is of no little

importance. We cannot afford to lose votes either by petty dissensions among ourselves, or by a lack of activity and energy among the Democratic masses. It is the duty of every man who is attached to the great principles of the Democratic party to go to work vigorously, to secure the triumphant success of the excellent ticket which has been put in nomination. Our opponents are resorting to every conceivable device to defeat us. We have the power to baffle them in every effort they may make. It only requires that every Democra should do his whole duty. Let each ward be thoroughly organized, and every Democratic voter brought out, and we have nothing to fear. If this is done, as it should be, at once and effectually we can carry every ward in the city with ease. But the work must be begun at once. Let there not be a day's delay in the matter.

The Negro Will Not Rise. If the war in which we are engaged has proven any one thing, it is that the negro is unfitted to rise above a condition of dependence upon and servitude to the white race. The abstract idea of universal human freedom is a theme capable of infinite dilation, and well adapted to energetic declamation. It is easy to paint real wrongs until they are not recognizable in their expanded proportions, and when the reality fails there is still left the boundless field of unrestrained imagination. By dint of constant effort the Abolition leaders seem to have succeeded in convincing themselves that the negro is "a man and a brother," and, as such, fully en titled to be endowed with all the rights and privileges of citizenship in the 'freest and best Government on the earth." He must ride in the street ears, must be admitted to visit our delectable President on terms of perfect equality with "all the world and the rest of mankind," and have all the privileges to which any other man is entitled. These are glorious days for Sambo, theoretically considered.

But practically how has he been beneinform us? In what single respect has his condition been bettered? Can any one point it out to us?

It was thought he would rise with the occasion; if not to better his condition, at least to cut the throat of his master to ravish white ladies, and to murder innocent children. But in truth the negro slaves of the South by their docility and their want of ferocity have put to shame those would willingly have become their instructors in bloody and brutal deeds. They have remained on the plantations where they were reared, quietly laboring, until enticed away by the presence of our troops, whom they followed in a condition of absolute de pendence. What have they done to show that they are fit for freedom? It is true, many of them have been but not, as yet, been such as to greatly encourage those enthusiasts who regard the negro as "the coming man." The truth is the utopian dreams of the halfcrazed philosophers who now rule us are destined never to be realized. They may foist some of their pretended reforms upon American society; may do away with all laws which distinguish against the negro; may allow him to ride in street cars alongside the whites, to sit in the same pew in church, to eat at the same hotel table, to vote at the same polls, but they can never make him anything else than what God has created him and his kind to be, a race vastly inferior to that to which we belong .-They will be in the future, as they have been in all the past, satisfied with a position of dependence and servitude. This relationship can never be changed while they continue to exist among us as a distinct race. It matters not whether they be called slaves or freemen, so long as their social status remains unchanged. Why, then, should a mere abstraction be allowed to stand in the way of a settlement of our difficulties? How long are the veins of the white race to remain open in order that crack-brained political philosophers may strive for the accomplishment of impossible schemes? The interests of the white race demand that this war should be speedily closed by an honorable peace. Even the interests of the negro race demand an immediate adjustment of our difficulties. It would not be difficult to show that the blacks have suffered more since this war began than they did in all the long years of their past servitude. Why then should the horrid strife in which we are engaged continue? How long will the people allow a lot of blood-thirsty fanatics to grind them to the earth? It is high time there was an end of it. The substantial interests of both races alike

demand a speedy peace. Delay in Paying Our Soldiers.

There is much complaint, and that with abundant reason, in regard to the fact that many of the men now in the field have not been paid for a long time past. In many of our country exchanges we notice accounts of the suffering condition of the families of soldiers, who, not having been paid for months, are unable to furnish the loved ones at home such aid as their inadequate pay is sufficient to enable them to supply. It is a shame that private soldiers are compelled to wait for months for the paltry pay which they receive. This, together with other causes, has about finished up volunteering .-Hereafter our armies can only be recruited by the harshest and most rigid system of conscription; and those who will be compelled to leave their families behind them, when dragged off by the provost guard, must bid good-bye to wife and little ones, sure that they will be left to suffer in their absence for the commonest necessaries of life. Such is one of the blessings of the second term of Lincoln's rule.

Negroes in the Railroad Cars. Yesterday the farce of allowing passengers to vote upon admitting the negroes to ride in them was commenced body, men, women and children voted. Co to last night the voting is said to

there he an end of this mania? Prospert trave the bened a procla-Mation, appointing Kriday, the 10th day of Marcharett, as a day of public firsting, revealished and prayer, with thanks applies, by favoking the favor and guidance of the fav and a Almignity God; and he does to there've the same in a spirit of toversites, perilence, and prayer.

No Hope of a Speedy Peace. For weeks past the people of this war-

weary land have been listening with anxious hearts and attentive ears to the umors of peace which have filled the air. Patriotic men, who see in a further continuance of the strife but a greater accumulation of national evils, have been earnestly praying for peace. Women, whose sons, husbands, and lovers are exposing their lives on the battle-field, have turned white and eager faces heavenward by day and by night, asking God to overrule the mad passions of men and to send us peace. Thousands of children, many of them pining in want, all of them needing the support and guidance of paternal hands, have caught up the word and merrily prattled of peace. Soldiers in the field strong nerved men, who have endured the shock of battle and braved all its dangers unmoved, have been melted with the thought of home and all its endearing pleasures, as from day to day they have read of movements that gave some hope of a speedy peace. The earnest desire of millions for peace, led multitudes to believe that it was near at hand. Unsubstantial as was the basis on which this hope rested, it was fostered and cherished, until very many came to think the war was in reality about over.

The news of the entire failure of Mr Blair's mission, while it is nothing more than we expected and predicted, will bring tears to many an eye and the sickness of despondency to many an anxious heart. From the first spread of these rumors of peace, we had no faith in them. We knew that Mr. Blair was not the man to go to Richmond, and we had no reason to believe that he was commissioned to make any offer which the South could accept without complete self-abasement. To expect uncondition l submission from a people fully as proud and sensitive as we dare be, was an extreme of foolish credulity, only possible to purblind fanatics. never can, they never will submit to any such degrading conditions. Brave men have always been ready to die rather than to suffer dishonor. The same spirit must always actuate and control a brave people.

The armies of the South have met with serious reverses lately, but we have looked in vain to see any exhibition of a disposition to yield a cause for which they have struggled with such desperate and unvielding valor. To all intents and purposes the people of the revolted States are as yet a unit. Fighting on their own soil, as they do, animated by a hatred the most intense and lasting, as they are, there is no hope of their speedy submission. They know that it is only a question of endurance. They must suffer much, but they are fully convincfitted? Will some of his boasted friends | ed that if they can but rise superior to the dread which the anticipation of such suffering begets, that they

must in the end find themselves masters of the situation, and able, if not to secure independence, to dictate terms of peacable reunion. A continuance of the fearful struggle must involve immense sacrifices of life and property on their part, but we believe they are fully prepared to make them.

It is true they have had bickerings and dissensions lately; but these have sprung from a dissatisfaction with the management of affairs among them selves, not from the exhibition among them of any disposition to accept such terms of peace as Mr. Lincoln is ready to offer. They have made important changes. By direction of their Congress, and with the full consent and approbation of Jefferson Davis, Robert E into the army as substitutes for coward- | Lee has been made Commander-in-Chief ly Yankee Abolitionists, but the experi- of the armies of the Confederacy, and ment of making soldiers of them has invested with plenary powers. The organized; and a large force of negroes will be attached to them in such capacity as they shall and be found fitted for. By the time the spring campaign opens they will have made a desperate effort o put themselves in complete readiness

o meet our forces. The war is ngt yet over. All hope of a speedy peace is dissipated. The fanatics in power still persist in continu-The ng the struggle for the benefit of the negro. They will not offer, and would not accept peace on the basis of a restored Union, unless it came in such shape as should secure them a continuance in power. This point they hope to reach by prolonging the bloody struggle which has already proved so costly In the meantime there is an end t olunteering in the North. The pa-

ciotic men, who voted for Lincoln and nore war, are not disposed to shoulder their muskets and fight for their opinions. The draft fixed for the 15th f next month is sure to take place. It will be as inexorable as it is inevitable. There is no filling up of quotas, but an anxious dread of the impending evil. With the vanishment of all hopes of speedy peace is mingled a well-founded horror of the accumulating evils of a protracted war. Well may the heart of the nation be sad, and the minds of the people filled with anxious forebodings

A Dead-Lock in Finances.

The House of Representatives insist ipon having put into the General Appropriation Bill, a small item of some 40,000 as extra pay to the employees of hat body. The Senate have refused to oncur. The House thereupon refused to pass the bill until this was restored. The consequence is a dead-lock in financial affairs. The correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Washington, says :

'There are now something over two hundred millions of pressing demands against the Government, including the against the Covernment, including the pay due the army, freight bills of rail-way companies, and debts due contractors, which there are no present means of paying. Certificates of indebtedness being fundable in gold interest bearing bonds. The Department of the Covernment of the Paying Covernment. the Department will issue no more of them without a reasonable prospect of realizing the gold to meet the interest. Neither can the issues under the late loan bill be devoted to this pur oose until after the passage of the De iciency bill, now playing at shuttle cock between the two Houses of Congress on account of the clause providing extra compensation to House employees of the last session. This embarrassing state of affairs has brought many Gov ernment creditors here, who are beg-ging the members of the House to re-cede and permit the bill to page 2. ede and permit the bill to pass."

Consolation for Democrats. Wendell Phillips is reported to have

" It is an unfailing rule of national life that the party that carried you through a war always vacates office when it is ended, and the other party comes in. In 1868 the Democracy is to preside at the White House."

This, from so prominent an Abolitionist and shrewd a politician as he is, should be taken as a warning by the now dominant party, and their acts and policy should be shaped in accordance therein Philadelphia. The whole thing was | with. Of the many false and crude things a miserable burlesque on elections. Of said by Phillips the above is not among coure, there was no restraint. Every- them. In this utterance he but quotes history. He will get no thanks from the leaders of his party, and yet he deserves have street about twenty to one against | their most sincere regards for pointing giving "the coming man" the right to out to them the inevitable course of in he same cars alongside of his events. If they are wise they will profit by acting in the belief that a brief period Wirite Wothers and sisters. When will will break their rule, and that their places at the helm of government are to be assumed by new men of a new party.

It is said that Iowa is not only out of the draft, but has an excess of about 8000 men to apply on future calls. If this be so, Iowa is a good State to live in.
The people of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, will please take notice.

Negro Citizenship. Forney's Press devotes column after column to urging upon the pack of Abolitionists, now assembled in the State Capitol at Harrisburg, the passage of a law making it a penal offence to exclude any negro from the privilege of riding in the street cars along with the whites; and denounces any such compromise as that of setting apart cars for their separate use. But, while doing this, it also chimes in with the advance men of the party with which it is allied and urges that the negro be endowed with all the rights of citizenship. In favor of the latter proposal it has not yet spoken out quite so boldly as some other organs of the administration, but it is advancing, and will in due time be fully up to the extremest demands of the times. One by one the leaders of the party now

in power are beginning to recognize the ugly truth that stares them in the face. They know that to set the negroes free without removing all restrictions which have heretofore been placed upon them, will be to make their condition worse instead of better. They know well too, that their lease of power must be very short, unless they can devise some plan by which to enable them to prevent the future success of the Democratic party. The only feasible plan for doing this which suggests itself to their minds, is to confer upon the negro the right of voting. In and out of Congress this project is now being agitated. One by one the orators and the newspapers of the Republican party are committing themselves boldly and unreservedly to this project. We call the especial attention of all our readers to the following leading editorial from the Shippensurg News: a comparatively moderate Republican newspaper, which earnesty supported Abraham Lincoln in the ast campaign. By the extract which we give any thinking Republican can,if he will, take soundings for himself, and tell how far he is prepared to drift with the party to which he belongs. It is ligh time for all men who are not prepared to endorse the doctrine of negroequality to its fullest extent to turn short round. How many Republicans of this city and county are ready to adopt the following as part of their political creed at the present time. If any there be who object to it, let them atonce abandon all connection with that

ng committed thereto. Says the Shippensburg News: Tho "Reconstruction" Bill now befor the House of Representatives brings up for discussion, and, we trust, for setlement, the most important question involved in the return of the second states to the Union, namely: whether the rights of citizenship, including that of suffrage, shall be limited to the white

political organization which is fast be-

nale inhabitants of the States, or extended to all, black as well as white. To limit the rights of citizenship to ne white race, is to deny and reject those great principles of justice and equality, of the rights of man as man, and of the brotherhood of men,—which lie at the foundation of our political in-stitutions, and the assertion of which is stitutions, and the assertion of which is the chief glory, as their maintenance will be the chief strength, of our demo-cratic republic. And this course would e, moreover, as contrary to policy as to

orinciple, to expediency as to right.

The black race at the South is that opart of the population upon whose oyalty to the Union dependence can be placed. They are the counterpoise to their disloyal masters. They require the right of suffrage, not only for their own defence against the evil-disposed and tyrannical white ruling class, but also for the defence of the interests of the Union against the selfish designs of a disappointed, malignant, and despotic order. Without the right to vote, the black man is only an emancipated slave; with it, he is a freemen.

That there would be risk of temporary

troubles were all the black male inhabi-tants of the Southern States admitted at tants of the Southern States admitted at once to the polls, we do not question. But this risk is easily to be avoided. Let the proviso be established with which Massachusetts has guarded the right of suffrage, namely: that no one shall be allowed to vote unless he can read and write. The object of such a provision is plain, and its negation relations. plain, and its peculiar adaption to the case in point. It is a rough means for making sure that a man has secured at least the elements of that education which he may be fitted to exercise inteligently the right of suffrage, before he is ermitted to enjoy that right. Noargument of unfairness, inequality, or injus-ice can be raised against it. It is but the sequel and seal of the system of in-struction which the State establishes and maintains for the education of its embers and for its own safety. It is a orovision which applies equally to the 'MEAN WHITE," THE IRISH BOG-TROTTER, and the emancipated negro. It makes no invidious distinction based on the chance for birth, fortion based on the chance for birth, for-tune, or other external circumstance, it treats all alike, giving all an equal chance, and allowing "every man to be equal with every other man" in the true

spirit of a genuine democracy.

Let all loyal men who would see justice secured and peace established, unite in urging upon Congress the equal claims of the black as well of the white inhabitants of the South to the full rights of citizenship.

Is it any wonder the people of the and defiant hatered more plainly exhib-South resolutely refuse to submit to a lited than at the present moment. They party which boldly announces such doctrines as these as an essential part of its future policy? When will a brave ency expressed, but it is all expended and generous people become so abjectly | in complaints of mismanagement on servile as to submit to such degreda- the part of their rulers. They blame tion." Is it not high time for the people | Davis, and denounce him in no very of the North to say to fanaticism such measured terms, but the tone of such as this, "thus far shalt thou go but no | men and newspapers as do this is, if farther?"

A Rebel Spy on Trial.

Some days ago a rebel officer named S. B. Davis, alias W. Cummings, a lieutenant in the rebel service, was recognized by soldiers on board a railroad train in Ohio, as the former keeper of the rebel prison pen at Andersonville. He was arrested on charge of being a spy, and is now before a court-martial in Cincinnati. Thursday he made a speech to the court, concluding as fol-"Gentlemen, I do not ask pity. My

heart fears nothing on this earth. I am no coward. I, like the rest of you, have faced bullets before to-day. Some of you have marks of them; I can show them to Levie to the state of the state. hem, too. I ask not for pity; I ask but for justice. If, in justice, you or any other court on God's globe can make me out a spy, hang me. Gentlemen, I am not afraid to die. Young as I am scarcely verged into manhood, I would like to live. But, gentlemen, I am no coward, and I deem a man who would stand here before his fellow-men, before oldiers who have faced the foe, who have felt bullets, and ask pity, does not leserve the name of man. Had I hought that you could have regarded me as a spy, nothing could have forced me out of Richmond. As to gathering information, I have no way to show that I have not done it. I know I have only done my duty. I have done it as best I could. God knows what I intended, and He knows that I do not deserve death. But if I die I go without pity, but as a soldier should die. I fear not leath, and I can go to the judgment bar of God now, to-morrow, whenever it may please the Chief Magistrate of this country to say go.

Shameful.

While New York and New England re largely helping to maintain expensive military missionary establishments in South Carolina and other Southern States, there are facts existing right in New York more deserving of attention than the negros on Tybee Island. The Twentieth, 1,512—Crawford, Venango Mercer and Clarion.
Twenty-first, 1,547—Indiana, Westmoreland, and Fayette.
Twenty-second, 2,572—Pittsburg.
Twenty-third, 1,770—Allegheny in part, Butler, and Armstrong.
Twenty-fourth, 1,641—Lawrence, Beayer, Washington, and Greene.
The quota of Philadelphia, including the outside portion of the Fifth district (Bucks county.) is nearly one-fourth of the whole—11,486. Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, in his annual report to City Inspector Boole, states, "that in a certain part of Cherry street, Fourth Ward, there are two tenement houses, measuring each 18 feet in width, 180 feet in depth, five stories high, and that these together contain 145 families, composed of 440 adults and 460 children, making a total of 900 persons,"

Admiral Porter on Canboat Butler. Were the fanaticism of the radical The brave old sea-dog, Vice Admiral Porter, has laid his heavy paw on Gen. Abolitionists not completely blind and and nothing remains of the hero unthinking, the events occurring around of Big Bethel and the Haynau of New them every day would be sufficient to Orleans, save the fame as a brazen-browed pettifogger with which he left induce them to pause in their career of

The Cruelty of Abolitionism.

madness and folly. They have precipi-

tated the most appaling and wide-spread

misery upon the white race of this

country, without, in any way, bene-

fitting the negro. By breaking up the

social relations which existed between

the two races in the South, they have

failed to effect any good. The follow-

ing appeal to the charity of the neonle

of the North in behalf of the many ne-

groes, who followed Sherman's army in

ly appeals to the charitable, it furnishes

have moved the advance of a host no less

lestitute. The stores of the Government

already overtaxed to supply a large army

are not available to relieve their wants

and unless the charity of the North

comes speedily to the rescue, they must die by hundreds from exposure a d

Clothing is their most pressing need, especially for women and children, who

cannot wear the cast-off garments of

soldiers. Shoes and stockings, suspenders, hats, and underclothes of all kinds,

are hardly less necessary in this climate than in the North. Utensils, medicine,

money—anything you have to spare—will find its use among this wretched

people.
"The several Freedmen's Aid Socie

"BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 7, 1865." Contributions in clothing or money

n response to this appeal, sent to W. E. Whiting, rooms of American Mis-

York, will be forwarded from that city

The End Not Yet.

Just now there are very many credu

ous people who are resting quietly in

the belief that the war is about over

We do not like to disturb such in their

them dream on. Their condition is an

enviable one. Day by day, as regularly

as the mail arrives, they read their ac

customed newspaper, which soothes their spirits into the softest repose.

They believe what they see in print.

Why should they not do so? Is not the

sheet they peruse loyal, and, therefore,

truthful? Do not all newspapers of

that stamp agree in asserting that, no

backbone of the rebellion is broken.

Has not Sherman captured Savannah

might be obtained; but we have no as-

the struggle?

from them.

others in the Confederacy.

less and sweeping than any which has

preceded it. The coming 15th of Feb-

The Quota of Pennsylvania.

war over. The end is not yet.

ulton, Bedford and Somerse

Seventeenth, 1,604-Cambria, Blair,

Huntingdon, and Mifflin.
Eighteenth, 2,187—Centre, Clinton,
Lycoming, Tioga and Potter.
Nineteenth, 2,540—Erie, Warren, McKean, Clearfield, Elk and Jefferson.

Twentieth, 1,512-Crawford, Venango

tricts

Second.

at least, for the hundreth time, "the

pleasant fancies, and would gladly let

ithout expense.

policy of the Abolitionists .

and the fortune which he returns thither. But hold! This is not all. Let us be just. There remains also, and thing about him, the detestation of the civiliz There remains also, and clings ed world beyond the water, the hatred and scorn of all his countrymen and countrywomen who love whatsoe things are pure and of good report. And last of all, there lingers about him the odor of the praise of Thaddeus Stevens

—Thaddeus the gentle, the clean of Butler is thus with one coup wiped

its march through Georgia, will show out as cleverly as the admiral's tarswab off a dirty deck, and almost as completely as he would have been in a few days to what a miserable condition these poor creatures have been suddenly reduced by those who profess to be their friends. more by the adoration of the Tribune and the praises of the Post. The fact is, With these facts before him, it cannot Gen. Grant did not leave much to be take any man of ordinary judgment said when he told Butler that in the first long to determine how little the negro place he had no business to go to Fort Fisher, and in the next place, that he had no business to come away; but the admiral seems disposed to show that wholesale lying about what occurred while he was where he could not leave without disprace was not the way to the is benefitted by being torn from his home on the plantations of the South, to become a pensioner on the Government, or a wretched dependant upon the precarious and uncertain charity of a people already sadly oppressed with peout disgrace, was not the way to take cuniary burthens. The appeal, which follows, is published in the Washington Fort Fisher, nor to cover his shame from the eyes of the American people.

He says General Weitzel was selected. National Intelligencer. While it exhibits and General Butler's name was never connected with the expedition, except to fit it out. When the expedition did a sad picture of destitution, and strong-

prepare to start, it was going to the attack on the supposition that the powder vessel, originally prepared by General Butler, would blow the fort down, and the troops would have nothing to do but walk in. He soon saw Butler depended entirely on this powder, best, and the an unanswerable argument against the APPEAL FOR THE BLACKS LIBERATED BY SHERMAN'S ARMY IN GEORGIA. Good men and women of the North We earnestly appeal to you in behalf of the thousands of suffering negroes which entirely on this powder boat, and that there would be no assault from the be-ginning. It is not true, as Butler says, Gen. Sherman has just liberated by his riumphant march through Georgia. that he gave the navy thirty-six hours start. The transports started before the navy disappeared. It was Butler's duty Wherever he has borne our flag they have hastened to follow it, with ampl faith in the truth of the Government and the charity of the nation. They to have rendezvoused at Beaufort and waited until the monitors and powder have arrived on the coast after long ooat, on which so much depended, were marches and severe privations, weary famished, sick, and almost naked. ready. The movements of the light transports should have been subordinate transports should have been subordinate to large and slow moving frigates and iron-clads; and he should have been where he could have arranged with me, says Porter, all the details of the attack; but no, he kept out of my way, and, I think studiously. 'Seven hundred of these wretched people arrived at Beaufort, Christma night, in a state of misery which would

think, studiously.
Butler states that Admiral Porter was quite sanguine he had silenced the guns of Fort Fisher, and that he was guns of Fort Fisher, and that he was urged, if that were so, to run by the batteries into Cape Fear river, and then troops could land and hold the beach without difficulty or without liability of being shelled by the enemy's gunboat Tallahassee, seen on the river. Porter says this is a deliberate mistatement, adding: General Butler does not say who urged me: but I never saw him or who urged me; but I never saw him or his staff after the landing on the beach, nor did I have any conversation with him or see him except on the deck of his vessel, as I passed by in the flagship, from the time I left Fortress Monroe

until he left here after his failure

ties at the North are proper and sufficient channels for your beneficence. For the sake of suffering humanity we pray you let them be quickly and abundantly filled." Admiral Porter further says, in denial of Butler's statements, that he never had the slightest infention of passing the batteries until the fort was taken. The department saw his plan, and the utter impossibility of doing so. He would certainly not have been influenced by Gen. B.'s opinions in nautical matters, or risked his vessels to amuse him.

Admiral Porter says:—"All the next E. Whiting, rooms of American Missionary Association, 61 John street, New paragraph in General Butler's report, in relation to what the Admiral said, and what the Admiral declined to do, is false from beginning to end. I never had any conversation of the kind with any one. Indeed, the whole report in any one, including tissue of misrepresentations, including Indeed, the whole report is a the part that says, 'the instructions he received did not contemplate a siege,' &c., when he knows he never received

any instructions, and joined the expedition without orders."
In reply to what General Butler says about the weather assuming a threaten ing aspect, and the surf rolling in on the and the landing becoming diffiult, Admiral Porter says: I assert the landing on that day was smoother than when General Terry landed there.— When General Terry landed there.—
There was no necessity for General
Butler re-embarking his men on account of the weather. General Grant
never contemplated the withdrawal of the troops. He sent them there to stay, and, having once effected a landing, he knew that the most difficult part was

After a further review Ad:niral Porter Is not Fort Fisher ours? How should says, in conclusion:—Permit me to say that I do not see what it matters whether it be possible for the rebels to continue General Butler's troops landed one day or another. He decided the fort could We have no doubt there are very many foolish people who expect benot be taken when he did land. He could not expect the rebels to leave a work like that with less than five huntween this and spring to see the whole Southern Confederacy on its knees beired men in it, and he certainly could fore Mr. Lincoln, begging for peace. have tried to assault that number We very much fear they will be sadly Terry had twenty-three hundred to condisappointed. We see no hope, no near l against, and he carried the works without a very serious loss, considering prospect of any such occurrence. We the importance of the position, to the do believe that under the control of wise men a speedy and honorable peace

> Greeley on Sherman's Order. The New York Tribune condemns

surance that the present Administration are any wiser to-day than they have eneral Sherman's order in regard to shown themselves to be in the past. he negroes of Georgia. Any one, not They have heretofore refused to make afflicted with "nigger on the brain," any right use of our victories, and have would, on reading the order, which we failed utterly to reap any advantages publish elsewhere, suppose Sherman has given Cuffee a very fair start in the No man who reads the rebel news world. But the Tribunc is not satisfied. papers, or listens to the utterances of It does not consider it sufficient that the their public assemblies can believe for a escaped negroes should be given in fee moment that the Southern people have simple, as a goodly heritage, a broad the slightest idea of submitting unconexpanse of the best cotton lands of the ditionally. Never was the spirft of bitter outh. Greeley is a philosopher, while Sherman is a mere soldier. Greeley has studied for years the problem of the neither talk nor think of submission existence of the negro on this conti-It is true there is a feeling of despondnent; and he is fully aware that one of two things must inevitably happen. Either all the boasted good of emancipation must be proved to be the verriest ying cheat the world ever saw, or the negro must be made the equal of the white man. Left to himself, and compossible, more hostile than that of any pelled to compete with the stronger race in the hard struggle for existence, he Changes are being effected in the rebel must always remain in a condition of Cabinet. Mr. Seddon has resigned the dependence and subordination; no betposition of Secretary of War. Other ter in reality than slavery, so long as changes will follow. General Lee will the prejudice of color and cast exists. peentrusted with the supreme command All this is plain to the philosopher of of the Southern armies, or will, at least, the Tribune. It is not strange, then, occupy such a position as that now held that, with his humanitarian ideas, he by Grant. The spring campaign will should object to Sherman's plan of dealopen vigorously on our part, and we ing with the negro. Hear him! He shall meet with stubborn resistance. The war is not nearly ended. The draft must go on, and it will be more relent-

"General Sherman assumes that the egro is a race apart and different from he white, and, if intrusted with freedom, must be isolated and left entirely to itself. The vicious principle of preudice against color lies at the bottom.

ruary will rudely awake many a credulous believer in the prophecies of Abo-And again: lition newspapers from pleasant dreams that the rebellion is crushed and the The entire quota of the State is, under the recent call for 300,000 men, 49,563, sub-divided thus among the several dis-Congressional District, 1,936; labor. To give them land is just and wise; they are entitled to that start in Second, 2,569; Third, 2,912; Fourth, 2,526; Fifth, 1,543—Philadelphia and life from a parental government. But it is not just or wise to set them apart as Sixth, 1786--Montgomery and Lehigh. a race having nothing in common with their white fellow-citizens, with the Seventh, 1,121—Chester and Delaware. Eighth, 1,560—Berks. Ninth, 2,584—Lancaster. same rights and the same responsibili-ties. To colonize the blacks abroad is pretty generally acknowledged as an Tenth, 1,527-Schuylkilland Lebanon. Eleventh, 2,513—Northampton, Car-jon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne. pretty generally acknowledged as an absurdity; to attempt to segregate four millions of them at the South in colo-Twelfth, 1,495-Luzerne and Susquenies by themselves is a still greater one Thirteenth, 2,301—Bradford, Wyom-They must, like their fellows at the Thirteenth, 2,301—Bradiora, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour. Fourteenth, 3,485—Dauphin, Northumberland, Union, Snyderand Juniata. Fifteenth, 1,990—Cumberland, York, North, take their chance as a part of the whole people, free from the wrongs and the disabilities of slavery, and aided by contact with white civilization to become good citizens and enlightened men." and Perry.
Sixteenth, 2,403-Adams, Franklin,

Such is the crede of the chief thinker of the Republican party; and to this position all who conclude to hold fast to that political organization must come at last.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET OR-GANS.—Having taken some pains to satisfy ourselves respecting the merits of these new instruments, we are able to speak very confidently in regard to them, and to recommend them heartily to our readers. We have not found any difference in the opinions entertained of them by musicians: all value them of them by musicians; all value them highly, and all agree that their superiority to all other instruments of the class, American or foreign, is indisputa-ble.—New York Examiner.

Dr. Gwin in Sonora. The startling and seemingly improbaole rumor of the cession of Sonora, Sinaloa and other States of Northern Mexco to the Emperor Louis Napoleon by Maximillian has been confirmed; as also the fact that Ex-Senator Gwin has been created a Duke, made Governor General and Vice Secretary or Viceroy of the Emperor of the French. He i

new office, and will be supported, if need be, by French bayonets. The silver mines of Sonora are pro verbially rich, but heretofore the Apache Indians have prevented them from being worked. The lands are fertile, and the climate one of the most healthful and delightful in the world. The territory which has been thus ceded to France, until such time as the debt wing to France by Mexico shall be paid, embraces some two hundred and fifty thousand square miles of the rich-

est mineral and agricultural portion of

his continent. Beyond a doubt Dr. Gwin has been chosen as the instrument of Louis Napoleon in this new scheme, because of his ability to draw to this new territory a large and increasing numper of resolute followers. A bold addenturer himself, he is known to be hostile to the United States and strongy in sympathy with the rebellion. The following sketch of him, which we take from the N. Y. Herald will be read with interest: William MacKendry Gwin was born

October 9, 1805, in Sumner county, State of Tennessee. He was the son of Rev. James Gwin, a Methodist Episcopal preacher of considerable celebrity in the South. Upon attaining a sufficient age and advancement of his studies, young Gwin was admitted to Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., where he completed his education and studied medicine. He spent a short time in Nashville, Tenn., and thence removed to and settled in Vicksburg, Mississippi He never commenced the practice medicine, but turned his attention to law and politics. He was admitted to the bar, but never practised. In 1823 he received and accepted from General Lockey, the received and accepted from General Jackson the appointment of United States Marshal for the State of Mississippi. In this position he was retained through the administration of Mr. Van Buren until the inauguration of Genera Harrison to the Presidency in 1841. In the same year he was elected to Congress. At the expiration of his term in 1843, he declined a re-election, which was strongly pressed upon him by his political friends. In 1857 he was appointed by President Polk to superintend the erection of the custom house at New Orleans Line 1845. New Orleans. In 1848 he resigned thi position and removed to California then receiving the influx of a large emi gration. In California he took a promi nent part in the regulation of affairs. He was elected a delegate to the convention which formed a State Constitu tion in 1849, and with John C. Fremont was elected United States Senator from the new State. In January 1857 he wa

re-elected for the term ending March Upon the expiration of his term of Upon the expiration of his term of office, ex-S nator (Gwin returned to California :: was the true friend of the enemies of the government in that State. Mean while Mrs. Gwin continued her residence in Washington, and lived in the most sumptuous and defiant manner. Her house was the meeting manner. Her house was the meeting place of such notorious spies as Mrs. Greenough, Mrs. Phillips and others. At the depot in Washington a trunk, addressed to Mrs. Gwin, was examined and found to contain a large number of specific places. gentlemen's shirts, some of them sewed together. Upon separating them ogether. Upon separating them t was discovered they concealed a map of all the fortifications on the Virginia

of an the fortheadings of the Virginia side of the Potomac river. About the same time Dr. Gwin's son, a cadet at West Point, resigned, and went to Montgomery, Alabama, to seek an appointone of the rebel army.

In November, 1861, while on his return to the States, Dr. Gwin was placed under arrest by General Sumner, who was a passenger on the same ste The General had with him five hundred United States soldiers, and was fully able to enforce the act. The arrest took place two days from the port of Panama, and the charge against Dr. Gwin was treasonable language. Im-

mediately after the notification of the fact of the Doctor's arrest, Mr. Brent, one of the party, sought his stateroom on the vessel, and was seen to throw through the porthole into the sea a number of papers and documents, maps, &c. General Sumner now seized the trunks of the party and placed seals upon them. Mr. Brent and Calhoun upon them. Mr. Brent and Benham, ex-United States District Attorney for California, were also put

under arrest.
It was discovered that Dr. Gwin and party had purchased tickets to Panama, thence designing to embark at Aspin-wall for Havana, and thence to Europe, it was supposed as agents of the robel government. On November 15 the party arrived in New York city, and Dr. Gwin and his colleagues was consulted. and his colleagues were committed to Fort Lafayette. On December 2 the United States Marshal received instructions to release Hon. Wm. MacK. Gwin, Calhoun Benham and J. L. Brent, Esqrs., upon their parole to report themseves to the State Department at Washington for explanation, and to remain thereafter on parole, subject to the direction of the Secretary of State. Dr. Gwin was subsequently released from his pa-role and left for Europe. He spent most of his time in Paris, and was on terms of intimacy with Louis Napoleon. Of Dr. Gwin's actions during the interval up to the present little is known. He was a great speculator, and always had the fortune to meet with extraordinary success, in the accomplishment of which he consulted ends, not means. He is a peace will meet with their persistent man fully six feet in height, good form, with a full and not displeasing face.

----What Mr. Blair Proposed to the Confederate Authorities, and the Reply He Received.

(From the Richmond Sentinel, January 26.)
Mr. Blair left Richmond yesterday orning upon the steamer Allison with Commissioner Ould for the truce boa at Boulware's landing. It is understood that Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond was emphatically one of peace. Afte laying before our authorities, informally of course, the wishes of the Federal gov ernment, the interpretation of which is peace on a subjugation basis, and find ing that these modest desires were not likely to be complied with, he came down pointedly to a proposition of re-union upon any terms, and desired to know upon what terms the South would agree to return to the sheltering ægis of the old flag. He suggested the as it was, the nigger as he is, and the South as it used to be. He suggested And again:

"We shall not begin to solve the problem of emancipation till we aim at making the Southern blacks American citiant that a Republican Goronton that he is only a black man who has ceased to be a slave, and hereafter must have only such material fruits as must be south of the bill and taxes for all the negroes stolen and property destroyed by the armies and emissaries of Federal usurpation. Of course he made all these suggestions on his own responsibility; but whether deemed authoritative or not, he received not the slightest encouragement to hope for reunion, and was made to understand that the South was fighting for independence, and in-dependence only. He then inquired whether, if the independence of the South was recognized by the government, the South would would make common cause with the North and drive the French from Mexico. The response understood to have been given to this diplomatic feeler was: "Make the proposition formally and officially and you will get a reply." This is the substance of Mr. Blair's political conversation with persons in and out of authority while in Richmond, so far as we have been able to learn. There may be something thing yet sub rosa, but we doubt it, though, probably, there may have been some allusions to driving the English out of Canada, in connection with the out of Canaca, last proposition.

A Terrible Scene.

A gentleman who has returned from the battle-field of December 16th, near the battle-field of December 18th, near Nashville, whither he went in quest of the body of a slain brother, describes to the Chicago Post the scene as one of unmitigated loathing and horror. The rebel dead still lie upon the field unburied, and in all the ghastliness of death as it fall upon them in the shock death as it fell upon them in the shock and carnage of battle. In some places where charges were made and repulsed, the poor wretches lie in heaps, one upon the other, as they had fallen in the agony of death. The excuse given for not burying them, was that the living were too busy in chasing the men under Hood to stop to care for the dead.

The South.

Proposed Invasion of the North by Ne groes-The Richmond Cabinet-Speculation as to the New Members to be Appointed-New Command for inridge—Early Superseded in Command by Gordon, &c., &c., &c.
rom the Richmond Examiner, January 24. It is reported that Gen. Breckinridge

has been assigned to the command of the Trans-Mississippi Department. Yankee Prisoners to be Sent North.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 24.]

One thousand Yankee prisoners, connvested with plenary powers in his one thousand rankee prisoners, confined in Libby prison, will be sent North in the flag-of-truce boat to-morrow morning. The number of prisoners now on hand in this city is upwards of three thousand, including about sixty

The Cabinet Changes. [From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 24.]
As no appointment of a Secretary c War has yet been made, the office cannot be said to be yet vacant, as Mr. on's resignation has not been cepted. Among the gentlemen named to succeed Mr. Seddon, is Governor Letcher, of Virginia. It was reported yesterday that the Hon. J. P. Benjamin. Secretary of State, has sent in his resignation. We think this is true, though we have no positive information on the subiect. Candidates for the War Secretaryship.

[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 24.] The vacant Secretaryship of War is a very vexatious question to the public, and the problem as to who shall fill it will hardly be made known until Mr. Davis sends his nomination to the Senate. On the street, yesterday, Gen. Reckinglidge who is in the city expension. Breckinridge, who is in the city, ex-Governor Letcher, Gen. Howell Cobb, Gen. G. W. Smith, and others, were prominently spoken of in connection with the position.

General Early Superseded by General Gordon. (From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 24.)

A letter from Gen. Lee's army anounces that Major General Gordon has een placed in command of the Second Corps, lately commanded by Lieutenant General Early. Gary's Brigade in Line of Battle. From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 21.]

For some hours yesterday morning, a consequence of some movement of he enemy on our extreme left, Genera Gary's cavalry brigade was held in line of battle, but the enemy made no at-

Gold Falling---Confederate Money and Fortunes Rising Together. [From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 24.] The price of gold is falling, and this time it is no fluctuation or delusion.— Those who have thrown away their conederate money to hold a little gold, and those who have speculated on the disasters of their country are about to receive a terrific lesson. The government has no great amount of notes in circulation, and the exact of the Confederace. tion, and the assets of the Confederacy ill redeem every cent of its obligation: Confederate money and the fortunes of the Confederate will soon rise together. The downward tendency of gold is en-couraging. Private sales were made on yesterday at thirty-eight for one, a fall of more than one-hundred per cent. in less than a weed.

less than a weed.

Proposed Negro Invasion of the North. (From the Richmond Dispatch, J.m. 24.) Our Charleston letter says: Now let is say to the North that we are on the defensive—that they can stop this war immediately by withdrawing their troops. If they refuse, let Congress put three hundred thousand slaves in the army, and put deeds of emancipation in the troops. in their pockets, march one hundred thousand to Pennsylvania, one hundred thousand to Ohio, and one hundred thousand to Indiana. Tell them to spare nothing but old men, women and children, to live on the country, lay waste as they march, to rob banks, to take every kind of property property they want, to have it as their own, load every wagon, horse, mule, and ox, with the spoils, and bring it back to their old homes, and enjoy it and freedom for life. How long would Grant stay at City Point? I have heard officers of high rank say they would cheerfully volunteer to command the negro troops. Under the late law to consolidate companies, etc., hundreds of officers will be without commands, who would willingly command these troops. Let Congress do this, and, in the language of this intelligent Virginian, before next Fourth of July the war would end, and our independence would be acknowledged. Keep the men over forty-five at home, and put the negroes in the army.

The Radicals Opposed to Peace. The slight appearance of a hope that peace may come, through the negotiaions which are now being so much talked of, has alarmed the radical leaders of the Abolition party in Congress On Monday,

Mr. Clark, of N. H., offered the fol-owing, which was ordered to be printed and laid upon the table for the pre-

Resolved, by the Senate and House Representatives in Congress assembled. That no negotiation, terms of settlement, or concession, or compromise, be entered into, proposed, yielded or made with the rebels, directly or indirectly, until they have manifested their implicat and unconditional submission to the authorities of the Government; and, further, that, however much peace may be desired, the present was waged with all the resources and energy of the Government, until said submis sion shall be secured, and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws estab-lished over the entire territory of the United States as heretofore claimed. The title of the above is "A resolution declaring the sense of Congress upon A resolution the subject of negotiation." No one who understands the temper

and designs of these desperate men, can

doubt for a moment that any attempt

to bring about a speedy and honorable and united opposition. Peace on the basis of a restored Union is the very thing they have most reason to dread. They could, in such an event, only escape the righteous vengeance of an outraged people by ignominiously creepng into obscure retirement. They are day, as they have been in the past, the bane and curse of the country; the villainous authors of all the woes that have come upon us. If they find in Mr. Lincoln the slightest disposition to yield any one of their fanatical designs, for the sake of staying bloodshed and restoring the Union, they will bring such a pressure to bear upon him as he never encountered before; and there is but very little reason to hope that he will have manhood enough to resist it.

These fanatical and bloodthirsty wretches are the power behind the throne at Washington. They will have to be silenced in some way before rumors of peace can amount to anything. It would matter but little how this was done, so it were but done effectually. Annual Statement of the Coffee Trade of

the United States. The New York Shipping List of the Sth inst. contains the annual state-

18th inst. contains the annual statement of the Coffee trade of the United States, by which it is shown that the total receipts in the United States for total receipts in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1864, were 1,065,869 pkgs, weighing 145,304,957 lbs, against receipts in 1863 of 508,275 pkgs, weighing 75,269,417 lbs, and the total consumption in 1864 was 109,086,703 lbs, against a consumption in 1864 was 109,086,703 lbs. against a consumption in 1863 of 79,719,-641 lbs, being an increase of 29,367,062 lbs; or 36 84-100 P cent. The stock of Rio at the ports, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, is 43,994 bags, viz.: 5,800 in Baltimore, 1,000 in Philadelphia, and 37,194 in New York.

Skating in Paris.

Skating in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says the skating costumes this winter are very brilliant, in that city "on ice." Young America, as usual, carries off the palm. He adds: to not the Imperial skating pond, that is to say, the pond on which the Imperial family and their friends skate, and to which are invited the best skaters from the other ponds, Miss P. Low, of Massachusetts, has been the lioness, and Mr. Marshall, bank note engraver, from New York, the lion. Miss Lowe cuts her name with facility on the ice, which her name with facility on the ice, which is a great feat for a lady in this country; and while she and Mr. Marshall perform their wonders, the imperial party form a circle and look on in admiration. Mr. Cammac, Mr. Ross, Mrs. Ryer and many rther American gentlemen and ladies have "gone up head" for superior skating, and been admitted into the ranks of the select on the reserved lake.

Tribune,

Items of News. Messrs. Richardson and Brown, the escaped journalists, appeared before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and testified to the cruel treatment of our prisoners by the rebels. On Novemer 25th, many of the prisoners had een without food for forty-eight hours. been without food for forty-eight hours.
They mention deliberate cases of killingand wounding. During two months, from the 18th of October to the 18th of December, the deaths were 20 per cent. of the whole number. When they left at the latter date they were dying at an

average rate of 13 per centum a month. In consequence of the numerous accidents which have recently occurred in the Bergen tunnel, through which at least and hundred heavily laden trains least and hundred heavily laden trains of the New York and Erie and Morris and Essex railroads pass daily, the Judge of the Hudson County Court, of New Jersey, at the opening of the January term, called the particular attention of the Grand Jury to the matter, and those gentlemen have rendered a report highly censuring the Eric Comand presenting the tunnel as a public nuisance. The machine shop of the Mahoning vision of the Atlantic and Gren

Western Railroad, at Youngstown, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 25th. The property de-The property de stroyed is valued at fifty thousand dol-

Southern theatricals seem to be thriving. The Selma theatre was reopened on the 2d. Miss Virginia Kemble, of the Macon theatre, is in trouble, the editor of the Confederacy having intimated that they was respectively. that she was not as chaste as ice. Miss Ella Bair Aren is manageress of the Mobile theatre, Miss Eloise Bridges Ella Garr Aren is manageress of Mobile theatre. Miss Eloise Bridges has just closed an engagement at the Wilmington theatre. Porter and Terry did to a same thing the other day near by Wilmington. The American Railroad Journal shows

the length and cost of every railroad in the United States. The total miles in loyal States is 3,431,062, completed 2,537,-215; cost of road and equipment, \$2,050. S56,406. Total miles in rebe 1,492,702, completed 906,946; road and equipment \$237,055,587 Admiral Porter reports the capture,

on the night of the 24th, of the block-ade-running steamer Blenheim, from Nasseu, with a valuable cargo. The Richmond Examiner says that all the blockade-runners in Cape Fear river escaped to sea before the fall of Fort Fisher.

The Mayor of Booneville, Mo., Mr. McDearmon, committed a murder in that town on Friday, and fled for parts unknown. No particulars are given, but the police are on the lookout for

The rebels hold a fraction more than 43,000 Federal prisoners, and the Federals hold over 78,000 rebels, among whom are twenty-one Major and Brigadier Generals. A Charleston dispatch of the 24th

inst., says the Union pickets extend a short distance east of Pocotaligo, on the Charleston and Sayannah Railroad, and that the road has been partially destroyed, the piers burned and the iron taken A Union gunboat lately made a recon-

noissance up the Red River as far as the mouth of Black River, and dispersed a Rebel camp, the only force of the enemy discovered. The Cleveland iron rolling mills, located at Newburg, Ohio, were partially destroyed by fire on the 25th inst., in-volving a loss of forty thousand dollars,

on which there are insurances for thirt thousand dollars. A number of incendiary fires among barns and unoccupied buildings have occurred lately at Batavia, N. Y. Last Tuesday night an old brewery, used for the storage of barley and other grain, was set on fire and destroyed.— The losses are estimated at twenty th

and dollars. and dolars.

Over one hundred and forty men, nearly all soldiers, were killed by the boiler explosion on board the steambout Eclipse, in the Tennessee river, near Johnsonville, on last Thursday. The one and two dollar notes to be is sued by the Treasury Department to the

national banks will soon be delivered by the Treasury. Hon. R. S. Smith, Treasurer of th State of New Jersey, was taken with paralysis, on Sunday morning last, and lied on yesterday. He had held his

fice for 15 years. Yesterday afternoon Andrew J. Bur roughs, a clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, was shot by a young woman named Mary Harris, from Chicago. She ap-proached him in the Treasury building, and discharged a pistol, inflicting an immediately mortal wound. She sub-sequently told conflicting stories as to

he reasons for the commission of the The Secretary of War yesterday to the Senate a list of the General offi-cers in the service of the United States on the first of January, 1865. It comprises 66 major generals, and 265 brigadier generals making a total of 331. Of this number 245 are in command, 200 of whom are brigadiers. Eight major generals and 12 brigadier generals are awaiting orders, and one major general and 14 brigadier generals are off duty on account of wounds and sickness. These are Generals Sickles, Ricketts, Asboth, Bartow, R. O. Tyler, Schemmelpfennig, Paul, Gresham, Underwood, Conner, McIntosh, Bradley, Long, Fagan, and Stanner tannard.

Stannard, now brigadier, Generals Hays and Duffe are prisoners of war. Two medical students got into a quarrel about negroes riding in the cars to the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, yesterday, when one deliberately fired a pistol at the other, but without effect. A fire in Richmond, Indiana, yesterday morning, destroyed property valued at two hundred thousand dollars. at two hundred thousand On last Thursday night, while a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad wa approaching Cincinnati, and within two miles of that city, one of the cars filled with passengers, became detached, and rolled down an embankment twenty-five feet high. A number of the occupants were injured, but none fatally, and they were all gathered up and placed in the other cars, and the train arrived at its destination only

thirty minutes behind time.

A Word on Peace. There are men who talk as if wa were a normal condition, and who start at the suggestion of peace as if some wrong were done the nation. But all wars must have an end, even those carried on, as so few ever have been, for the highest good of the people, though all may not be attained which the victorious party, at the outset, promised itself: Ordinarily it is a struggle of encon hold out no longer? There comes always a time when the last is a vital question, and when it comes peace is inevitable. We may or we may not have reached that point, but the signs are, at least, significant, and wise men will give them due consideration. In the natural course of things peace is imminent. It may be the immin-nence of weeks or of months; certainly

it cannot be delayed beyond the dura tion of one more campaign. Mr. Blair's first visit to Richmond was neither fruitless nor useless, or it would not have been repeated. Without pretending to know anything of its de tails, we, in common with evrybody else, arrive at this conclusion. Not less significant is the gradual but steady de-

cline in the price of gold.

It has been going down for weeks, with certain fluctuations attributable merely to speculation. Gold gamblers and brokers are not the arbiters of our destiny. They cannot make peace, but they are careful observers of the signs that herald it. Those who command the that herald it. Those who command the market are advised, not only of all that is going on at Washington, but their lines of communication extend to Davis' cabinet and Lee's headquarters. Money is a great power, and commands the secrets of State. Is Lee thinking of the evacuation of Richmond? Does Davis look with approbation upon the movements of the party against him Does he dread some sudden of the Union party in any particular State? The gold gamblers know. Their friends at Richmond advise them of coming events, and gold touches 200-falls below it.

We are not more sanguine than our eighbors, nor are we more hopeful of or anxious for peace; neither dowe preend to more wisdom But we hall the flash of those bright streaks of the com-