--Counterfeit ten dollar bills on the State Bank of New Jersy, and two dollar billsaltered from ones-on the Bellinger Bank, of Her kimer Co., have just been put in circulation.

--Some Canadian girls attending school in Detroit having been refused transportation over the river for want of passports, Mr. Seward has of the different States, in different localdecided that they are not travellers, under the rule, ities. For instance, the notes of the Penn- quotas. and need no papers.

-A steamer from Mobile arrived at New York Tuesday, bringing 1,000 bales of cotton on account of the Rebel Government, to be disposed of here and the proceeds to be invested in blankets and other creature comforts for Rebel prisoners now held in confinement in the North. That amount of cotton ought to bring two or three hundred thousand blankets, which in case of an immediate and full exchange of prisoners, would make a handsome addition to the wardrobe of Lee's army.

-Gen. Grant reports that our casualties in the taking of Fort Fisher prove smaller than at first reported. They foot up thus 12 officers and 107 men killed: 45 officers and 490 men wounded. others, and is one of the results growing There were 162 guns in all, captured by our forces.

Conscription bill. In most respects it is like the tem was inaugurated, one has not been able House bill. Principals, however, are made responsible for the desertion of substitutes. Deserters forfeit the rights of citizenship.

-On the 21st a detachment of our troops from Memphis crossed the river and attacked a band of guerrillas at Mound City, killed and rant the passage of her notes currently, in loss of a man on our side.

be concentrated his force at Houston, Miss., with the National banks this will, in a great the view of making a raid into Memphis.

-The Black Laws of Illinois (prohibiting negroes from settling in the State.) have been repealed by the State Senate, and the House of Assembly will without doubt concur.

-Gen. McClellan, with his wife and child, sailed for Europe Wednesday, in the steamship China. He was attended to the vessel by a number of personal friends and relatives.

-The explosion of some powder on Market-St., in West Philadelphia, Wednesday morning caused the death of three persons, and annother ing the different states to create money, was seriously injured.

-The American Hotel in Buffalo, with several adjoining buildings, was destroyed by fire ernment, and places it beyond its control Wednesday. The loss amounts to nearly \$1,000,

-The residence recently purchased by a committee of gentlemen from Philadelphia, and which has been gratuitously tendered to Gen. Grant and family as a permanent home, is on the north side of Chestnut-st., west of Twentieth. The money, Massachusetts and Maryland havbuilding occupies a front of 22 feet, extending back ing already issued coin; but the trouble to the distance of 168 feet, with a thirty-foot street in the rear. It is a four story double front, with three-story double back buildings. It cost over \$30,000.

-On Wednesday morning, Jan. 18th Owego was visited with a fire for the first time in two years and four months. The conflagration intention of the leading men of that body, was of a barn belonging to Dr. E. B. Sprague .-Owego, has a population of about 5,000, and its freedom from fires for the few past years is worthy

--According to a report in the Richmond Dispatch of January 22, the rebel General Sterling Price is not dead, but has just captured Fort Smith. Arkansas, with its garrison of two thousand men. The rumor lacks conformation.

-The old revenue cutter Harriet Lane, captured by the rebels and renamed the Lavenia, was burned at sea on the 18th instant, while on her way from Galveston to Havana. It is sup posed she was fired by a sailor who had failed to

received at the Navy Department, show that by the so soon as specie payments were stopped, sinking in Charleston harbor of the iron-clad Mon- the banks procured its legalization. Then itor Patapsco, on the night of the 16th instant.sixty-two officers and men were lost, while forty-three were saved. He has ordered a board of inquiry into the cause of the disaster, which is supposed to have been the explosion of a torpedo.

-General Sanborn, commanding the dis trict of Southwestern Missouri, has banished fortyeight families and one hundred other men and wo men, to a distance of fifty miles outside his lines. for feeding and harboring guerillas and bush-They are to leave the district by the 20th of February, on penalty of arrest and impris-

-A despatch from Louisville, Ky., says: "The authorities have been officially informed that Mundy's gang this evening killed at Samsonville thirty negroes, who were in charge of one thousand head of government cattle. No further particu-

-The Canadian Attorney-General on tier, and the manufacture and shipment of arms for unlawful purposes; and providing for the seizure and examination of suspected vessels, and giving notice to persons proving unworthy of the hospitality of the country to remove from it.

-Latest advices from Eastport confirm the report that the 18th Tennessee Cavalry, about six hundred strong, under Col. Johnson, encamped they wished to surrender, take the oath, and go

-The crews of the blockade-runners Stag and Charlotte, captured off Wilmington a few days since, have been brought to Fortress Monroe. Another steamer was captured off Fort Fisher on Sunday but her name was not known.

ges, through the country have recently visited those cities and returned home with the seeds of the disease in their systems, which have broken out and thus spread throughout many families.

-An interesting ceremony took place at the White House on Tuesday morning. The occa- of the country banks for discounting, for it sion was the presentation to President Lincoln of is cheaper and safer, thus stimulating each a truely beautiful and superb vase of skeleton other to feed upon the public confidence. leaves, gathered from the battle fields of Gettys-The vase was on exhibition at the great Sanitary Fair held in June last in Philadelphia and was there subscribed for as a gift to the Presi-

-A motion has been made in the West Virginia Senate to remove the capital from Wheel- rumors aver that he is moving on Augusta,

ing to Clarksburg. caused the Maine legislatures to talk of immediate der works from Augusta, in case of a design

adjournment. -Sherman's army has cut up the slave closed. auction blocks at Savannah for firewood.

-A New-Hampshire paper says it is ru-Democratic candidate for Governor, will decline the disinclined to a second trial.

-The steamer Eclipse, which exploded her boiler in the Tennessee River, opposite Johnsonville, on the 29th, had on board the members of yer 140 lives were lost by the accident.

### Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, February 2, 1865.

NATIONAL BANKS VS. STATE BANKS. We took occasion in our last, to point out some of the more prominent advan-State banks, and since, some others have sylvania banks have always been held at a high rate of discount, by the banks, and the business community of the State of New stant, and embrace all the credits for troops York. This depreciation of our bank paper is just what the prejudice, the ignorance, and caprice of the people of our sister all former deficiencies charged, and surplus state, chose to make it. Their bank paper is not a whit better than ours, yet they see proper to make a difference against us, and our people have lost largely by means of this. That too, which is true of these two contiguous states, is equally true of most | quotas now assigned. out of the practice of allowing each state

-Senator Wilson has introduced a new to create its own money. Since this systo travel to distant parts of the country. without loss. No bank has been sufficiently known, or trusted-save the old United States Bank, in her palmiest days-to warwounded the Captain and five others, without the all parts of the country; and among a traveling people, such as ours are, this has been -The Rebel Gen. Foster is reported to both a loss, and an inconvenience. With measure, be obviated. The manner of their organization, and the securities on which they are based, are known to all, which will tend greatly towards giving them a character, and credence, in every part of the land. The chief reason usually assigned for refusing paper, from remote localities, is, that nothing is known of it. This can not be said of the National banks. But the

most serious objection to the plan of allow-

grows out of the fact, that it makes the

currency independent of the general gov-

and this gives rise to great difficulties in

times like the present. When the colonies formed the confederation for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of England, they refused to yield the power to make which ensued during the war, in conse quence of the inability of the Continental Congress to borrow, and to coin money, exposed this as a great weakness; and in the formation of the Constitution, it was the to remove this difficulty. The States Right men of the South, however, have always clung to it. The right to charter banks has been held as one of the reserved rights, and the extensive practice upon this theory, which has been going on in all the States, has strengthened this claim. Aside from the injurious effects produced by withholding from Congress the control of the finanso happened, in every serious war we have had, that the State Banks suspended specie payments, thereby inflicting on the people, -Official reports from Admiral Dahlgren, and on the government heavy losses. For, it increased, it depreciated. The invariable result of this was, that all commodities throughout this war, that the present high rates of products, was caused by the issue of government money; but this is far from the truth. Why did we have, during the bank suspension of 1838 and '40, as high prices as at present, when the general government paid all its liabilities in specie?

the people about a worthless a batch of rags as were ever used for money. On the contrary, if the government had issued no money, we would have had a much worse Wednesday placed before Parliament a bill for the currency, and higher prices for commodities. vials of wrath upon his head and yet he lives, and acter. His imprudence has no doubt settled the prevention and suppression of outrages on the fron- If time and space permitted, we could dem- battles for the inalienable right of the African to question of admission of himself and colleagues to onstrate this by showing the circulation and fight for the country, if he desires to do that and to seats as members from Louisiana, adversely to to Horace Greely, detailing his experience which tend to inflation. An effort was made some time ago, by a New York pa- to be put down by the abuse of the democratic pa per, to refute this, by showing that the cir pers. His bill may not pass, but it will call public culation of the banks of that state had fal. attention to the subject and the people will think ed the clerk to read, in which a demand was made len off instead of increased; but this wriat Clifton, Tenn., had sent word into our lines that ter left out two considerations which materially change the aspect of the question. One is, that the notes of the New York banks, which have mainly constituted the

the currency of the Northwestern states, have all been driven out by force of public opinion, and the government money substi--There seems to be an unusual amount tuted. By this probably not less than ten of small pox now in the cities of New York and millions of the circulation was sent home. Brooklyn. Many persons we learn by our exchan- The other is, that he did not take into the large increase, and this inflates just as day, Jan. 16. much as circulation. Besides, the city banks do not use their own paper, but that

Late Richmond papers contain an official dispach from Gen. Hardee stating that Gen. Sherman has yet made no movement up the Savannah River, while Rebel Georgia, by way of Blakesville. Gen.Hill -The high price of board, it is said, has has ordered the removal of the Rebel pow-

of Sherman to capture the town being dis-

Some of the Richmond newspapers mored that the Hon. Edward W. Harrington, the have stated that the Rebel fleet on James River made another attempt to pass the nomination. He was beaten last March, and seems Union batteries and obstructions after their failure of last Tuesday. But this is contradicted by The Richmond Whig of Thursday evening, which stated that the vessels of the 9th Indiana Battery and other troops. In all the fleet still remained at their first position up the river.

#### THE DRAFT-ASSIGNMENT OF QUOTAS.

The Provost Marshal General has assigned and forwarded to the different districts their correct quotas under the call of De-

cember 19 for three hundred thousand men. Shortly after the call was made, quotas were assigned upon the enrolment as it stood on the thirteenth day of November, tages which the National have over the and taking into account the reports of credits, and the estimates of the number of occurred to us, no less striking, nor less years of service that were then available. important. One of these is, the unequal and these quotas sent to the districts in values attached to the notes of the Banks order that recruiting might commence without any delay for computing the exact United States and Great Britain, was passed fi-

The correct quotas are based upon the enrolment as corrected up to the 1st- inraised up to that date. A complete settle ment with each district has been made, and credited to the district. Consequently all men put into the service since January 1st. whether by draft, the acceptance of substitutes, or by voluntary enlistments, will be applied as credits, in reduction of the

It will be observed that the corrected quotas vary in certain localities, from the

quotas assigned on the 23d December. The reason of this is, first, that the enrolment in many localities has been much reduced since the 30th November, while in others but little change has occurred; second, full and accurate reports of men and years of service, furnished not only during the month of December, but from different localities, for the previous months, have been received and taken into account in determining the correct quotas.

We understand that the quota for this district is 2301, the quotas in the sub-districts will not be assigned until the lists are re-

### FROM HARRISBURG.

Mr. Editor:-There is but little business before the Legislature, indeed they hardly know what to do. The Senate is pressing what business is before with commendable industry, and wishes to ad- dealt the rebellion. ourn finally on the 28th of February. The House loes not appear to be in so much of a hurry. It has but one session a day, from eleven till one, and on Tuesday last, by the Joint Committee on the clusively of a local nature. A proposition is before the Senate to have a general State bounty law. that is, to have the State pay the bounty instead Fort. Upon the announcement that the Fort had strong arguments in favor of such a law, still it is rather doubtful, I suppose, whether or not it pas-

It is understood that Vice-President Johnson is victory, boomed in his ears. pass through this city on his way to Washington ommence his official duties. Wonder if the embers of the Legislature will refuse to allow him then, in Pennsylvania as well as in Tennessee. It will be gratifying to him to address the citizens of upon the hand of Mr. Kelley, some two inches in Harrisburg, as well as the members, under the pellength. The bystanders interfered and prevented of the house but two years ago, to see him come admission to a seat as a member of the House. back Vice-President, and receive, from a majority of both houses, such a welcome as he will receive.

Maj. H. White gave a very interesting, and in me respects affecting account of his imprisonment in Richmond, and his sufferings while attempting to escape. The Hall was crowded so that ment of income tax upon their salaries. there was not even a standing place on the floor, war referred to the Committee on military affairs. ces, during the Revolutionary war, it has still all listened with intense interest. I believe the Major has gone back to his regiment

About three weeks since Senator M. B. Lowey from Erie, while in Philadelphia, and riding in one or the street railroad cars of the city, saw a negro printing paper unsized, and used exclusively for with but one leg, ejected from the cars, because he the printing of books and newspapers, to three per was a negro. This man had lost his limb in the centum advalorem. defence of his country while keeping back from the country was flooded with paper, and as this very city of Philadelphia, perhaps, the rebel Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, offered a resolution which vigorous prosecution of the war until the armies that would have destroyed it. This pro- was adopted, providing for the appointment of a army of Lee is destroyed, and then peace cedure on the part of the railroad official, of course select Committee of five members, to inquire into will come, not by negotiation, but by the aroused the indignation of Mr. Lowry, he felt, and an alleged breach of privilege, committed by A. P. disintegration of the rebel government. rose to two and three prices. The copper- justly, that it was a burning shame, that a man who | Field, of Louisiana, (claiming a seat as a reprehead orators, and writers, have contended had fought the battles of the country and had lost sentative from that State) in the use of intimidahis limb in thus fighting, should not be allowed ting and bullying language towards the Hon. Wm. to ride through the streets of the city on the rail- D. Kelley, a member of Congress from Penn'a, roads chartered by the Legislature for the accom- thereby attempting to interfere in his legitimate current of disaster which has so steadily modation of the public, merely because God had rights and duties as a member, and following up given him a black skin instead of a white one. A such intimidation by an assault with a knife on the resolution was consequently introduced in the Sen- person of said Wm. D. Kelley. ate prohibiting the street railroad companies of Philadelphia from passing or making regulations Inson, Ill.; Baldwin, Mass.; and Townsend of N. that shall exclude Africans from their cars. On Y. were appointed said Committee. So that federal office-holders had gold, and this resolution Mr. Lowey who introduced it made discount statements of the banks, both of ride in the cars with other men, provided he behaves himself as other men ought to. Lowry is a regular old-school abolitionist, and is the last man and consequently be prepared to act in the matter at some future time.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 26, 1865. EDITOR REPORTER :- I write nearly a week in adance of the next issue of your paper, in order that my letter may reach you in time. Previous letters mailed here as early as Saturday morning have failed to reach you in time for your paper of the next Thursday.

I give you the following brief summary of mat ters of most interest and importance, which have account the discount item, which exhibits a been transpiring here since I last wrote you, Mon-

Senate. A joint resolution, on motion of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, was referred to the Military Committee, that rebel prisoners be subjected to the same treatment as Union prisoners at the South.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. House. On motion of Mr. Ashly, of Ohio, a esolution was adopted, granting the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives to the U.S.

ises on Sabbath evening, Jan. 29th. The annual exercises of this benevolent body,

formed during the preceding year. PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. A resolution offered by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, that it debate closed. s the duty of the President to send or receive peace commissioners to secure a cessation of hos tilities, was tabled by a vote of 84 to 51.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

ives of the Government. The advent, at this time, of so important a State into the sisterhood of free Commonwealths, is cal- most especially by the scientific world. culated to have, and most evidently is, producing a favorable effect on the minds of members of the present Congress, who have heretofore stood oposed to the proposed AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTI-TUTION, abolishing slavery; and in this connection venture again to predict that the requisite number of votes to carry it will be found before the close of the present session.

RECIPROCITY TREATY. The joint resolution for the termination of the

ciprocity treaty, of June 5th, 1854, between the By the terms of this treaty our naval force on

the lakes was restricted to such a degree as to be entirely inadequate for the present condition of affairs, and hence the necessity for its abrogation. TREATMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS. The resolution in reference to the treat-

Military committee with a recommendation, that confer upon terms of peace. the President should order rebel prisoners now in our hands, or subsequently captured, to be placed RECONSTRUCTION OF THE REBEL STATES.

House. The House on yesterday and to-day, verthrown or subverted by the rebellion. Hon. arms and returning to the Union. WM. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, made an elaborate speech, in which he took ground against the of the Rebel Congressmen, who represenand Louisiana as at present organized, and against further hostilities. the admission of the delegates from those states now claiming seats as members of the present Congress. He said in substance, that he would insist ipon having incorporated into any bill providing or reconstruction, this provision : "That all loyal male persons in the rebellious States, of suitable ad, shall be permitted to vote." No vote has vet been reached upon the bill. APPROPRIATION BILL.

House. The House resumed the consideration and passed the Legislative appropriation bill. CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

Joint Resolutions were passed, tendering the thanks of Congress respectively to Gen. Terry and freely discussed in leading social and politi-Admiral Porter, and to the officers and men under their respective commands for the courage and gallantry displayed in the capture of Fort Fisher. The capture of Fort Fisher, which effectually oses up the Port of Wilmington against rebel blockade running, is one of the severest blows yet

It so happened that at the moment the telegran announcing the fall of Fort Fisher was received, djourns from Friday till Tuesday.. The matter yet | conduct of the war, General Butler was before ught before either house have been almost ex- them giving his testimony in regard to the failure of the late expedition under his command to cooperate with the naval forces in an attack on the of the counties or townships. There are many been taken, the General exclaimed "Bless God for the victory," and while he remained with the Committee a national salute of one hundred guns ordered by the Secretary of the Navy in honor of the

AN ASSAULT. An assault with a knife, was made this (Friday) vening upon the person of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, speak in the Hall, as they did, or a majority of a member of Congress, from Philadelphia, by A. P m, two years ago. Things have changed since Field, of Louisiana, claiming a seat as a member of the House from that State. He inflicted a wound culiar circumstances in which he will be placed, him from doing more serious damage. The ground out it will be annoying to those who voted him out of assault, was Judge Kelley's opposition to his

Monday, Jan. 23d, in the Senate. Mr. Wilson of Mass., presented a bill providing for increased rates of commutation for subsistence of army officers, and also that they be relieved from the pay-

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER. In the House. Mr. Washburn, of Ill., presented joint resolution, which was passed by 97 yeas to 40 nays, providing for a reduction of the duty on

Messis. Beaman, Mich.; Rollins, N. H.; Rob-

Let us hope that this assault of Mr. Field may a speech in his peculiar style, a speech though of be the last exhibition of pro-slavery virus and planpower. The democratic press throughout the State tation manners ever to occur here. Although Mr. has for his action in the matter and his speech | Field professes to be a true Union man, the force opened their batteries of billingsgate upon him.- of early habit, and long association with Slavery, The party organ of this city has poured out its has stamped its irredicable impress upon his char-

> MAJ. -GEN. B. F. BUTLER. VINDICATED. question of privilege and sent to the clerk's desk a letter from Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, which he askfor an explanation of certain language used by Mr. Brooks in a speech made in the House on the 6th inst. The language was in substance, "that the Government sent to the city of New York during the autumn of Election, a gold robber in the person of a Major-General of the United States .-Robber as he was of the public treasure, and 'Major-General, he dared not exercise control over 'the actions of those whom the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Scofeld,) has called thieves

> Mr. Brooks claimed that the letter was intended as a challenge to meet the General in a duel, and was therefore a breach of his (Brooks') privilege as a member of the House. The Speaker decided that the language of the letter, did not admit of such construction, and therefore was not a breach of

Mr. Brooks, appealed from the decision, and upon the pending question made further argument in support of his charges against General Butler. Mr. Stevens, of Penn'a, obtained the floor to reply, when on motion the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 24, House. The discussion of the case of Gen. Butler was continued, Mr. Stevens swered with decision. All that is known Christian Commission, for their anniversary exerbeing entitled to the floor yielded to Mr. Boutwell, is the fact that Blair brought a letter from of Mass., who is the immediate representative of addressed to Jefferson Davis. Its contents General Butler, and who made a triumphant vin- are not even surmised. But the only obare characterised with that lively interest which dication of the General, against all the charges always attends a description of the great good ren- made by Mr. Brooks against him, and presented dered to suffering humanity, and especially the re- official correspondence between General Butler keep up the nonsense of demagogues about lief rendered to our brave and suffering sick and and the War and Treasury Departments touching peace while the Yankee armies are in mowounded soldiers, through their unceasing efforts. the disposition of money in his hands, which h I had the pleasure of attending the annual exer- had taken from Smith & Co., Bankers, in N. O., rises of this body last year, in the Hall of the and supposed agents of the Confederate loan, which House of Representatives, and can most truly say, seemed to exculpate the General from the appear-I felt a thrill of pride and satisfaction, as I lis- ance of any intention of dishonesty. The discustened to the accounts given of the good work per- sion places General BUTLER in an honorable position before the country. Mr. Stevens followed with an unanswerable reply to Mr. Brooks, and the

LOSS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE. fire occured this afternoon; the alarm was sound- if he succeeds, and he is ambitious enough ed at about 2½ o'clock P. M., and before the devour- to strive to secure the renown which will The Speaker laid before the House the Proclaing elements could be arrested, the towers, roof, attach' to his name if he proves a successmation of the Governor of Missouri, declaring the and nearly all the upper portion of the building ful commissioner of peace

State now free; which on motion of Mr. Washburn with its contents, comprising valuable statistical of Illinois, was ordered to be printed in the Arch- information relating to natural history, paintings, relics, &c. was destroyed. This is truly a national niece, were among the passengers. calamity which must be greatly deplored by all, and Yours Truly.

## THE PEACE MISSION

Return of Blair from the Rebel Capital. Different Views of his Mission, and Comments of

the Rebel Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 27, 1865. The following is a special dispatch to The

Evening Telegraph. Wasaington, Friday, Jan. 27, 1865. It is now definitely known that Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond has been crowned

with complete success. Mr. Davis pledged himself to send imme ent of rebel prisoners, was reported back by the diately three gentlemen to Washington to Mr. Davis stated distinctly to Mr. Blair

that he would conclude peace and return to nder the immediate control of officers and men the Union upon terms that would be perwho have been prisoners in the hands of the rebels. feetly satisfactory to Mr. Lincoln and Congress. Mr. Blair also had an interview

have had under consideration, the bill providing Gen. Lee, who avowed himself desirous of for a Republican form of Government for States, ending the rebellion by laying down their Mr. Blair also conversed with a majority

ecognition of the State Governments of Arkansas ted themselves as in favor of abandoning There can be no doubt that in a day or two at furthest Commissioners will reach Washington to bring from the repentant

Rebels renewed allegiance to the Union. the Constitution and the Laws. Mr. Blair experienced the kindest of treatage, without regard to color, provided they could ment at the hands of the authorities, and reports that since the reduction of Fort

Fisher an entire revulsion of public opinion has taken place. The most extreme advocates of "fighting it out to the bitter end," now admit the hopelessness of their cause.

The probability of an early peace was cal circles in Richmond, and a general fee-structions, intending to destroy the Union ling of joy and relief resulted from the rapid circulation of the information.

From the New York Herald.

Washington, Jan. 27, 1865. The only topic of conversation here to day has been the return of Mr. Blair, Sir. from Richmond, and the result of his miss Contradictory stories were in circulation as to that result, and it was not until this evening that authentic information could be obtained in regard to it.

It is now definitely settled that his miss on has been an entire failure, and that he is not to wears the honors of a great pacificator. Mr. Blair went to Richmond, as has been stated in the Herald's correspondence, confident that he should be able t inaugurate negotiations whose ends would be the termination of hostilities and the restoration of the Union. He returns satis fied that at present there is no hope of a eaceful solution of existing difficulties .e found division and wrangling among the rebel leaders ; but they are so distrustful of each other that none dare to assume the responsibility of making advances, or agreeing to terms which would lead to Davis is environed with enemies who watch his every motion, and are ready at the first indication of a disposition to accede to any possible terms of settlement. to spring upon and overwhelm him. For this reason he could offer no terms, except a precedent recognition of commissione as representing the Confederate governnent; or he was willing to negotiate with out an actual recognition provided an armistice of from thirty to ninety days was granted. Neither of these propositions sideration, and so he was informed.

Finding all efforts to accommodate mat-Nothing now remains but a

The rebels are determined to make one last effort, by the conscription of negroes and a more vigorous enforcement of the conscription of white men, to change the set against them of late. Their hopes of recognition have not altogether failed them. and they are encouraged, from the action of our Congress in relation to the French occupation of Mexico, to believe that France will soon recognize them as an offset to the hostility displayed towards the new gov-States. All these arguments are used to keep the rebel Congress and the people from despairing of ultimate success; and they have the effect desired for the present.

It is authoritively stated to-night that Mr. Blair is preparing a letter, addressed as a peace negotiator and explaining the cause of his failure, and showing that there Mr. Brooks, Democrat, of New York, rose to a is no hope of an immediate peaceful settlement of the war.

General Singleton has not returned yet to this city, although it is understood that he has come within our lines from Richmond. His political friends are quite dis appointed at his utter failure to bring the rebels to a peaceful frame of mind. Peace men are said to be plentiful in

Richmond, but reconstructionists do not as vet dare to avow themselves. A resolution will be introduced in the

Senate on Monday calling upon the President for all the Blair-Davis correspondence. REBEL ACCOUNTS.

THE BLAIR MISSION, MR, BLAIR CONVEYS A LETTER FROM LINCOLN TO DAIVS.

[From the Richmond Fxaminer, Jan. 25.]

We learn that Mr. Blair, contrary to general expectation, did not go down on the flag of truce boat yesterday but yet tarries Richmond. In consequence of which there were various rumors yesterday, as his delay here was very naturally thought to imply that his propositions, whatever they may be, had neither been rebuffed nor anject of sending Blair here is to distract pub lic attention from the public defence and MR. BLAIR AMBITIOUS TO BRING ABOUT PEACE.

[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.] There is no prospect of an armistice a resent but Mr. Blair is still in Richmond and while we are not vet permitted to know officially anything relative to his mission. we are satisfied, from all that we can hear, that he is zealously endeavoring to bring about a termination of the war. A great The destruction of this magnificent building by reputation will be the reward of his efforts.

A flag of truce boat went down the river to-day. General Singleton, of Illinois, and

MR. BLAIR AUTHORIZED TO OFFER ANY TERMS THAT WOULD SUIT JEFF, DAVIS.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 25.1 Mr. Blair is still in the city. We saw him on the street late yesterday afternoon It is believed that Mr. Blair has been autharized to offer any terms of settlement that could be accepted by the Confederate people.— What consultations have taken place between him and President Davis, it is pre sumed, are only known to themselves. The rumor circulated yesterday of an armistice for three months has its answer in the thunder of cannon below the city. rumors of peace and of suspension of hostilities can have no other effect than to raise false hopes in the minds of the people. The shortest way for peace is vigor ously for war. The enemy will never make terms with us until they are convinced we will fight till we achieve our independence.

MR. BLAIR AND JEFF. DAVIS KEEP THEIR OWN COUNSEL.

[From the Richmond Despatch, Jan. 25.] F. P Blair was still in the city last evening. He arrived here on Saturday evening, dined with the president on Sunday, and has had several interviews with him since. What transpired during these interviews is The President not postively not known. having even made any communication to his Cabinet on the subject, we must await the return of Mr. Blair to the North.

NO PEACE BUT IN SUBJUGATION OR INDEPENDENCE. [From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 25.]

The more we talk about peace the more rrogant the enemy becomes. who are continually whining about peace but prolong the war, as they wellk now there can be no peace but in two wayssubjugation or independence.

The famous Richmond squadron, consisting of four iron-clad vessels came down the James river Tuesday morning and succeeded in running by Fort Brady the high water, caused by the freshet, and a dense fog enabling them to pass the obworks and depot at City Point. A battle quickly ensued between the rebel fleet and our nearest battery or fort, in which one of the rebel vessels was blown up and instantly and entirely destroyed, while two others were so badly damaged by shot and shell as to compel them to seek safety by speedy flight back in the direction of Richmond accompanied by the other two, which escaped without serious damage.

There is literally nothing doing in the Army of the Potomac. Since the flurry of the Rebel ironclads, the silence has scarcely been broken. The only events worthy of mention in our latest dispatches are the execution of a deserter and the issue of orders promising certain rewards for good behavior. The colors of the Twentieth Massachusetts, lost in battle, have been restored, the regiment being found innocent of blame.

PROPOSED VISIT TO REBEL PRISONS DENIED .-The United States Christian Commission last week proposed to the Rebel authorities to send Bishops McIlvaine, O. Javne and Lee, and Horatio Jones of Philadelphia, to visit all the Rebel prisons and ascertain the condition of the Union prisoners. Gen. Grant forwarded the application to Gen. Lee, with his approval indorsed, and giving permission for an equal number of clergymen and other civilians from the South to visit the could, of course, receive a moment's conmilitary prisons in the North on a like errand. These visits, Gen. Grant added, would ters unavailing, Mr. Blair has returned to do much to relieve anxiety in the public this city, and his labors as a peacemaker mind on both sides, caused by exaggerment of prisoners. A reply was received from the Rebel Government, through commissioner Ould, declining to permit the visit of the Bishops as "inexpedient."

General Grant has taken the whole matter of the exchange of prisoners in his own hands, and there is now reason to believe that a full exchange will soon be effected. The Lieutenant General could do no act, at this time, which would cause more real joy throughout the country, than effect the release of our poor suffering fellow citizens ernment of that country by the United in the prison dens of the South. The heart of the loval North bleeds with anguish for her starved sons in rebel prisons, and if General Grant can secure their speedy release, God and man will bless his name.

> The steamer Perit arrived at New York Friday from Savannah, but brought no later reports regarding military movements .-General Sherman had issued an order in reference to the negroes within the lines of his army. The young and able bodied men are to be encouraged to enlist in the military service, and the South Carolina sea islands and the abandoned rice and cotton fields on portions of the Florida and South Carolina coasts are to be set apart for the settlement of the old men, women and children. Gen. Rufus Saxton has been appointed to superintend their location on these lands. All the rebel obstructions have been removed from the main channel in Savanah harbor, and it is now open to navigation. A, Charleston correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says that if Sherman succeeds in getting possession of Branchville the fall of Charlston will soon follow.

> > MARRIED.

DUNFEE—COOLBAUGH—In Macedonia, Jan. 24, by Rev. J. A. Roseel, Mr. John Dunfee to Miss Alice B. daughter of Wm. Coolbaugh. CAMP-STEVENS-On Tuesday, 22th inst., at St Matthew's Church, Pike, by Rev. W. S. Heaton Mr. Loomis B. Camp to Miss Miranda Stevens.

# Dem Adbertisements.

NEW AND FRESH GOODS! A FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE. Thankful for past favors, I would respectfully say to my old triends that I hope by staict attention and fair prices to merit a continuance of their favors.

Towanda, Feb. 2.

E. T. FOX.

Bought for Cash,

A LARGE ARRIVAL OF FISH, COD-FISH, Mackerel, Herring, Blue-Fish, Scale-Fish. &c.. at wholesale and retail. Mackerel put up in small packages for family use, some very choice ones; also quarter and half-barrel packages, all offering for sale at low rates, by feb2 E. T. FOX.

T AW CO-PARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have formed a co-partnership in law business under the name of Adams & Peer. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court.

J. C. ADAMS.

Towanda, January 33, 1865.

Dew Dovertisements

MUSICAL CONVENTION

The Sixth Convention of the CHORAL UNION ASSOCIATION

Will be held at LeRaysville, Bradford County, Penn'a

Commencing on TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1865, at 9 o'clock A. M., to continue four days, and close with a CONCER on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, under direction of

PROF. GEORGE B. LOOMIS Of Wooster, Ohio. ADMITTANCE TO THE FULL COURSE Ladies .......... To the Concert...

Persons having the " Key-Note " will ple Good board can be obtained at the hotels, or in pr milies at reasonable prices.

The friends of Prof. Loomis, and all lovers of Man

By order of the Committee, G. W. BRINK, Presiden H. F. HENDRICK, Secretary. EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE

DR. UP DEGRAFF. OCULIST, AURIST AND GENERAL SURGEON, ELMIRA, N

Treats all Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat

THE EYE.—He will operate upon Cataract, Artificial Eppil, Csoss Eyes, Lachrymal Fistula, Pterygium, Patrolon, (inversion of the eye-lid.) and treat all forms of SORE EYES," such as Granulated Lids, Purilei Ophthalmia, Opacities of the Cornea, Scrotloes dieases of the Eye, and all diseases to which the Eye without

subject.
THE EAR.—Treats successfully Discharges from the Ear. Noises in the Ear. Difficulty of Hearing, Deafnes [even when the Drum is entirely destroyed, will insee an artificial one, answering nearly all the purposes of the property of the second section. natural.

THE THROAT.—Ulcersted Throat, Enlarged To

INSERTS ARTIFICIAL EYES .- Giving them all ti notion and expression of the natural, defying detect bey are inserted without removing the old one or

n a distance. Comfortable Boarding Honses to the establishment.

DIRECTORS: . H. SMITH, G. F. MASON, JOSEPH POWEL
S. RUSSELL, E. T. FOX, GEORGE STEYS
W. HALE, J. D. MONTANYE, O. D. BAETLES

N. N. BETTS, JR., Cashier.

Towanda Borough, at the Commissioner's Office, Weinesday, February 15.
Towanda Township and Towanda North, at the Commissioner's Office, Thursday, February 16.
Asylum, at house of Moses Ellenberger, Monday, Feb. 27.
Terry, "E.W. Neal, Tusday, "I Weinesday, "Elwand, "Hiram Horton, Wednesday, "I Wilmot, "S.D. Sterigere, Thursday, "Edward McGovern, Fridap, "A fonroe township and Borough, at house of William Decker, Saturday, Feb. 25.
Ister, at house of Ethan Tuttle, Monday, Feb. 27.
thens twp., at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, at house of W. H. Simmons, Tuesday, her's boro, and house, the Tuesday, her's boro, h

March 1.

Ridgbury, at house of Benj. Herman, Thursday, Mar
Springfield, at house of Abram Bentley, Friday, Mar
Smithfield, at house of L. S. Arnold, Saturday,
South Creek, at house of John F. Gillett, Monday,
Wellss, at house of James Bfink, Tuesday.

Varren, at house of Robert Cooper, Saturday, brwell, at house of Daniel Stevens. Monday, lerrick, at the School House in Herrickville, Tues

day, April 1.

Assessors will be punctual in delivering notice taxables, and in making their returns in person, at time specified in their warrants, at which time place the Board of Revision will attend, and her who consider themselves aggrieved by the assessm

A SALE.—The undersigned will sell at priva at his residence on Second Street, in Towanda, a ity of second hand Household Furniture. Also quantity of Text Books for schools. These boo amy of them valuable for teachers and scholars, ough not now used in our schools. They embra rummars, Readers and more advanced books in tiglish. Latin, Greek, French and German languagrish used all departments of Mathematics, the N al Sciences, &c. The books have not been used a cwill be said at 1. aral Sciences, &c. The books have not been used they will be sold at very low prices. The property be purchased at any time before the first of April 1 For any sum over five dollars, three months credit

given to all whom it may concern, that I have led my books and accounts at my late place of business and all persons indebted to me, will please call that and all persons indebted to me, and settle their indebtedness imm CHESTER WELLS. Tewanda, Jan. 28, 1865.

The time has now come, that it is to the interest of all persons having accounts with the undersigned to call and settle up without delay.

Jan. 2. 1865.

JNO. BEIDLEMAN.

The subscriber on the 13th of Dec. last. a red CoW
about five or six years old. The owner is requested to
come forward prove property, pay charges and take ber
away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
Monroe, Jan. 9, 1865. JAMES C. RIDGWAY,2d.

GROUND PLASTER & PITTSTON COAL
The subscribers have on hand, and will keep constantly at their Store-House, in Ulster, CAYUGA GROUND PLASTOR and PITTSTON COAL, which they will sell at reasonable rates.
Ulster, Jan. 16, 1865.
A. NEWELL & CO.

TOWANDA BOROUGH VOLUNTEER Bonnty Loan. \$100 Certifocates of it Towanda boro', payable in 6 months with from tax, for sale at the Banking office of & Co.

subscriber offers for sale his Dwelling Houses and Lots in Towanda Borough. The House formerly occupied by me, on the north-east corner of Main and Franklin streets; a framed house, two stories and basement, with a well, and in good repair. Will be sold with or without Also, the dwelling house now occupied by me, on the

north-west corner of Second and Franklin streets. a two story house, with basement, and has a barn the lot, with well and cistern, and an abundant sup

in all its forms, permanently cured.

GENERAL SURGERY.—He will operate upon Classification of Country and Hernia, and permit growths, Deformittes from Burns, and Hernia, and performs PLASTIC OPERATIONS—Where the Nose, Lips or any portion of the face is destroyed through disease or otherwise, by healing them on a new.

ney are inserved without of instruments comprises a near pain.

The Doctor's collection of instruments comprises a he latest improvements, and is the largest in the State he superior advantages he has had in perfecting he elf in all that is new and valuable in Surgery, warranim in saying that everything within the bounds of including the procession may be expected of him.

The Institute has been greatly enlarged, so that cau now accommodate an increased number of paties and increased number of paties of the procession of the pro

No incurable cases received for Trestment or O. tions. If a case is incurable he will be so informed.

Institute on Water street, opposite the Brainard H
Elmira, N. Y.

Feb. 2, 18 DLASTER.-A fresh supply of Gro

Plaster on hand and for saie by Feb. 2, 1865. W. A. ROCKWELL FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TOWN

This Bank being a depository of the United St and in daily communication with the Treasury De-ment, affords to its dealers unusual facilities for in ag in Government Securities, or for the payment of

A supply of U. S. Bonds and Tressury Notes are key constantly on hand, and the officers of the Bank will a ways be pleased to furzish any information required, regard to the various Government Loans.

Deposits received and interest allowed as usual.

Persons wishing to send money to any part of or own or the Old Country, will be furnished with Enchange at current rates.

E. H. SMITH President.

NOTICE.—The Board of Revision fixed upon the dates and places for holding a peals for A. D. 1865, viz :—
Towanda Borough, at the Commissioner's Office, We

oro', at house of W. H. Simmons, Wedne

South Creek, at house of John F. Gillett, Monday, "Welles, at house of James Bfink, Tuesday, Columbia and Sylvania, at house of S. D. Goodrid, Wednesday, March S. Troy twp., at house of V. M. Long, Thursday, March S. Troy twp., at house of V. M. Long, Priday, "Burlington twp., and boro at house of Jerome Hill. Saturday, March 11. Burlington West, at house of Jerome Hill, Monday March 13. Granville, at house of Julius Bailey, Tuesday, March 14. Granville, at house of Julius Bailey, Tuesday, March 15. Canton twp., and boro at house of D. P. Kunpp, Welnesday, Barch 15. LeRoy, at house of H. M. Holcomb, Friday, March 15. Franklin, at house of S. S. Downing, Saturday, "Bwysox, at house of Joseph Conklin, Monday, "Bwysox, at house of Joseph Conklin, Monday, "Bwysox, at house of Cyrus Bloodgood, Thursday, "Behshequim, at house of C. H. Ames, Wednesday, March 21. Sheshequim, at house of Grans Bloodgood, Thursday, "Windham, at house of Hiram Sherry, Friday, "Wundham, at house of Hiram Sherry, Friday, "Wurdham, at house of Hiram Sherry, Friday, "Wurdham, at house of Robert Cooper, Saturday," "Warren, at house of Robert Cooper, Saturday, "Warren, at house of Robert Cooper, Saturday," "Warren,

March 28.

Pike and LeRaysville, at house of James R. Fletcher Wednesday, March 29.

Tuscarora, at house of D. D. Black, Thursday, March 39.

Wyalusing, at house of Theodore Hines, Friday. 31.

Standing Stone, at house of Charles Hotchkiss, Saturday, April 1.

Assessors will 1.

who consider themselves aggreed by the assessment and make such alterations as to them shall appear just and reasonable. By order of the Board.

Attest: E. B. COOLBAUGH, Clerk. PERSONAL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE

January 24, 1865. TO THE PUBLIC.—Notice is here!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

TWO DWELLINGS FOR SALE.—The

rnit. Terms made satisfactory to the purchaser.

Dec. 1, 1864. JAMES McCABE

ESTRAY.—Came into the enclosure the subscriber on the 13th of Dec. last a red Co