NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

-The funeral of Mr. Everett, at Boston Thursday, engaged universal attention, and was solemnized in a manner befitting the illustrious dead. Both houses of the Legislature adopted appropriate resolutions, and appointed committees to represent the State at the obsequies.

-A train of seven cars on the Hudson River Railroad was thrown from the track near Yonkers, Thursday morning, owing to the breaking down of the track. A number of persons were bruised, and some were drenched in the river in which the cars fell, but no lives were lost.

-The Relief Agents of the United States tion against Wilmington, with clothing, dressings, stimulants, hospital diet, and battle-field supplies generally, and rendered effective service on the

-Forty guerrillas under Pratt and Mc-Gregor, on Tuesday, made a dash into Bardstown, ground. They were finally routed and driven from the town. The pursuit was continued till dark.

- A band of mounted guerrillas attempted to invade Illinois at Metropolis, on Monday night. Only a few succeeded in crossing the Ohio River. A boat from Paducah shelled the woods and dispersed the marauders.

fairly seated in authority, that State would be about the most unhealthy region for Secessionists outside of a small-pox hospital. Hemp and coffins would be in lively demand.

see her safely across the Potomac. In the meantime an order for the arrest of the Senator was issued, and he was captured at Dumfries.

-- Deserters from Fort Fisher report that that fort was about surrendering on the 25th ult.. report the garrison as demoralized and the quarters badly injured.

-Col. Samuel Fowler, a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly, died on Saturday evening. This gives the Republicans one majority in the House

-There is a slight military stir along the Eastern border, and the coast and frontier of Maine are being put in condition for defence. Two comat Belfast Thursday.

ing in favor of peace to be strong among not only the lower classes but among the officers of high

-The Mountain Eagle, a brig, and the Francis Hatch, schooner, have been captured in the between New York and Virginia.

cotton, part in gold and part in supplies. It is also stated that considerable cotton, failing to get within our lines, has been taken to Corinth

-The President has approved the joint resolution charging the President with the communication of anotice to the Government of Great nate the Reciprocity of 1854.

ing and prayer because of the calamity.

-The Central Pacific Railroad Company advertises for five thousand men to work on the grade of the road over the Sierra Nevada monntains. They expect to have fifty-two miles in run-

-Mr. Peter Cooper, the well-known liberal and patriotic New Yorker, now seventy-four years of age, has furnished two representatives in

the army during the last 30 days. -The War Department has in its pos

Union troops within a short time, -James Shannon, of the 148th Pa. Vol.

on of the Treasurer of Centre County, was killed at Carlisle barracks in an altercation with some of his fellow soldiers. In attempting to pacify a couple of his comrades, he was fatally wounded by stabs. His remains arrived at Bellefonte for interment last Tuesday.

merilla chief, John Morgan, and one hundred and harmony, amity, and fraternity? fifty other captive rebel officers from Hood's army, arrived in New York on Friday evening last, en oute to Fort Warren Boston harbor

-Mr. Young, dispatcher of the railroad company at Sunbury, was murdered on Sunday night. After he was killed his body was thrown that passed by.

to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment of six months in Fort Mifflin.

-Western papers give currency to rumor that marriage is likely to take place ere long between the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the widow of the lamented Illinois Senator.

-The best order is maintained in Savanbut prices are now regulated by law. Just before leaving Atlanta the army was paid about eight millions of dollars, and the soldiers spend their monso great as has been represented.

several bands of guerrillas

-The hull of the gunboat Indianoia, sunk in the lower Mississippi by the rebels, two years ago, has been saised, and found in excellent these institutions have been honestly man whose mothers were a tobacco trade.

New York, was formerly a Democrat and voted for ple. The corruptions in our State Legisla- the slaveholders of the South are the descen- tempt to escape. The lecture is anticipated with his predecessor, Gov. Seymour, three times for the tures, which the creation of the banks has dants of the Chivalry, we refer them to the same office of Governor, and sustained him during the first two years of his administration.

-The Union colleagues of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in the Honse of Representatives, addressed ferent times, through their failures, the flown pretensions of the women-whipping a note to him requesting the use of his name in connection with the Secretaryship of the Treasury, but Mr. Stevens in reply declines the honor.

-The Richmond press proposes that the rebel soldiers be offered one month's payin gold tering the U.S. Banks, encouragement is country of their presence. "Pestilent" s a cancel for their last year's services.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, January 26, 1865.

THE PROGRESS OF FREEDOM.

We had barely time in our last to call attention to the new position of the States of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, on the subject of Slavery. The acts of these States, with what has taken place in Maryland, Delaware, Louisiana, Arkansas, Colorado and Nebraska, are immensely signifi-Sanitary Commission accompanied the last expedicant, and are promising a proud future for our government. No one, the least conversant with the indications which are coming up around us, can fail to see, that ere long, African Slavery, the bane of the master, the curse of the State, the clog upon Ameri-Ky., for the purpose of recovering one of their can progression, and the only discordant men confined in the jail at that place. The guer- element which has ever threatened the exisrillas set the depot on fire and it was burned to the tence of our Government, will be among the things that have been. And what wellwisher of his country, what patriot, can refuse to rejoice over this bright prospect of future peace, prosperity, and greatness to our beloved land! Or, are the democrats of the present day, so blind to the past -The nomination of Parson Brownlow teachings of the fathers of the party, so for Governor of Tennessee is very generally com- lost to all that is grand and noble in our mended by the press. Should he be elected and history, as to be indifferent to that which magnifies our greatness, and insures the tranquility, the public and private virtue and honor which no nation before us has -- A refugee from Richmond confirms the enjoyed? In earlier times, when to be a report that Lee has sent troops to operate against democrat, was to be a patriot, democrats did not make it a duty to cultivate animos--Secretary Seward has issued a circular lity to the poor negro, and go about the announcing that the legal fee for issuing a passport country impiously declaiming that he was the white man's inferior, and made to be his -Mrs. Foote had a passport to leave the slave, for the reason, that to assume to know confederacy, and her husband accompanied her to what God meant by the creation of the African, was impious and overwise in the first place, and, in the second place, displaced an absence of humanity altogether unbecoming true manhood. For, supposing when attacked by Butler, and was only prevented it to be true, that the black is the white from doing so by the retreat of our troops. They man's inferior, is that any reason why he should impose upon him? Has he not, on the other hand, and for this cause, a claim upon his protection! Is the man considered humane, honorable, right, in any sense of the term, who takes advantage of the weak, innocent, and ignorant? Surely not. When preciate and vilify New England and New democrats allowed regroes to vote in old Virginia, and the democratic legislature of paper published in that interest, or a speech made to appear more desolate, by the utter drearipanies of state guards were sent to the batteries all the free States passed resolutions against Slavery, the doctrines and practices hinted -Lieut.-Gov. Jacobs, of Kentucky, has at, were considered peurile depravity. But attacks are mere rehashes of the diatribes returned from Richmond. He represents the feel- the distinctions, and animosity, the adverse of Toombs and Rhett and Yancey made at a interests, and criminations, which Slavery time when it was fashionable for the Slavehas begotten in late years, are to be buried forever. The man of the South is to the halls of Congress. The idea has even Chesapeake, and condemmed for contraband trading the North. The Southern States are to have the benefits which the growth, the wealth, -Memphis papers say the British Agent the morality, the honor, the glory, of free purpose of joining our lot with the Slavefrom Liverpool at Corinth was paying 40 cents for labor confers on society. The Southern man will no longer be charged with bringpoverty on himself; and he will no longer an article squinting towards repudiation right to rule, because he was born a mas- "Mayflower landing her pestilent crew upon Britain of the wish of the United States to termi- ter. He will no longer grow arrogant, dom- Plymouth Rock." Which impudent sentence. ineering, and quarrelsome. He need no might have been appropriate to the columns -There is starvation at Newfoundland longer send his cotton to the free States to of the Richmond Inquirer, but was sadly on account of the failure of the fisheries this year, be manufactured into cloth for his Slaves. out of place in a newspaper printed in the and the people of that country kept a day of fast- The dilapidated villages, and exhausted North, and circulating in part, at least, lands of the South, will henceforth feel the amongst the decendants of those "pestilent" plastic manipulations of free labor, and fellows who were unfortunate enough to be thrift, beauty and gladness will follow .- passengers on board the Mayflower. Rivalry, jealously and envy will no longer We noticed lately in a Democratic news-The paper, the old charge made that the Puri--The announcement that the citizens of Church South, will greet the Church North, tans sold their slaves to the South. Now, his word, so, after considerable grumbling he took The announcement that the citizens of Philadelphia had presented a \$50,000 house to Mrs.

Once many ground. And then, what shall whilst there is not a particle of evidence in his seat on the board perched up in the wind as to show his hand on the question of admit-Gen. Grant is premature. They are intending happen to the poor down trodden slave? the United States to prove this charge, it is high as he could be placed, with no buffalo robe, or to do something handsome for the General and his Only this, that he shall not be longer lash- perhaps not amiss to quote from a prominent blanket even for protection against the cold. To cession two hundred and five flags captured from enjoy, in his own way, the wages of his Judge's able address against the horrors of the rebels in battle. This, of course, does not in- labor. That he may own himself his wife clude all that have fallen into the hands of the his children, houses, and lands, if he will,

NATIONAL BANKS VS. STATE BANKS.

Nor is it denied that the large majority of age, as chivalry, and bloods of the South,

upon, especially in the Western and South- North." western States, that in eighteem months afterwards, three hundred and sixty-five new banks had been chartered by the Legislatures of the different States. Three years week. Nothing has transpired as to the after the advice we have alluded to, was results of his "negotiations." On Friday given, only eleven of these banks were in last he again returned to the Rebel Capiexistence, all the rest having failed, and tal. The Tribune-which ought to be posthrown upon the community a loss of ted-says of this latter journey :about three hundred millions of dollars. This. of itself, is enough to condemn the State Bank system; but is only a small part of dent, it is said, declares that he the gross amount out of which the people faith that any good will come of his misation. We repeat therefore, that we rejoice bring about a peace. He could hardly give that there is a prospect of a speedy relief from the State Banks; and this gratification in the National Banks, which are taking the place of the old ones. In the new banks, the issues, which has mostly been the source of trouble, are furnished by the government, and are limited to the amount of the bank's capital, this being government securities. This makes all reasonably safe. In the old system, the officers of the and rail-roads, ice everywhere. Boys, girls and and may order, and put out as many as they the roads, on brick, plank and gravel walks, on the like, and they often like to put out too many. Thirty, or more years ago, a bank was started in one of the lower counties of the State, with three thousand dollars for ly becomes, in one particular, very similar to wacapital in the vaults, and in twelve months | ter, it has a strong tendency to seek a level. afterwards, had a circulation of its bills of A ride over the Cumberland Valley rail-road to three hundred thousand dollars. This bank is still standing, and in good repute, but it is a marvel that it is so. We mention this ference between the old and the new system; and if the republican party leaves government than this constitutional banking system, it is enough to ensure it the

lasting gratitude of the American people. PURITANS VS. CAVALTERS.

It has been the fashion, of late years, for the Democratic orators and presses to demade by the Democracy, that did not assault the decendants of the Puritans. These lords to air their "plantation manners" in influence, of separation from the New England States, by the Middle States, for the

The Patriot and Union, (the Democratic claim superior social distinction, and the of New England, spoke sneeringly of the

ed at every caprice of ill-natured men and copperhead leader on the subject. Judge complain was useless, you must pay eleven and women. That he shall not be driven to Woodward says, "that the New England riding in such a conveyance, and with such accomdarker and more despotic bondage, further States were the first to abolish the slave modations. South. That he may work, live and grow trade and slavery, and that Pennsylvania Off we started, the horses were frightfully poor. higher and better. Only this, that he may soon followed in their footsteps." In the but when they began to move, it was seen that slavery, he gives Massachusetts the first near hind leg. The driver was drunk when we honors. He says, "that State not only asstarted, and took measures to become more so at Only this, that humanity is no longer out- bolished slavery, but passed a law prohibit- every tavern on the road, he stopped to drink but raged in abuse of an ignorant, helpless ing the buying or selling of Slaves." This is would not stop long enough for the passenger to raged in abuse of an ignorant, helpless race, who blaim our pity, and have done pretty good proof of the consistency of the horses were so lame he should be late, we therefore hall. nothing to deserve barbarity. And when Puritan fathers, and we honor their descenall these sources of animosity, of antagon- dants for the efforts they have made in the The sun shone brightly and the roads and fields ism, of wrong and complaint, are dried up cause of freedom, education and science. and fences and buildings and stone bridges were between the people of the North, and the In the Revolutionary war Massachusetts covered with glare ice, grass and grain stubble Col. Morgan, brother of the deceased South, what is to hinder the cultivation of sent 82,000 soldiers to the field, while South six thousand, and it required more than this A person could skate nine-tenths of the distance force to keep down the tories of that State. from Chambersburg to McConnellsburg. Congress having organized a banking The tories then hated Massachusetts, and Between these two places the North, or Cove System for the country, there is no longer the traitors of to-day pour out their intensivalley to valley over this ridge is eight miles. The any need of the State Banks. We rejoice fied wrath on the good State. In the eyes scenery is as wild as the most romantic would de upon the track, and mutilated by a train of cars at this, and think our entire business com- of the copperheads, the New England peo- sire to see. From the top of the mountain, the munity should. These State institutions ple are all base-born, and in their tastes view is most grand, the hills of Maryland and West -Rev. Rutan-one of the Fishingcreek have always been an incongruous anomaly low and groveling, while the Southern folks, Virginia stretch away to the southwest, as far conspirators—had his triad, and has been sentenced in our finances. The Constitution of the pay a fine of two hundred dollars and undergo conversely declared to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and undergo conversely declared to the chivalry, and all honor and intelligence to the chivalry and all honor an General Government expressly declares gence. It is a historical fact, not gainsay- the McConnellsburg, or Cove Valley on the West. that "Congress shall have power to coin ed by any intelligent candid man, that in McConnellsburg is literally surrounded and hemmoney, and regulate the value thereof,"and the early settlement of the country, the med in with mountains on all sides. In the ravines as expressly "forbids the States from coin- Puritans came to the rock-bound shores of and gorges of these everlasting hills, are secure House of Representatives, and Mrs. Douglas, the ing money, and emitting bills of credit;" New England to enjoy religious freedom, men. There is a company of mounted artillery and we wonder what a State bank note, bringing their wives and daughters with stationed here, the men are busy in hunting up which promises to pay in the future, is, if it them, while the adventurers who settled and arresting such men. A few weeks ago eight of nah, by the military authorities, and but few sol- is not a bill of credit? The truth is, that the Southern States came without families. of them came upon sixteen of the deserters, and a diers are visible on the streets. Trade is limited, from the beginning, some of our best, and Some were exported thither for crimes, un-sharp skirmish ensued, in which one of the draftclearest headed statesmen, questioned the der these circumstances wives were scarce legality, as well as the propriety, of the in the early settlement of the South, and ey freely at the first opportunity. It is said that State Banks. But, in the absence of any the mother country, very considerately, A committee from the house has been on to Washthe suffering among the citizens of Savannah is not substitute for a circulating medium-coin shipped a large number of young women to ington to consult with the proper authorities there being too scarce, and inconvenient, especi- these new colonies and exchanged them for relative to the quota of the State, under the last The expedition under Col. Brayman, ally in the early settlement of the country tobacco. Each young women had a parish call for men. The committee has made no formal which left Vidalia on the 11th for a raid through _they were allowed to grow into common certificate of health and good character.-Concordia Parish, has returned with several pris- use. And that they have been of immense To all this we have no objection; but the done to our State in this matter, it will be made oners and 170 head of cattle. They also broke up advantage in building up the country, and descendants of Puritan mothers justly think right in the coming draft. developing its resources, is admitted by all. they have as honorable a national parent-

aged. Yet, with all these admissions, the If any reader has allowed himself to be-The newly elected Governor Fenton of system has been a sad infliction on the peo- lieve the somewhat popular delusion, that his unsuccessful attempts, and finally successful atengendered, is not the least of these evils; extracts from the lecture of Hon. CHABLES and when we add to this the enormous los- Summer, published on our outside. He disses which the nation has sustained, at dif- poses most effectually of the false and highquestion of the utility of the system, be Chivalry, by showing that their progenitors comes more than problametical. In General where the scum and refuse of England, Jackson's message vetoing the bill re-char- exported to the colonies to rid the mother

calities where they are needed, to make up women sold for tobacco, were they who has continued until this afternoon, when the furfor the withdrawal of the capital of the U reared the lordly aristogracy of the South, S. Bank, and its branches. This advice who now turn up their noses at the "greasy was so promptly, and so extensively acted mechanics and small-fisted farmers of the

THE BLAIR MISSION.

Mr. Blair returned from Richmond, last

"We learn from Washington that Mr. P. Blair has again gone to Richmond on the United States steamer Don. The Presi have been swindled, since it went into oper- sion, but has no objection to his efforts to stronger evidence of his entire acquies cence in Mr. Blair's movements than the fact that a United States steamer is put at is not a little enhanced by the fact, that the his disposal. How apprehensive the war law has secured the people against frauds party in Richmond is of the influence of this talk of peace upon the popular mind, posed the hollow hearted fallacies of his opponent is shown in the continued deprecation of any discussion of the subject." place Mr. Scoffeld high in the estimation of his

FROM HARRISBURG.

January 10, 1865.

Ice on the streets, on the upright walls of the buildings, on the walks, ice on the trees, and fences banks have the entire control of the issues, men, are skating all over the city, in the middle of capitol grounds, up hill and down hill. In fact the only safe way to get along anywhere is to skate. To walk on the brick or stone flagging is impossible, while attempting it, a man's body immediate-

Chambersburg gives one a favorable opportunity to enjoy, so to speak, the perfect gloominess of the day, and the beauty of the ice-bound earth. ing the whole route the rain continued to fall just case, in order to show more clearly the dif- as fast as it could freeze, and everything around was enveloped in a dense cloud through which the train appeared to cut its way, the passengers could not see ten rods from the cars. The whole counnothing else of its administration of the try was one unbroken sheet of ice, smooth and glassy as ice was ever made.

> No creatures, brute or human, stirred abroad, unless compelled to, to break this glassy sea. Long, and continually lengthening icicles were pendant from the eaves of buildings, the rails of the fences the branches of trees, and even from the sides of cattle and sheep that were out in the storm. The few people that gathered round the stations appeared to be encrusted in ice.

At Chambersburg the same scene was presented. ness of the day. Here and there, along the deserted streets, may be seen a lone building newly erected, or repaired, or patched up, standing amid the ruins that surround it, while for many rods, and in some cases for whole squares on either side there is naught but piles of blackened bricks, or half demolished walls, or charred timber. Beside some of these repaired houses may be seen burned arbors. over which once hung thrifty grape vines, but stand on a free labor basis with the man of been broached by these toadies to Southern which are now dead, but they appear to be still left His wife has succeeded in getting through, and is to call to the minds of the inmates the happier days when pleasant hours were spent beneath their

Many families have erected cabins or shanties. n which they reside and transact their business. Where a year ago stood fine brick residences or ing dishonor on the land, and idleness and State organ) we recollect, in the midst of stores you now see these cabins with signs on them indicating that they are stores, or shops; yet other families, and there is not a few of them, are houseless. It will be many long years before Chambersburg will all be rebuilt.

The morning of the 11th was clear, cold and windy, and X was booked for McConnellsburg, Fulton county. At 8 o'clock A. M., the stage was announced, which stage, was a sleigh with a lumber box and a broken tongue or pole, with no scats except rough boards placed across the top of the The passenger, for there was but one, demurred to the operation of riding in such a vehicle twenty-two miles, on such a bitter cold day, but he must go in that, or not at all, and he had en- lard's at supper, near midnight, Field, me gaged to be at McConnellsburg on the 11th. There four eleventh cents per mile for the privilege of

lame in the off fore leg, and the off one, in the

looked like pure silver, indeed the whole country appeared, as you could see it at a distance, as Carolina, of nearly equal population, sent though it were covered with bright burnished silver,

> hiding places for rebels and non-reporting drafted ed men was killed and one severely wounded. The Legislature has done but little except ap-

point the committees and get ready for business. report, but it is understood that each member returns satisfied that if injustice has hitherto been

It is expected that Maj. HARRY WHITE, of senatorial notoriety, will Lecture in the Hall of Representatives on the evening of the 18th inst., at which time he will give his experience as a prisoner in Richmond and other places in rebeldom, such as much interest, and no doubt will call out a large

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 19, 1865. Since the reassembling of Congress after the reproposing an amendment of the Constitution to given to the creation of State Banks, in lo- criminals, dissolute adventurers, and young session until otherwise ordered, and the discussion them soon after Christmas.

ther consideration of the subject was postponed

The debate upon this important proposition has been of the most interesting character, and the cause of freedom, justice, humanity, and right, has been ably and manfully sustained; while the apologists of Slavery and rebellion have lost much by the discussion. Among the advocates of the measure are King and ROLLINS, of Mo., and YEAMAN, of Ky., who have heretofore stood in a somewhat doubtful attitude, and of Democrats of the North, who have heretofore acted upon most other questions with their party, we have Bailey, of Penn'a. ODELL, of New York, and perhaps Kernan of New York, on the side of the amendment. The debate was opened on Thursday last by Creswell of Maryland, in an able and effective speech in favor of the amendment, and it has been manfully sustained by nearly all the administration men of the border States, as well as by the friends of the administration generally, representing the free States. The speech of Mr. Scofield, of the Warren district. Pa., made on Saturday last, in reply to Mr. Brooks of New York, is pronounced one of the ablest of

fellow members, as an effective debater. When this discussion commenced, I had but little faith that the amendment could be passed during the present Congress, but I now feel almost confident that it can and will be. But whether passed at this session or not, all men must see and eel that slavery is soon to be reckoned among the things of the past, and its power as a disturbing element in this government, will be felt no more Slave-pens and slave auctions, can .but a brief period disgrace American soil.

the session : it commanded the most profound at-

tention, both from the House and the galleries,

n a most convincing manner. This effort has

A resolution of thanks to Gen. Sherman and the brave officers and men of his command has been unanimously passed by both Houses.

The failure of the attack upon Wilmington, has excited much censure against the officers charged with the command of that expedition. The progress of the war has reached a point, where the people will not excuse blunders, or failures from prejudice or want of hearty co-operation among officers in command. Every true patriot believes and feels that the government has the power to effectually overcome and put down the rebellion and in fact that the strength of the rebellion is already spent. The disappointment is the more keen, at any failure, in proportion as public hope and confidence becomes strong. Out of these my judgment, came the necessity for the removal of Gen. BUTLER from his command of the army of the James. While I am not prepared to say whether his removal was right, I feel that it is the duty of every man to acquiesce in the action of the President in removing him, at least until such time as the action of Gen. BUTLER has been thoroughly England people. There has hardly been a the desolation caused by the fire last Summer was and impartially investigated, as I am confident it will be. His parting address to the army, is, to say the least, in bad taste.

The Senate have not as yet taken any action up on the bill passed in Dec. by the House to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

As I write, a telegram is received, that Henry S. Foote of Mississippi, a member of the Rebel Senate, in attempting to make his escape from the rebel confederacy through our lines, has been captured by the rebels and taken back now at Alexandria. Rumors of peace propositions from the rebels

are current here, but nothing is known outside of official circles in regard to them. There is no room for doubt, however, that the rebellion is tottering to its fall.

The question of the admission of the gentlemen laiming seats as members from Louisiana and Arkansas, will probably be decided next week. If these men are admitted, the Constitutional amend ment will gain severa! votes. Yours truly. COMB.

RUFFIANLY ASSAULT ON JUDGE KELLEY. Special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune

Washington, Jan. 21, 1865. The question of the admission of Louisiana got settled in part last night very effectually. While Judge Kelley, member of the House from Philadelphia, was at Wilof the appli ants for admission from I iana, bawled at him with an oath, from another part of the table, that he was afraid

ting the Louisiana delegation. The Judge made no reply to the man, who was a stranger to him. Field became loudly profane and abusive. Kelley then quietly said to him. "When my name is called in the House on that vote, it will not take me long to decide on your case, Sir."
Field, with slave-driving fury, shouted

D-n you, you Northerners want us back in the Union bad, and you Congressmen dare not face your constituents if let us in," and then stalked out of the dir ing-room swearing that he would take care Kelley and all Northern Congressmen

As Kelley passed a few minutes afterward, Field, a powerful, tall man, throttled him and drove a bowie-knife at him. Kelley s said to have warded the blade with ar ipward motion of his arm, which caught e knife on the back of his hand and laid by open to the bone.
By standers threw themselves on the ruf-

fian from Louisiana and stopped a murder. Dr. Stone was summoned and dressed Keley's injuries. A police officer took Field to station-house, but he somehow got back to Willard's and to his comfortable bed. This morning he has been refreshing himself in Willard's lower rooms with pro-

claiming his ability to whip any d-d member of Congress that insults him SOUTHERN MERCHANTS PAYING THEIR DEBTS

AT THE NORTH .- We hear, with pleasure that a number of the leading merchants of Savanah have already forwarded to this city funds for the part or whole payment of lebts they owed in this city when the war broke out, and which they were then prevented from paying. Some who have made but partial payments this time, have, we understand, given notice that they intend to clear off all their obligations as quickly as possible. - New York Post GLOOMY .-- The Richmond Examiner of a

recent date makes the following sombre reflections upon the rebel situation. If there is a scintillation of comfort or consolation to be derived from it, we hope it may do those whom it may concern good; but we don't see it. "There is such a thing as heart-break for nations, as for individuals. There are such things as hopelessness and despair, lethar-

gy and apathy. A conviction that all that will do must come to naught, all sacrifices it can make, be rendered vain, by an irredeemable cause-a conviction resting on rational grounds, both of reflection and experiment, will produce this state of feeling n any nation, however heroic and however obstinate."

OUR PRISONERS,-It has been represented that nothing has been done by our Government to carry out the arrangements for cess for the holidays, the House has had under consideration the joint resolution of the Senate, Generals Grant and Lee. We now observe, by Richmond papers of the 6th, that 2,500 abolish Slavery. It was taken upon Thursday, 5th blankets have been sent to our men in that inst., and made the special order for every day's city, the first instalment having reached advantages for recovery superior to any quiet there to-day. There is nothing from

LATEST WAR NEWS.

CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER-OFFI CIAL DESPATCH FROM STANTON. FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 17-10 p. m.

by Major-Gen Terry.

To the President : The Rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to me on board the steamer Spaulding off that place vesterday morning, Jan. 16,

An acknowledgement and thanks for their gallant achievement was given in your name to admiral Porter and Gen. Terry, from whom the following particulars

The troops arrived off Fort Fisher Thursday night. Friday they were all landed under cover of a heavy fire from the squadron, and reconnoisance was made by Gen Terry on Saturday.

A strong defensive line against any of the enemy's force coming from Wilmington was established on Saturday, and held by 4,000 men, chiefly colored troops, and an assault was determined on. The assault was made on Sunday afternoon, at 31 o'it was keenly though gracefully sarcastic, and ex- clock.

The sea-front of the fort had been greatly damaged and broken by a continuous and terrible fire of the fleet for three days, and the fort was assaulted at the hour, mentioned by a column of seamen and marines eighteen hundred strong, under the command of Capt. Breese.

They reached the parapet, but after a short conflict this column was checked. driven back in disorder, and was afterward placed on the defensive line, taking the place of a brigade that was brought up to reinforce the assaulting column of troops Although the assault on the sea-front failed it performed a very useful part in diverting the attention of the enemy weakening their resistance to the attack by the troops of the other side.

The assault on the other and most difficult side of the fort was made by a column of three-thousand troops of the old Tenth Corps, led by Col. Curtis, under the immesupervision of Gen. Terry. The enemy's force in the fort was over two thousand two hundred. The conflict lasted for seven hours.

every traverse afforded the enemy a new. defensive position from whence they had to They were seven in number. be driven and the fight was carried on from traverse to traverse for seven hours by a skilfully directed fire thrown into the trenches One after another they were occupied by

Admiral Porter contributed to the su cess of the assaulting column by signals between himself and Gen. Terry at brief intervals. His fire was so well managed as to damage the enemy without injury to our own troops.

At about ten o'clock at night the enemy vere entirely driven from the fort, forced down towards Federal Point, followed by brigade of our troops, and about twelve o'clock at night, Gen. Whiting surrendered himself and his command to Gen. Terry, unconditionally, as prisoners of war, num bering over eighteen hundred, the remainder of his force being killed and woun-

Our loss was not accurately ascertained on Monday afternoon, but was estimated at between seven hundred and eight hundred in killed and wounded, besides the naval loss, which was slight, not exceeding one hundred killed and wounded. Not a ship nor a transport was lost. Col. Curtis was severely but not mortally

wounded, Col. Bell died of his wounds Monday morning. Col. S. W. Moore and Lieut.-Col. Lyman were killed. Col. Pennypacker was badly wounded; also Lieut. Col. Coan. A complete list of the killed and wounded will be forwarded as soon as it can be prepared.

General Leroy reported to Surgeon-General Barnes that he had ample provision of down the river on the steamer Rockett surgeons, nurses and hospital supplies for the wounded. They will be sent North to arrived from Rock Island, destined Sou their respective States as fast as they can to be exchanged. be placed on transports, of which there was

On Monday morning, between six and even o'clock, the magazine of Fort Fisher exploded, killing and wounding two or three hundred persons.

After the capture of the fort all the troops were withdrawn, except one brigade left in mac states that considerable firing took charge of the works. How the explosion occurred was not

known, but General Terry believed it was what result is not known. occasioned by accident or neglect.

General Hoke's division, reported as five thousand strong, was at Wilmington, A state of destitution.

An arrival from the first not the first ng before the assault, and while that was going on a demonstration was made by deneral Hoke against our defensive line, but it was found too strong for anything more than a skirmish attack

About 11 o'clock on Monday morning a eavy cloud of smoke was observed over Fort Smith, on the south side of New Inlet. The naval officer commanding that station reported that the enemy had fired their arracks and evacuated that fort. You will be pleased to know that perfect

harmony and concert of action existed be tween the land and naval forces and their respective commanders. Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry vied in their commendation each of the other. Each seemed more anxious to do justice to the other than to claim anything for himself, and they united in the highest commendation of the naval and military officers and the forces engaged.

To this harmony of feeling and the confident spirit inspired, may perhaps be attributed in some degree the success of our attack, within nearly equal numbers. against a resolute enemy in a work unsurpassed, if ever equalled, in strength, and which Gen. Beauregard a few days before pronounced impregnable. The armament of the fort was seventy-two guns, some of large caliber and rifled, and one Armstrong gun. The troops in the fort had rations for sixteen days Their loss in killed and wounded was between four hundred and five hundred Gen. Whiting had three wounds in the

thigh. Col. Lamb also, who had gone into the fort with reinforcements and to relieve Gen. Whiting on Sunday, is wounded. On Monday everything was quite as a Sabbath wounded collected and placed in transports destination. an field hospitals. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Gen, Sherman renewed the movement of his forces from Savannah lasti week. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps went in transports to Beaufort on Saturday, the 14th. The Seventeenth Corps, under Maj. Gen. Blair, crossed Port Royal ferry, and with a portion of Gen. Foster's command moved on Pocotaligo Gen. Howard, com- had crossed at Port Royal. manding that wing of the army, reported on Sunday that the enemy abandoned his tillery and infantry coming from Cooss strong works in our front during Saturday hatchie. The forces of the enemy are be strong position across the railroad, covering ville. all approaches eastward to Pocataligo.

All the sick of Gen. Sherman's army are in good hospitals at Beaufort and Hilton Head, where the genial climate affords believed to be nothing but a feint. other place.

The peace and order prevailing at Savannah since its occupation by Gen. could not be surpassed. Few male inhabi tants are to be seen in the streets. Ladies and children evince a sense of security. No instances of disorder or personal injury or insult has occurred. Laboring men and mechanics, white and black, are seeking employment.

The troops_are cheerful and respectful toward every one, and seem to feel themselves much at home and on good behavior as if in their native towns.

TRADE WITH SAVANNAH.

Trade is restricted at present to actual military necessity. Many ships with mor from the North are waiting at Hilton Head for permission to go to Savan. nah, but Gen. Sherman has admitted only a limited number of supplies required by his troops.

A mistake prevalls at the North as to the

present inducement for commerce at Savan-nah. There is not yet any large population to be supplied, no credit or money, no commodities of exchange, and there can be no great amount for a considerable period. All the cotton and products now within Savannah belong to the Government as

captured property. Stringent precautions against supplies that might go to the enemy, have made, and will be enforced by Gen. Sher-

The cotton captured in Savannah, which there is a good deal of Sea Island, has been turned over by the Quartermaster to Mr. Draper, special agent of the Treas ury. The Quartermaster-General remain at Savannah to execute the arrangement for shipment.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of W DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PORTER

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADEON, FLAGSHIP MALVERN, OFF FORT FISHER January 16, 1865 Sir: I wrote you vesterday. We have all the forts. The army have cantured on thousand eight hundred men and a large number of officers including General Whi

ing and Colonel Lamb. The gunboats are now in the river, and Wilmington is hermetically sealed against blockade runners.

The rebels have destroyed the works or mith's Island, and if they don't destroy Fort Caswell it is of no use to them. will get that after a little while. You mu

not expect too much of us at one time These works are tremendous. I was Fort Malakoff a few days after its surre der to the French and English, The co. bined armies of these two pations we many months capturing that stronghold, and t wont compare either in size or streng to Fort Fisher.

The fort contained seventy-five guns as many of them were heavy ones.

I have not yet learned what our ties are in killed and wounded, but I thin three hundred will cover them all We have a bad explosion in the fort this morni which killed and wounded a number of me -about one hundred. Some of our se were blown up, and Acting Assistant Pa master R. H. Gillet, of the Gettysburg, wa killed

I will send a detailed report as soon as l can get off the wounded and arrange mat ters generally. The world never saw such fighting as our soldiers did.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient se D. D. PORTER, Rear-Adm Ion. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Gideon Welles, Se

FROM GEN. THOMAS'S ARMY. NO PRESENT MOVEMENTS-ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS

Cario, Saturday, Jan. 41, 1365. The present indications are that Ge Thomas's Army will not soon move from present position on the Tennessee River. Winter quarters are being constructed. Adj.-Gen. Thomas and Staff have pas

Over 200 Rebel prisoners have rece

HEAVY FIRING IN FRONT OF PETER BURG--DESERTERS COMING INT OUR LINES-GREAT REJOICING AMONG THE REBELS, &c. Washington, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

Information from the army of the Poteplace in front of Petersburg, near the Ap pomattox, on Friday morning, but wit

About 40 deserters came into our lines on Thursday, many of them being in a sac

An arrival from City Point vesterday morning states that a great deal of picke firing took place in front of Petersburg Thursday night and some reports of t evacuation of the place were current, but yesterday morning matters remained usual.

The Rebels seemed very jubilant over something on Thursday night, as they in dulged extensively in cheering, bell-ringing for hours.

EVACUATION OF POCOTALIGO BY THE REBELS (From Rebel Accounts.)

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15, 1865 A heavy force of the enemy advance from Beaufort yesterday morning against Pocotaligo, which place was evacuated las night by Gen. McLaws. Refugees from Savannah report one corps

and that the cotton in Savannah has been or will be confiscated. CHARLESTON, Jan. 16. After abandoning Pocotaligo our force took position behind the Combahee River No further movement was made yesterda

of Sherman's army gone to Wilmington

The enemy is believed to be arriving Branchville. Two monitors were sunk last night this harbor, probably by torpedoes. The lie about eight hundred yards from Fo Sumter, toward Sullivan's Island. The

smoke-stacks only are visible. CHARLESTON, Jan. 17. Deserters and prisoners report the force that advanced from Beaufort to consist the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, with little artillery or baggage trains, and that Sherman was moving by railroad with the remainder of his army, artillery, trains, &c. day. The dead were being buried, and They reported also that Charleston is the

> The enemy advanced within two miles of Combahee yesterday, and then retired. CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.

> We have nothing direct fron Genera Wheeler. One of the line officers who left from below McBride's brigade yesterday morning reports that the enemy are still below.

serters who come in report that a corps The courier says there were cavalry, a Gen Blair's Corps now occupies a lieved to be concentrated above McPherson

> The enemy made a move in the direction of the Combahee River yesterday. It is any other point,