NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

The Albany Evening Journal tell the following story of Ben Wood. He began a suit against a creditor in California. The defendant's counsel moved that, before the court proceeded further, Wood, under the laws of the State, should be required to take the oath of allegiance. The notice was sent to him, but he indignantly refused to take the oath, and the suit was thrown out of ocurt.

—At a ball at Konigsberg, in Prussia, recently, a young lady suddenly fainted, and it was afterwards assertained by the doctor who was called upon to render aid, that her indisposition arose from the presence of arsenic in some green ornaments in her hair, and in the trimmings of her dress, which were of the same color.

—Commissioner Lewis decides that when the acknowledgment of a sum of money or a debt due is contained in a letter, such letter is a valid legal receipt for the money, and if the amount exceeds $20, it requires a stamp of two cents.

—Sorghum is now cultivated to a considerable extent in Orange county, New York. The best cultivated plants yielded about three hundred gallons of syrup per acre, worth now $1 25 per gallon.

—It is stated that loyal members of the Presbyterian Church m New Orleans, La., have determined upon the appointment of pastors who are in connection with the church north.

—A Federal force of cavalry and infantry is reported to be moving up the Chowan river, in North Carolina, in the direction of Wilmington.

—The rebel gunboats have all returned up the James river. There is now gunboat and iron-clad force sufficient to take care of a repetition of the expedition.

—At Savannah a public meeting has called by the city government, to give expression to the thanks of the community for the liberality shown them by their northern friends. General Grover succeeds General Geary in command of the city.

—The steamer Eclipse exploded her boiler off Johnsonville, Tenn., on Friday morning.—Thirty-six persons were killed, or are missing, and sixty-nine were wounded.

—Valley Station, N. T., was attacked on Saturday by a band of Indians, who ran off 650 head of cattle and burned a hundred tons of government hay. Twelve Indians were killed in a three hours' engagement with a party of U. S. troops.

Salvador and Nicaragua are greatly offended at Costa Rica for having given Gen. Barrios, ex-President of Salvador, an asylum, and have entered protests against the act.

—An order was issued by Major General Meade, on the 24th inst., providing for furloughs to such enlisted men as distinguished themselves by soldierly conduct.

—Rebel papers of the 29th contain particulars of the raid attempted by the vessels in the James river, which accord substantially with previous reports. They state that measures are being taken to burn the cotton in North and South Carolina and Georgia, which may be in danger of capture. They report that the fleet has left Wilmington, and that some of the troops have disappeared. Fort Anderson is thought to be threatened.

—The blockade runner Blenheim, with a valuable cargo, was captured on the night of the 24th, in Cape Fear river, from Nassau.

—Eleven thousand dollars have already been subscribed in Boston for a monument to Edward Everett.

—A disease of an unusual character prevails in Lykenstown and Wiconisco, Dauphin county, Pa. Thus far every case has baffled the physicians, and it seems they do not fully understand how to treat the patients, who, being seized with convulsions, generally die in less than twenty-four hours. Spottd fever is the term used by the people in speaking of the disease, but this may not be the proper title.

—A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette says that the ports of Canada are in a state of blockade. Windsor, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston and Montreal, are as effectually blockaded by the passport system of President Lincoln as they possibly could be by the gunboat system, should those gunboats ever be built.

—As some workmen were engaged on Friday in the old Indian Queen Hotel, on First st., south Boston, the full skeleton of a man was found secreted in a panelled closet. The Indian Queen was formerly a celebrated place for fish suppers in the summer time.

—The gift of fifty-one thousand dollars in government bonds to Vice Admiral Farragut has been completed by placing the bonds in his hands, and transmitting to him the letter of presentation, inclosed in a beautiful morocco case.

—A convention of publishers, the purpose of which is to take measures for securing the repeal of the duty on paper, has been called to meet in Harrisburg on the 9th of February.

—The Vice President elect, Andy Johnson, will leave Nashville for the National Capitol at the beginning of February, and on his tour, visit some of the Western, Middle and Eastern states.

—Gen. Butler has humorously suggested an epitaph for himself, as follows: "Died, at Fortress Monroe, on the 17th inst., the military career of Major General B. F. Butler, of malignant attack of the regular army."

—Mr. Andrew Shuman, formerly of Lancaster, Pa., and now editor of the Chicago *Journal*, has been sent to the Illinois State Penitentiary as Superintendent.

—A telegraph message was sent, a few since, from City Point to Chattanooga with but a single repetition, and that at Pittsburg. The distance is about two thousand miles.

—In the Canadian Parliament, on Wednesday night, a bill for the prevention and suppression of outrages on the frontier, and the manufacture and shipment of arms for unlawful purposes, was introduced.

—A young lady named Mary Harris, of Chicago, deliberately shot one of the clerks in the Treasury Department, for alleged betrayal. She was arrested. The clerk's name was Burrows.

—A motion was made in Congress to increase the pay of members from $3000 to $5000 per annum. Our State Legislature is also considering the increase of member's salaries from $7 to $12 per diem?

—It is said that there is a pretty lively emigration of noted Rebels from Montreal, in consequence of the course of the Canadian Government in regard to raids.

—The bonds stolen from the Crawford (Pa.) County Bank have been recovered, and the thief is in custody.

—Since 1852, the French Government has expended $45,000,000 upon public improvements in Paris.

—The Cohoes Falls are now covered with a solid sheet of ice, and present a very beautiful appearance.

—A Roanoke Island letter states that a large number of Union prisoners have been added to those at Salsbury, where the brutal treatment and starvation are increasing.

—The reports of the complete disorganization of Price's army are confirmed by authentic Galveston advices received at Cincinnati. It is without clothing, arms, food and forage. Hood's army is believed to be in but little better condition.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, February 9, 1865.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The country has been agitated, during the past week, by the arrival of Rebel Envoys at Fortress Monroe, and their conference with Secretary SEWARD and President LINCOLN. This conference does not appear to have produced any results looking towards Peace, but only the confirmation of the belief already entertained by the country that the only road to a suppression of the Rebellion lies in a vigorous prosecution of the War.

In another column, will be found several despatches in regard to the matter, and also articles from the *Tribune* and the Washington *Chronicle*.

CURRENCY TINKERING.

In the N. Y. *Tribune* of Jan. 3d, the following is published:

"In other words: We believe that our government might, by paying $100,000,000 as premiums on loans, have saved double the amount in the shape of inflated prices for the flour, corn, pork, beef, ships, locomotives, &c., &c., required for the prosecution of the war.

"Can we be mistaken on this point? Would it not be better to sell short Five per cents at 90, or even 80, and pay $5 per barrel for corn meal, $8 to $9 for flour, $15 to $20 per ton for hay, than sell those same bonds at par, and pay 25 to 50 per cent. more for every thing eaten, worn, or otherwise consumed by our soldiers and sailors?

"The only objection we have seen or can imagine to this view of the case, imports that capitalists and bond-holders, lack the requisite discernment to perceive that $100,000 of Ten-Forties, selling at 90 with gold at a premium of 30, are of greater actual value, than the same amount selling at 103 with gold at a premium of 90 to 120. If capitalists are idiots, or infants, then it may be well to amuse them with rattles and Chinese masks; but if they are rational beings let us treat them accordingly."

Now, it is very certain that capitalists, generally, are shrewd men; that of all other classes they are the fartherest removed from idiocy and infancy. And another thing is equally certain, and that is, that this class of people seldom allow a chance to slip by unimproved, that is calculated to enhance the value of the property they hold. In view then of these two considerations, why is it that the government, capitalists and bond-holders, do not adopt the *Tribune's* expedient? For, it is very certain that if this project will work, the government, capitalists, and bond-holders, will realize millions by carrying it into effect. Why then, we repeat, is it not done? The *Tribune* says, because they are idiots or infants.—But no one believes that the managers of our finances, the capitalists and bond-holders of the country, are any such thing.—What then is the inference? Why, that the *Tribune's* scheme is a vagary.

To us it appears absurd to suppose that a premium of any amount given by the government on the sale of bonds, would bring about a specie standard in the price of commodities. Yet this is the assumption the *Tribune* speculates on. Does the writer of this article presume to say, that dealers in government securities will buy them, and pay in gold at a price below the market value of that article? In other words: Will A. buy government bonds and pay *eighty cents in gold* for them, when he will have to give *one dollar and sixty cents* for the eighty cents in gold, merely because the government gives him *twenty* cents premium? On each dollar's worth purchased in this way A. loses sixty cents—quite a temptation for a capitalist—and yet the *Tribune* sets him down as an idiot or an infant, if he does not do it. Marvelous financial reasoning this. If the *Tribune* has any plan by which it can sell one hundred millions of dollar's worth of government bonds at the rate of eighty cents in gold, why does it not give the *modus operandi*. It will secure the lasting gratitude of the American people by telling how flour, corn, pork, beef, clothing, horses, wagons, locomotives, ships, in short, all commodities, which the government, and people consume, can be had at one-fourth, or one-half less than their present value. Or, why does not the writer of this article operate upon the scheme? He can make himself the richest man in America in a short time, if he knows a process by which a specie valuation can be reached for all commodities, by giving twenty cents premium on each dollar's worth of government bonds sold. But the whole thing is too preposterous to entertain, and we are surprised that a sheet of so much reputation, should be guilty of uttering such nonsense.

We have but one object in view in noticing this attack of the *Tribune* on the financial policy of the administration, and that was to put the friends of the government on their guard. In conducting a heavy, and a long war, a government generally fails first in her finances, and ours has been already severely tried in this particular. And we have too, many journals, writers, and orators, who, from a wanton purpose to injure, are eternally harping over the bad management of the federal finances. To bear up against this is enough, without having those pretending to be friendly, jibing it on this score, into the bargain. Besides, the *Tribune* claims to be guided by intelligence on this, as on other subjects. But, in the present instance there is a wonderful absence of this quality. Indeed, so much so, that rankling bitterness is made but too apparent, as being at the bottom of this bungling assault upon the government financial policy; and it is this which completely destroys its efforts.

The crew of the rebel pirate Florida, seized in Bahia Bay by the United States steamer Wachusett, and accidentally sunk in James river, Virginia, have been released by the government from confinment in Fort Warren, Boston harbor. They number about thirty men. They were taken from the fort and placed on board the British steamer Canada, on which they sailed for Halifax or Liverpool on last Wednesday.

A Union gunboat lately made a reconnoissance up the Red River as far as the month of Black River, and dispersed a Rebel camp, the only force of the enemy discovered.

GOVERNMENT MONEY.

Our writers on the currency contend that the government can borrow money on fair terms so long as we can raise taxes sufficient to meet accruing interest, *but that she cannot issue Treasury Notes without incurring ruin.* This has always been an inexplicable anomaly to us. For an unusual sensible man will ask, what is the difference between borrowing money from the people, and asking these same people to take Treasury Notes on trust? Or, in other words: Why should giving notes, ruin a man sooner, than borrowing to the same extent?

The proof which is relied on to sustain this positive contradiction, is drawn, first, from the failure of our Continental currency, secondly, from the failure of the Assignats and Mandates of the French republic, and thirdly, from the failure of the Confederate issues. But the surroundings of these measures were so entirely different from the circumstances which attend the issue of our Treasury Notes, that there fails to be any resemblance between them. The proverbial poverty of the United Colonies, when they were forced to create paper money, to meet the immediate, pressing expenses incident to the Revolutionary struggle, made it palpable that they could not be redeemed; and owing, partly to the inadequacy of the Articles of Confederation, and partly to the unwillingness of the people to be taxed, this usual way of meeting a nation's indebtedness, could not be resorted to. Besides, as a confederation no money had been coined, and the paper issued was to be redeemed by Spanish milled dollars, and how could these be imported in sufficient quanties, with our limited exports, and when the trifling commerce we had, was driven from the ocean by the English? Our own people had little money to lend to the government, and we were so despised, and our cause was so hated in Europe by the monied influence, that we could borrow none there. The trifling loans affected by Dr. FRANKLIN, in Holland and Paris, was done through the French King, who became security for their re-payment; and he did this, not of good will towards us, but from a wish to injure England. The Continental Currency, therefore, was issued because we were too poor to borrow, and as a sequence, was worthless from the same cause. That too, which had a preponderating effect in weakening us before the eyes of the world, and destroying any credit we might have had, was the great uncertainty of the contest we were engaged in with the strongest military power then extant. We were too weak to excite even a hope of success away from our own immediate borders, and how could the paper, or bills of credit emitted in such an apparent hopeless conflict, be worth anything? How then, does this state of things compare with the circumstances under which our present Treasury Notes are put forth? We are stable enough as a government, we are rich enough, and in good credit enough, to borrow all we need; and for this very reason, we urge, strong enough to issue Treasury Notes to the whole amount of our present, and expected indebtedness.

And how was it with the Assignats and Mandates of the French Revolution? France was bankrupt to the last degree, and unable longer to borrow, issued this paper to meet pressing exigencies; and whilst it is known that this paper did pass, and the armies were equipped and sustained, and even France delivered by it, yet, looking at it now, it is amazing that they could be circulated to any extent among a business community. For the face of them indicates fraud. They read thus: "National Domains—Assignat of one hundred francs." Does this bill of one hundred francs, propose to pay to any body anything? Certainly not. And still, marvelous to relate, *forty thousand millions* of this fraudulent paper and *three thousand millions* of the Mandates, were put out. The latter had no more intrinsic value than the former, and sank to utter worthlessness much sooner. It was the arbitrary violence of Robespierre which forced this money upon the community. Nothing less than this could possibly have induced the French people to receive it in exchange for goods, and other property.—When we look at the almost fabulous amount of this issue of paper money, and the condition of the country whence it emenated, it seems singular that any one in any way familiar with the condition of our country, should attempt a comparison, and infer an argument from it in favor of borrowing money, and against issuing Treasury Notes. Our whole present public debt is less than one-fourth of the amount of the Assignats and Mandates of the French republic; and at the time of the first issue of this paper, France was without credit at home and abroad, even under its King, and the government which followed, the most abhorent, despised, and feared, of all earth's wicked despotisms, had no means left but to create worthless paper and force the people to take it. To compare this fraudulent money, with that issued by our government, is like comparing the warrant which the captain of free-booters issued to give to their men, to authorize them to rob and plunder, in some localities, with a promising note of STEPHEN GIRARD. The most infamous and lawless desperadoes mankind ever heard of, took possession of the French government, and the political fabric which they created was as destitute of character, of integrity, of stability, as its authors were of reason and humanity, and because the paper money emenating from this combination of vile cut-throats, was worthless, therefore, that issued by the United States, a government of more character, more abundant resources, and a more thrifty, and a better population, than any now on the globe, must also prove worthless. Well, if this is not a strange method of reasoning, we are at a loss to conceive what is.

Then how much better in the phases it presents as a nationality, having for its object the elevation, and amelioration of the human race, by civilizing and humanitarirn processes, is the Rebel Confederacy above the French republic? If the former has any advantages over the latter, in any particular, we fail to recognize them. In one particular the French adventurers had a decided advantage, and that was in their military career; and inasmuch as both depended on their armies for national existence, ROBESPIERRE and his gang were ahead of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his coadjutors. Why then should the paper money issued by the one be any better that that emenating from the other? Both, were from the beginning, alike destitute of public confidence, the soul of national existence. Both were without commerce, the right arm of a nation's bulwark. Both were without internal, and external, resources, the arteries through which a nation's life pulsates. Both resorted to the most execrable means to destroy an old government, with the view of erecting on its ruins, a new ore. The one failed signally, and the other is giving ominous tokens of coming dissolution. What then should make the paper money of the Rebel Confederacy any better than that of the French republic? It is no better, and both are alike worthless as illustrations of the inutility of national paper money. More anon.

ANATHEMA MARANATHA.

Among the votes in favor of the Constitutional Amendment in the House, were the names of Messrs. MCALLISTER and COFFROTH, of this State. The *Patriot and Union*, thus howls with rage at the recreancy of these two Democratic Congressmen. Our readers may see in this article, what that paper considers as falling away from the Democratic faith:—

CONTEMPTIBLE RECREANCY.

In the proceedings of the United States House of Representatives yesterday, we find the following brief report—the Slavery Constitutional Amendment being under discussion:

"Mr. McAllister (Pa. Democrat) said on a former occasion he voted against the measure. Satisfied that the Southerners will be satisfied with nothing short of independence, he should now vote for it, and declare eternal war against the enemies of his country.

"Mr. Coffroth (Pa.) spoke in favor of the amendment, and argued the power of Congress. He gave his vote as a Democrat, and would consistently stand by the organization of his party."

We are astounded at this—not so much, however, in the case of Archibald McAllister—as in that of Alexander H. Coffroth; the former having been, from his first induction into legislative honors, of a milk-and-water consistency politically, and who has so long see-sawed between two opinions that the poor creature probably scarcely knows what he is, where he came from, or what he is at present doing. And yet we ought not to be astonished at the political defection of Coffroth, either; more especially as several days ago it was intimated in our Washington correspondence that the stool-pigeon was wavering on his perch, ready at any moment to take his anxious flight to the well filled feed-troughs of the shoddy dovecote. The Democratic constituency of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset, thus betrayed, and the public in general, will need but little explanation of Coffroth's treason to the principles upon which he was elevated beyond his merits. He is involved in a contest for a second term in the seat which he has disgraced, and it depends upon the shoddy membership whether he shall be successful. It needs no casuist to show that, to secure another term in Congress, he has sold himself and betrayed his party and its principles. To help his cause in that contest we have devoted time and space in his service. We hope God and Democracy will forgive us for that mistake—ay, that almost crime! We did not know nor suspect that he was clutching his price in his hand, or the party that now owns him might have settled the dispute between its cormorants and stool-pigeons for all we should have cared.

We have not yet seen a report of Coffroth's "speech" on this occasion. When we do, we shall have more to say on the subject. It will be seen that "he gave his vote as a Democrat, and would consistently stand by the organization."—This has been the cant of every scoundrel who has sold himself to shoddy since the war commenced. It is not for such mediocre men as Aleck Coffroth to make landmarks and form principles for the Democratic party. When such as he get out of the beaten track, *they* are out—not the party. He gave his vote to shoddy "as a Democrat!" Pray, how does a democrat cast a shoddy vote? He "would consistently stand by the organization of his party." *His* party is now the shoddy party—no other. If he means to stand by that, let him stand, and draw his pay, and roll in corruption, and cover himself with everlasting infamy to his everlasting gratification; but let him never essay to claim fraternity with the Democratic organization, to whose principles he has dealt this most insidious and cowardly blow. Democracy will not claim him; his constituency will scorn him; the lovers of the Constitution will class him among the base traitors to Union, to constitutional guarantees, and to the great, best interests of the poor white masses of the North. Go to, thou vainest, frailest and most deceitful of time-servers!

THE CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT.

The exciting scenes occurring upon the passage of the bill providing for the amendment of the constitution, forever wiping out the foul disgrace of Slavery, are graphically portrayed in the letter of our Washington correspondent. The country rejoices in the prospect of its regeneration from the incubus which has so heavily weighed upon its prosperity

It will require the assent of twenty-seven States to ratify the Constitutional amendment prohibiting Slavery within the United States. States not voting as effectively negative the amendment as if they voted against it, so that the fact that certain States are in rebellion does not alter the result. We require the absolute assent of three-fourths of all the States. The States that may be counted on as certainly voting for the amendment are the following names:

Maine,	Illinois,
New Hampshire,	Michigan,
Vermont,	Iowa,
Massachusetts,	Wisconsin,
Connecticut,	Minnesota,
Rhode Island,	Missouri,
New York,	Kansas,
Pennsylvania,	Nevada,
Maryland,	Oregon,
Ohio,	California,
Indiana,	West Virginia.

In all twenty-two. New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky are doubtful. We think, however, that both New Jersey and Kentucky will finally give their consent.—If the present Legislature of Delaware refuses to do so, as it possibly will, the people will next year elect those who will do it. The vote of the reconstructed States of Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana may be counted on with certainty, and will settle the question. No time is fixed by the Constitution within which the ratification must take place, the votes of the States being valid whenever cast.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 2.—The steamer Governer Chase arrived here last evening from Fort Fisher, North Carolina, with the mails and despatches from our army operating against Wilmington, North Carolina. Nothing new had occured in the movements of Major-General Terry's army.

The steamer George Leara, Captain Deming, arrived here to-day from Hilton Head, S.C., with Major Anderson, bearer of important despatches from Major-General Sherman.

Sherman's forces were still advancing victoriously into the very heart of South Carolina, with every prospect of striking a disastrous blow on the rebel forces concentrated in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1865.

The Constitutional Amendment, abolishing Slavery evermore in this government, passed the House of Representatives this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

It having been several days since announced that the final vote would be taken to-day, an eager throng of spectators assembled early, and filled the galleries to overflowing, and an unusual number were admitted through courtesy, to the floor of the House; and before the final vote was taken, both the Hall of the House and the galleries became literally packed. Among the throng on the floor of the House, I saw members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Court of Claims, many of the Senators, and a number of the new members elect to the next Congress. The member elect to the next Congress from your District, Hon. U. MERCUR, I noticed was present, watching the proceedings with intense interest.

When the final question "Shall the joint resolution now pass?" was announced by the Steaker as the issue, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll amid almost breathless stillness, only broken by the response of the members, and the result was as follows:

YEAS.

Alley, rep. of Mass.	King, opp., of Mo.
Allison, rep. of Iowa.	Knox, rep., of Mo.
Ames, rep., of Mass.	Littlejohn, rep., of N. Y.
Anderson, rep., of Ky.	Loan, rep., of Mo.
Arnold, rep., of Ill.	Longyear, rep., of Mich.
Ashley, rep., of Ohio.	Marvin, rep., of N. Y.
Bailey, opp., of Pa.	McAllister, opp., of Pa.
Baldwin, A.C., opp. Mich.	McBride, rep., of Oregon.
Baldwin, J. D., rep., Mass.	McClurg, rep., of Mo.
Baxter, rep., of Vt.	McIndoe, rep., of Wis.
Beaman, rep., of Mich.	Miller, repp., of N. Y.
Blame, rep., of Me.	Moorehead, rep., of Pa.
Blair, rep., of W. Va.	Morrill, Rep., of Vt.
Blow, rep., of Mo.	Morris, rep., of N. Y.
Boutwell, rep., of Mass.	Myers, A., rep., of Pa.
Boyd, rep., of Mo.	Myers, L., rep., of Pa.
Brandegee, rep., of Conn.	Nelson, opp., of N. Y.
Broomall, rep., of Pa.	Norton, rep., of Ill.
Brown, rep., of W.Va.	Odell, opp., N. Y.
Clark, A.W., rep. N. Y.	O'Neill, rep., of Pa.
Clarke, Freeman, rep. N.Y.	Orth, rep., of Ind.
Cobb, rep., Wis.	Patterson, rep., of N. H.
Coffroth, opp., of Pa.	Perham, rep., of Me.
Colfax, rep., of Ind.	Pike, rep., of Me.
Cole, rep., of Cal.	Pomeroy, rep., of N. Y.
Creswell, rep., of Md.	Price, rep., of Iowa.
Davis, H. W. rep., Md.	Radford, opp., of N. Y.
Davis, T. T., rep., N. Y.	Randall, rep., of Ky.
Dawes, rep., of Mass.	Rice, A. H., rep., Mass.
Deming, rep., of Conn.	Rice, J. H., rep., Me.
Dixon, rep., of R. I.	Rollins, E. H., rep., N. H.
Donnelly, rep., of Minn.	Rollins, J. S., opp., Mo.
Driggs, rep., of Mich.	Schenck, rep., of Ohio.
Dumont, rep., of Ind.	Schofield, rep., of Pa.
Eckley, rep., of Ohio.	Shannon, rep., of Cal.
Eliot, rep., of Mass.	Sloan, rep., of Wis.
English, opp., of Conn.	Smith, rep., of Ky.
Farnsworth, rep., of Ill.	Smithers, rep., of Del.
Frank, rep., of N. Y.	Spaulding, rep., of Ohio.
Ganson, opp., of N. Y.	Starr, rep., of N. J.
Garfield, rep., of Ohio.	Steele, opp., of N. Y.
Gooch, rep., of Mass.	Stevens, rep., of Pa.
Grinnell, rep., of Iowa.	Thayer, rep., of Pa.
Griswold, opp., of N. Y.	Thomas, rep., of Md.
Hale, rep., of Pa.	Tracy, rep., of Pa.
Herrick, opp., of N. Y.	Upson, rep., of Mich.
Higby, rep., of Cal.	Van Valkenburg, rep., of N. Y.
Hooper, rep., of Mass.	
Hotchkiss, rep., of N. Y.	Washburne, rep., of Ill.
Hubbard, A.W., rep. Iowa.	Washburn, rep., Mass.
Hubbard, J.H., rep., Conn.	Webster, rep., of Md.
Hulburd, rep., of N. Y.	Whaley, rep., West Va.
Hutchins, opp., of Ohio.	Wheeler, opp., of Wis.
Ingersoll, rep., of Ill.	Williams, rep., of Pa.
Jenckes, rep., of R. I.	Wilder, rep., of Kansas.
Julian, rep., of Ind.	Wilson, rep., of Iowa.
Kasson, rep., of Iowa.	Windom, rep., of Minn.
Kelley, rep., of Pa.	Woodbridge, rep., of Vt.
Kellogg, F.W., rep., Mich.	Worthington, rep., Nev.
Kellogg, O., rep., N. Y.	Yeaman, opp., of Ky.

NAYS.

Allen, J. C., opp., of Ill.	Law, opp., of Ind.
Allen, W. J., opp., of Ill.	Long, opp., of Ohio.
Ancona, opp., of Pa.	Mallory, opp., of Ky.
Bliss, opp., of Ohio.	Miller, W. H., opp., Pa.
Brooks, opp., of N. Y.	Morris, J. R., rep., Ohio.
Brown, J. S., opp., Wis.	Morrison, opp., of Ill.
Chanler, opp., of N. Y.	Noble, opp., of Ohio.
Clay, rep., of Ky.	O'Neill, J., opp., Ohio.
Cox, opp., of Ohio.	Pendleton, opp., Ohio.
Cravens, opp., of Ind.	Perry, opp., of N. J.
Dawson, oppr. of Pa.	Pruyn, opp., of N. Y.
Dennison, opp., of Pa.	Randall, S. J., opp., Pa.
Eden, opp., of Ill.	Robinson, opp., of Ill.
Edgerton, opp., of Ind.	Ross, opp., of Ill.
Eldridge, opp., of Wis.	Scott, opp., of Mo.
Finck, opp., of Ohio.	Steele, W. G., opp., N.J.
Grider, opp., of Ky.	Stiles, opp., of Pa.
Hall, opp., of Mo.	Strouse, opp., of Pa.
Harding, opp., of Ky.	Stuart, opp., of Ill.
Harrington, opp., of Ind.	Sweat, opp., of Me.
Harris, B. G., opp., Md.	Townsend, opp., of N.Y.
Harris, C. M., opp., Ill.	Wadsworth, opp., of Ky.
Holman, opp., of Ind.	Ward, opp., of N. Y.
Johnson, P., opp., Pa.	White, C. A., opp., Ohio.
Johnson, W., opp., Ohio.	White, J.W., opp., Ohio.
Kalbfleisch, opp., N. Y.	Winfield, opp., of N. Y.
Kerman, opp., N. Y.	Wood, Ben., opp., N. Y.
Knapp, opp., of Ill.	Wood, F., opp., of N. Y.

NOT VOTING.

Lazear, opp., Pa.	McKinney, opp., of Ohio.
Le Blond, opp., Ohio.	Middleton, opp., of N. J.
Marcy, opp., of N. H.	Rogers, opp., of N. J.
McDowell, opp., of Ind	Voorhees, opp., of Ind.

Total present	183
For amendment	119
Against amendment	56
Not voting	8
Two-thirds of the whole House	122

THE VOTE IN THE SENATE.

This amendment was passed by the present Senate on Friday, April 8, 1864, by a vote of 38 to 6.

The Speaker then announced in clear, ringing tones, "that on the passage of the joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, the ayes are 119, the nays 56. The Constitutional majority of two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the joint resolution has passed."

After momentary quiet, the exultant shouts of the vast multitude broke forth, as by an electric shock. Language fails to depict the scene. Shout upon shout, and cheer after cheer, from the friends of freedom rung through the Hall. Never before has such an outburst of popular enthusiasm been manifested on any occasion in this country. The throng of ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs and joined in loud huzzas. Men grappled hands and congratulated one another over this triumph of freedom.

This happy event will thrill the heart of a nation of freemen. The State Legislatures will beyond question, ratify this action of the representatives of the people. When this people will become a nation of freemen by virtue of the organic law of the land.

Truly, "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the lord. His truth is marching on."

While no member of the Union party voted with the opposition, yet the vote cannot be considered strictly a party one. A number of Democrats lost sight of party in their devotion to their country, and gave their vote in favor of the Amendment; their names are as follows:

Joseph Baily, Penn'a.; Augustus C. Baldwin, Mich.; Alex. H. Coffroth, Penn'a.; James E. English, Conn.; John Ganson, N. Y.; John A. Griswould, N. Y.; Anson Herrick, N. Y.; Wells A. Hutchins, Ohio; J. McAllister, Penn'a.; Homer A. Nelson, N. Y.; Moses F. Odell, N. Y.; Wm. Radford, N. Y.; James S. Rollins, Mo.; John B. Steel, N. Y.; Ezra Wheeler, Wis.; George H. Yeaman, Ky.

These men will ever be held in proud and grateful remembrance for the record they have this day made, in contributing to make this Government evermore a sisterhood of free Commonwealths.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

I cannot close my letter without giving your readers a short account of the Anniversary Exercises of the United States Christian Commission, which took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 29th inst. There was present, not less than five thousand persons; earnest, union-loving, patriotic, devoted supporters of the Government.

The exercises were of the most interesting character, presided over by Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, and were commenced by the singing of Bellini's Anthem "Mighty Jehovah" by the Washington, Handel and Hayden society.

Then followed the reading of the 23d and 24th Psalms, by Rev. E. H. GRAY, of Philadelphia. During the reading, and just as the Rev. gentleman had pronounced the 7th verse of the 24th Pslam, which is in these words: "Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lifted up ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in," the President entered the Hall at the door at the left of the Speakers desk, and was most cordially greeted by the audience by the clapping of hands, and was escorted to a front seat. As soon as the audience became quiet, the clergyman resumed, reading the 8th verse as follows: "Who is this King of glory? The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle." Of course this little episode was purely accidental, but it nevertheless caused a demonstration of suppressed applause on the part of the audience.

After the reading of the scriptures, a fervent prayer was offered up by the Rev. S. H. COX, D. D. of New York.

The presiding officer, Sect. SEWARD, delivered a short, able address, at the close of which, the Chairman of the Commission, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., arose and gave a comprehensive statement of the operations of the Commission. He stated that it was represented by ministers of all the Christion Churches in the United States; that, thus organized, their purpose was to distribute hospital stores, religious books, newspapers, and in fact, everything that might be needful and useful to the soldiers and prisoners of the armies of the United States, in the field and in the hospital. He presented the following general summary of receipts and values for 1864, with amounts for 1862 and 1863:

Cash receipts of central and branch offices, for 1864	$1,297,755 28
Hospital stores donated central and branch offices, for 1864	1,169,508 37
Publications presented central and branch offices, for 1864	33,084 38
Bibles and Testaments donated by the American Bible Society	72,114 83
Value of volunteer delegates' service	169,920 00
Value of railroad, steamboat, and other transportation facilities	106,765 00
Value of telegraph facilities, from Maine to California	26,450 00
Value of rents of warehouses and offices donated to the Commission	6,759 09
Tatal value for 1864	$2,882,347 86
Total values received by the Commission in 1863	916,837 65
Total values received by the Commission in 1862	231,256 29
Total values for 1862, 1863, 1864	$4,030,441 89

GENERAL SUMMARY OF WORK AND DISTRIBUTION FOR 1864.

Boxes of hospital stores and publications distributed during the year	47 103
Value of stores distributed	$1,714,261 85
Value of publications distributed	446,574 26
Value of stationery distributed	24,834 71
Value of 265 chapels and chapel tents erected during the last winter and the present, in the various armies	114,895 78
Copies of Bibles and Testaments and portions of Scriptures distributed during the year	569,598
Copies of Hymn and Psalm Books distributed during the year	489,247
Copies of Hymn and Psalm Books distributed during the year	4,326,676
Copies of bound library books distributed during the year	93,872
Copies of Magazines and pamphlets distributed during the year	346,536
Copies of religious, weekly, and monthly newspapers distributed during the year	7,390,758
Copes of pages of tracts	13,618,342
Copies of "Silent Comforters," &c.	3,691
Delegates commissioned during the year	2,217
Aggregate number of days of delegate service	78,869
Average number of delegates constantly in field during the year	217
Number of delegates now in field	276

Space will not permit me to give in detail the interesting exercises of this benevolent christion organization. It could not fail to make glad the heart of every patriot who listened to the accounts given by the speakers, of the good work of the agents of the Commission, who followed like ministering angels in the track of the armies of the Union, in their onward march against the rebel destroyers, ever present like the good Samaritan in field and in hospital, to attend to those borne wounded from the field of battle.

The exercises were diversified, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, and many amusing and interesting anecdotes were related by the various speakers, rendering the occasion both pleasing and entertaining, and did not close until half-past eleven o'clock in the night. The audience lingergering to that late hour perfectly delighted with what they saw and heard.

My letter is now too long, and I must therefore defer other matters until next week.

Yours truly. COMB.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—The glorious news from the National Capital was received here with unconcealed joy by all the members of one party and I have reason to believe by at least a respectable minority of the other, although when the ratification of the constitutional amendment as passed by both branches of Congress, came in for consideration in the Senate the democrats threw all the obstacles in the way of their consideration they could, by appealing from the decisions of the chair and arguing long upon the points to be decided, by calls for yeas and nays on every vote, and by calls to order.

I have no right to say or think that they were not honest in their opposition to the decisions of the Speaker, but it appeared a little singular that upon every question every one upon that side of the chamber voted the same way. If it were simply a matter of opinion upon orders and rules, with nothing back of what appeared to a bystander it looked very strange, that every one of the party should think precisely as every other one of the party thought upon all the points that were brought up.

It was well I think that points of order were discussed before that grave question was to be acted upon by the Senate. The question whether this shall hereafter be, by its constitution, a Slave or free Nation. A question, more important in its consequences and far reaching in its results than any other question that has ever before been presented to the Legislature of this Commonwealth.—It was well then that every thing connected with the action of the Legislature be strictly legal and according to established order, so that when it is finally done there can be no question raised as to its legality. This appeared to be the desire of all the members of the Senate so far as an outsider could see and this is the most charitable way to account for the votes and speeches of the democratic members. We shall see how they vote when the resolution comes up on the final passage. The bill requiring the State to pay a bounty to volunteers instead of having the local bounties, has called out considerable debate which has not been of a party character.

MR. DONAVAN, from Philadelphia, introduced, Feb. 1, a resolution calling upon the Governor to inform the Senate how much of the money received at the Sanitary Fair, in that city, last summer, had been given to our State troops in the service of the Federal Government, and how much to colored soldiers. I suppose the Governor knows as much about the matter as the Queen of England.—It does not come under his jurisdiction, neither is he in any way authorized or required to know anything about how the funds belonging to that commission were expended. I think any one can see why such a resolution was offered. There was a motion made to indefinitely postpone the question, the votes against the motion were all democratic and *all* democrats voted NO.

The House spent the whole session to-day in considering the amendments, having commenced an hour earlier than usual, for the purpose of getting the matter through before adjourning over till Tuesday next. It was known the night before that this question would be up at nine in the morning, and at an early hour the Hall was well filled. The debate was opened by Mr. BROWN, of Warren, in a short speech in favor of the resolution ratifying the amendments. He did not pretend to argue the question of Slavery, but took it for granted that all considered it a great evil and would rejoice to know that it was abolished. His remarks were well toned and eloquent. I will not pretend to give even a synopsis of any of the speeches, for I took no notes and did not even set my mind to remember the phraseology. Mr. BROWN was followed on the same side by a well written speech from Mr. WELLS, of Susquehanna. Mr. COCHRAN, of Erie, Mr. MANLY, of Lycoming, and Mr. THOMAS, of Philadelphia, also addressed the house on the same side. These speeches were all short. Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, made the first speech in opposition to the resolution, his remarks were most intensely democratic according to the modern acceptation of that word, but intensely anta-democratic in reality. Messrs. ROSE, of Green, BOWMAN of Cum