NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

-S. L. Hyde, a United States detective connected with the Provost Marshal's office in New Haven, Conn., Wednesday night, on returning home about 10 o'clock, asked his wife to get som cartridges that he might reload his revolver. As she started to comply with his request the hammer of the weapon slipped from his fingers, and the pistol went off, the ball entering the heart of his wife. The unfortunate woman sprang forward, exclaiming "I am killed-kiss me before I die," and in a moment was dead.

--The Penobscot Indians now number 266 males and 234 females. More than one-fifth of their voting population have gone to the war, and consumption, a disease formerly unknown, is now carrying off many of the tribe yearly. Those that remain gain a sustenance by hunting and fishing. and also by the less primitive occupations of farming and basket-making

-A memorial to President Lincoln rec ommending the Hon, Thomas M. Howe, of Pittsburg, for appointment of United States Secretary of Treasury, signed by the Governor, Heads of Departments and Members of the Senate and Hous of Representatives of Pennsylvania, will soon be sent to Washington.

-A very dangerous fifty cent counterfeit note is in circulation. The Washington Chronicle says that good judges are unable to detect the difference without very close examination. The paper is somewhat thinner, and that is, probably, the best test to try them by.

-The President has commuted the sen tence of Joseph Bent, whose execution was assigned for Friday next, to imprisonment for life. Bent is a Portuguese sailor, and was convicted of killing a shipmate named Silversmith on the high seas.

-The House committee on Elections reported in favor of admitting Mr. Bonseau to a eat as Representative from Louisina, and have decided to report in favor of admitting Messrs, Johnson and Jacks as Representatives from Arkansas.

-A large gray eagle, with a bell round its neck, has made its appearance near Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It is supposed to be a bird which was formerly a pet at Cape Porpoise, but which was set adrift, with a sleigh-bell attached to his neck as a punishment for his frequent raids upon the chicken-coops.

-New York is to have a new and magnificent State Capitol on the site of the present one in Albany. It will be constructed of white marble, and cost \$3,000,000.

--There was a story in the papers a few weeks ago that the Rebel Generals Rhoddy, Chalmers and Morrow. had sent to our lines in Tennes see a proposition to abandon the Confederacy and return to allegiance. A correspondent at Nashville, after very careful investigation, pronounces the story a sheer fabrication.

-The Secretary of the Treasury has commenced paying the troops. Gen. Schofield's army has already been provided for, and the Secretary commenced signing the warrants for the pay of the Army of the Potomac. It is expected that all the other armies will be paid as rapidly as it can be done with safety.

-The editor of the Newark Journal, re cently convicted before a civil court of publishing articles interfering with and discouraging the draft was Monday fined \$100.

-Senator Trumbull and Representative Wilson, of Iowa, and Dawson, of Pennsylvania, compose the joint committee to wait upon Presi dent Lincoln and inform him of his re-election, also notify Andrew Johnson of his election to the Vice Presidency.

-Further information in reference to the Bordeaux steamers said to have been obtained by the rebels is looked for with interest. The Danish minister, Mr. Raasloff, denies the report that the vessels were sold to the rebels by the Danish Government. This information has been obtained from an authentic source.

-General Winder, the notorious beast and keeper of rebel prisons, died in Richmond few days since. He was the fit tool of a bruta conspiracy, treated Union prisoners like dogs, and will ever be remembered as the most beastly developement of the slave-holders' rebellion.

-A dispatch received Thursday after

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, February 23, 1865.

GOVERNMENT MONEY.

The next error we shall notice, prominent in the catalogue of blunders, that have misled the money critics of the newspapers, sets forth that the present difference between specie and commodities generally, is wholly attributable to the depreciation of our circulating medium. This is the blindest misconception of all, and the least excusable. For there is no better settled law of trade, than that the value of a commodity is regulated by the demand and supply, and this is entirely ignored in this assump

tion. Take, for instance, that of labor, and of cotton. Will it be contended that the absorbtion of labor by the armies, would not have advanced the price of that article without any addition to the volume of currency ? Or, would cotton remain at eight and ten cents per pound, and its fabrics bear the same proportion in price, in the present scarcity

of that material? Do these interrogations not make manifest the inexcusable blindness of those who are writing against our government currency, urging that its depreciation has caused the whole advance

on commodities Mr. BROOKS, of the New York Express,

who has been one of the leaders in this tirade against the financial policy of the government, in some remarks made in the Lower House of Congress recently, asserted that there was no demand for specie in England during her memorable suspension of specie payments. The object of this assertion was, first, to make a point against our government for requiring the customs to be paid in coin; second, to show that the law prohibiting speculators in coin was noperative ; and third, to avoid the inference, that as England would do without specie payments, and at the same time not

advance the price of commodities, so could ours. But Mr. BROOKS' statement is far from the truth. Coin was scarce in Eng-

thrown upon the government, as has been land at the time referred to, and it was this scarcity which caused the suspension, and

caused also the flow of this article to that point. The government required immense amounts of it-much more than our cus toms absorb, and more than her customs

produced-to keep up WELLINGTON'S army in Spain, and to pay the enormous subsilies to Austria, Prussia, and other kingdoms in Europe, where the Bank of England notes would not pass ; and she employed the Rothschilds, and other bankers, to procure for her by purchase, in all portions of the continent, Spanish milled dollarshe principal coin of Europe at the time-in order to meet her engagements. These are outstanding facts of history, yet editors and congressmen, will boldly declare that during these trying times in England, there was no demand for specie. The reason why coin, and other commodities, did not advance to two and three times their ordinary price, although they did rise to fifteen and wenty per cent., was owing to three reasons chiefly. The first of these was, that there were no banks in England, outside of

the authority of the government, that could flood the country with irredeemable paper. The next was, that the law of Parliament prohibiting speculation in coin, was strictly respected, the assertions of the uninformed, to the contrary notwithstanding; and

he last, and the most important reason

ternal trade of the country at the time .--

inflating materials from the Bank of England alone ; and adding to this the circulation and loans of the other banks of England, which cotemporaneous history says, was equal to that of the government bank, and we have, for that small government, the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty millions of pounds sterling, equal to about six hundred millions of dollars of our money as the medium of exchange. This ours is at present. Then, when we take inreason, more capital to represent these ommodities,-this proportion is largely

Bank of England had over eight millions of pounds sterling of her notes in circula- into a San Domingo. Thus the rebel governtion. As the necessities of the government ment, and the rebel armies, are beaten in a increased, this circulation was advanced to

thirty millions, as already stated ; and that which is remarkable about the matter is, they have evidently regarded as the last

that these notes were at a less discount when it was at fifteen millions. We have thus adverted briefly to some of the grosser perversion of the parellels of history which have become prominent in the financial discussions that have grown out of the condition of the country, and interpretation, and a truthful bearing. We fluences on our financial condition. For had nast experience been better understood

the blame for the inflation of the currency could not in so great a measure have been

The Washington Star of Wednesday says: About two hundred deserters from Lee's army reached this city on Saturday evening, from City Point, where they took the oath of allegiance. They were provided by England. There was a considerable im-Provost-Marshal-General Ingraham with passes to go North. They represent the different Southern States in rebellion. They said that they had been waiting to hear the result of the mission of Stephens, Hunter and Campbell ; that the prevailing impression in Lee's army had been that we were going to have peace, and that the war was over. Upon learning the very contrary of this, on the return of the Peace Commissioners, they determined for themelves to fight no more, and accordingly interests on the northern frontier, but will seized the first opportunity to escape and reach our lines. They state that the dissatisfaction among the troops in Lee's army at the failure to make peace is general, and that it will be shown in the number of desertions that will immediately follow, unless some very severe measures are taken to prevent it, which they think it almost mpossible to do. They assert that Lee's army is not only subsisting on half rations or what would be considered half rations

in our army, but that his men have suffered

On the subject of arming the slaves, the

sixty millions of pounds sterling of these them or put arms into their hands, nor in for their responsible trust. any way attempt to compete with our government in securing their affections and gratitude. They acknowledge, that to attempt to do so would be futile . as the nefor the rebellion. The law authorizes the give you a synopsis of its details. rebel government to impress the blacks, except that not more than one in five agriowner shall be taken, to the total number I will be able to give you its provisions: is very much larger, in proportion, than of thirty thousand east of the Mississippi, and ten thousand west of that stream, to to account the fact, that labor, and all oth- be employed in menial labor, as cooks, er commodities, are higher with us, even teamsters, waiters, laborers on fortifications, in ordinary times, and with a specie valua- &c. In the event of their loss their owntion, than in England-requiring for this ers are to be paid their value. Free negroes are also liable to general impressment for the same service. In the debates increased. This does not look much as if on the passage of this bill, DAVIS was dethe circulation of paper in England was nounced in the Rebel Congress as an abogreatly limited, at the period under con- litionist, and the policy advocated by DAVIS templation. Besides, when the last war and LEE of arming and freeing the slaves, between England and France broke out, the was condemned as suicidal to the South, and one which would convert the Rebel States

policy upon which they had bent their utmost efforts, and which though desperate. remedy for their desperate case. They are when the circulation was at thirty, than beaten. The Rebel Congress will not give up slavery, to save even the confederate cause, including the neck of their distinit is well it is so. The fact is, the rebels tions that were discussed and adopted about a week have now arrived at that point where to stand still is to be crushed, and to move in have attempted to give to them a correct either direction is to exhibit their weakness. sions have not been without deleterious in- into a black republic-a second San Domingo; and yet, not to free the slaves, is to leave their government without enough men to maintain itself.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool, Feb 2, via Greencastle, Feb. 3, arrived at Portland Tuesday, bringing three days later news from Europe.

The announcement of the capture of Fort Fisher produced a profound sensation in provement in American securities. A long nterview of Minister Adams with Earl Russell, on Jan. 28, attracted attention.

The Morning Post of London has advices from Mexico which allude to the rumored cession of Sonora to France. A preliminary treaty was said to have been concluded at the end of November.

Austria and Prussia are still negotiating about the future fate of Schleswig and Holstein. Prussia strongly urges her naval only act in concert with Austria.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1865. MR. EDITOR.-The all-absorbing topic here sinc I last wrote you, has been the special Conference Monroe, on board one of General GRANT's transport steamers, between Messrs. ALEX. H. STEVENS, Ex-Judge CAMPBELL, and R. M. T. HUNTER, on the Secretary of State, of the United States. The ultimatum said to have been presented by

terribly during the late severe cold weath-On the evening of the 14th there was an exhibi- dred miles north of Columbia. We prethese rebel agents is reported to be, in er for want of sufficient clothing. They cognition of their so-called Confederacy as an in- tion of the pupils from the institution for the edu-sume the Treasury lithographic establishdependent Government. This was promptly met cation of the blind. The affair was highly creditable to both pupils and teachers. This, and kin- we have no positive information. by a refusal to treat with them upon any such terms, and the conference separated, after an arrangement dred institutions, are receiving large sums from The fall of Columbia necessitates, we for an exchange of our men now held as prisoners the State each year, and it is usual for several of presume, the evacuation of Charleston, The passenger express-train on the ture each year. Surely no reasonable or human cess of evacuation. prisoners of same rank held by us. Pennsylvania Railroad, which left Pittsburg man can object to the amounts given to these in-stitutions which have for their object the allevia-will next direct his columns. The general ascertaining precisely the loss of life, cause hundreds might be swept away The arrangement for an exchange of p at 4:35 on Saturday afternoon, met with a if carried out, will well repay the visit of the Presat 435 on Saturday afternoon, met with a if carried out, will well repay the visit of the Fres-serious accident when within a few miles ident and Secretary of State. The result of the tion of those who God has deprived of their sen-tion of those who God has deprived of their sen-or of the tion of those who God has deprived of their sentalk about peace, is what might have been expectes, however large these amounts may be. and establish a base there ; but we confess of Johnstown. The train was coming ARTEMUS WARD jr., gave the citizens of Harris-that we do not see what need he has of a and it has now been calculated that the ed ; and the President acted wisely in not permitound a curve in the road, which is overburg his experience among the Mormons, in lec- base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting cannot be fewer than 60,000 persons dro ing the rebel agents to come to Washington, where tures on Monday and Tuesday evenings. I did not on the country, and he has had no battle to ed or otherwise killed by that fearful sto shadowed by a huge mass of rock, covered their ears could be reached by designing politiciattend but was told that he was witty and some- exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving In the island of Saugor alone, befor by great icicles. The sleeping-car, which ans. They have returned to Richmond no wiser than they came, so far as any observations they what instructive. Such lectures will do to listen Savannah he declared his intention to was the third from the rear of the train, to once but they soon become stale. The wit will march to Columbia, thence to Augusta and are now about 1,200; nor have any lo ran off the track, broke the coupling which were able to make, or any communications they be laughed at when first heard, but heard the thence to Charleston. This was uttered as to go elsewhere. Seven thousand w were able to hold with sympathizing friends an fastened it to the car ahead, and swung second time becomes silly. It is studied wit, which a boast and to hide designs. We are disconcerned on this side their lines. is in reality not wit, but burlesque. The former, posed to believe that he will next strike All up the river the population has b around until it lay directly across the track. It is perfectly apparent that the leaders of the reto be genuine, must burst forth from the mind as at Charlotte, which is a hundred miles north swept off, if not in the same proportion, bellion do not intend nor desire to have peace to be genuine, must burst forth from the mouth be-if by explosion, it must leap out of the mouth be-of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Colum-in very large numbers. "As will be antic short of the recognition of their claims for separafore the person speaking is aware of it, but if it is bia Railroad, or at Florence, S. C., the ted, disease is raging everywhere---cho tion. It is not to them we are to look for any disfore the person speaking is aware of it, but if it is junction of the Columbia and Wilmington fever, and small-pox. The epidemic fev position to return to loyalty : they intend to fight just as long as they can hold together a sufficient num-"mother wit" and generally carries with it a sting- and the Charleston and Wilmington Railous, came crushing like an avalanche into ber of their misguided followers to maintain an roads some ninety miles east of Columbia. ing under current of ill concealed malice. X. the sleeping-car through the end that lay army of sufficient force to present even a feeble re-There was a report yesterday that Augusta had been taken by the enemy. This had been riding through a village in wh up against the rock, making it almost a sistance to the onward march of our victorious ar-FROM CARLISLE. eomplete wreck. No one was killed, al- mies; and when they are unable longer to do this. We have reason to feel assured that They had died without hope of assistant and the masses of their people have suffered from CARLISLE, Feb. 14th, 1865. nearly the whole of Sherman's army is at without medicine, without food-for the mad folly of their leaders to such an extent as gentlemen, many of whom were in their the mad folly of their leaders to such an extent as Point, I thought a description of the journey might Columbia, and that the report that Schol crops are rotting on the ground in n to rush into England? Will gold go where berths. Although there were perhaps of wicked men, ambitious only for their own agfield advancing on Augusta was untrue. it is not wanted? What a clear idea of twelve or fifteen persons hurt, the majority grandizement, and refuse to longer bear arms in ary the 6th, with one hundred and eight recruits LATE REBEL NEWS. their defence; these leaders will flee from the for the 45th P. V. Arrived at Baltimore the 7th in We have Richmond journals of the 15th country and take shelter in Mexico under MAXIMIL- a very heavy snow storm. Baltimore is a very busy from which we take the following items of ton, or scatter away to live out the remainder of place; thousands of soldiers stop here for rest their miserable existence under the protection of from most of the Northern states. The Western news : AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA-WHEELER BEATS some of the governments of Europe. All the in- volunteer, attracted my attention the most of any The board of officers to investigate and formation desired from the masses of the people of they were just from Sherman's army armed ready KILPATRICK NEAR AUGUSTA. The Dispatch says : "We have, for some stop the awful diseases that are walking the rebel States, seems to indicate pretty certainly, for action at any moment. Their old coffee cups days, been in doubt as to what force Sherthat this culminating point in the rebellion is near- and smoky looking uniforms, told us plainly that man had sent in the direction of Augusta. ly reached, and that before the lapse of six months they had seen some rough places. They were on This doubt has at length been solved. It to Europe, positively refused Mr. Seward's request the time referred to, receive as large a sum of the Board is that the explosion was the army to fight their battles; the peace missions of boys. They were led by a veteran officer who made the rebel leaders will find themselves without an their way to Washington, joyful as so many school seems that while his main army advanced in coin from customs, as does the United result of carelessness on the part of persons GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERMAN, TEREY, FARRAGUT, POR- a short speech to them, assuring them that they toward Branchville and Charleston, he sent States at present, from the same source ; to them unknown It appears from the TER, and WINSLOW will have accomplished their were going to get their twelve months pay which Kilpatrick and his cavalry to demonstrate and this fact materially blunts the point finding: *First*. Immediately after the capagainst Augusta and to break up the Char-Mr. BROOKS would make. He says, also, ture of the Fort. Gen. Ames gave orders attempt, the masses of the rebel soldiery will have Wemes for Fortress Monroe, passing Fort Federal leston and Augusta Railroad. From official dispatches received at the War Depart-"that on the first of January last, our im- to Lieut-Col. Samuel M. Zeent, 13th Indiana laid down their arms and taken shelter under the Hill, Fort McHenry, with their huge guns overlooksolely by ment, we learn that on last Friday Gen. ports were as two to one, against our ex- Volunteers, through Capt. W. Huckins of President's Amnesty Proclamation, Slavery will be ing the waters for miles. After a cold ride of sev-Wheeler attacked Kilpatrick at Aiken, on General Grant was before the Committee on the ports in gold and silver." We suppose that the 4th N. H. Volunteers, A. A. A. General forever abolished in all the States, and we shall eral hours we reached Fortress Monroe, where the twenty miles north-east of Augusta, and, by this is meant, that we buy more than Third Brigade, Second Division, to place have peace, and a restored Union, upon a perma-Peace Commissioners were assembled. The most, we sell, and have the difference to pay in guards on all the magazines and bomba considerable engagement, drove ence of both Houses, the electoral vote of each of where sabers, guns, &c., were manufactured. The ville. specie. This is, however, not so bad as proofs. Second: Lieut.-Col. Zeent command- the loyal States was opened by the Vice-President Fort which is being built on the rip-raps, are splen-England, for she sent out nearly three times ed on the northwest corner of the fort next of the United States in pursuance of the forms of did walls of stone, which will stand for ages. 'An official dispatch, received from Col---General Grierson has been appointed a as much coin as came into the kingdom the river, following the traveres round, law. At one o'clock P. M., the Senators filed into At this place we only stayed a few moments, but of the enemy having occupied Orangeburg umbia yesterday, states that in consequence through the channels of trade. The last and placed guards on thirty-one entrances the House two abreast, headed by the Vice-Presi-her and Comparison of the Company and the House two abreast, headed by the Vice-Presi-her and Company and the House two abreast, headed by the Vice-Presi-her and Company and the House two abreast, headed by the Vice-Presi-her and Company and the House two abreast, headed by the Vice-Presi-her and Company and the House two abreast, headed by the Vice-Presi-her and Company and the House two abreast, headed by the Vice-Presi-her and Company and the House two abreast, headed by the Vice-Presi-her and Company and the House two abreast, headed by the Vice-Presi-her and Company and the House two abreast, headed by the Vice-Presi-her and Company and the House two abreast, headed by the Vice-Presi-her and Company and the House two abreast, headed by the Vice-Presi-her and Company and the House two abreast, headed by the Vice-Presi-her and Company and the House two abreast, headed by the Vice-Presi-head the House two abreast abrea statement we shall notice in this budget of under the traverses; the main magazine, dent and Secretary of the Senate. The gamenes our county, or representing some of the guard ment as made by us yesterday. Our troops were crowded more than full of fair ladies and earhate date says that shad have made their appear- of blunders, is, "that throughout the twen- which afterward exploded, being in the nest manhood, and the corridors were thronged were busy seeing to some conscripts, to make them have, by this time, no doubt fallen back to ance in that market, at \$1 50 per pair in specie. ty-two (it was twenty-six) years of specie rear of the traverses, escaped his notice, with an eager multitude vainly seeking admittance. comfortable. A moment more and we were going the Congaree River, which with the Wa-What they would be worth in rebel money does not suspension in England, the circulation of and, consequently, had no guards from his The floor of the House was invaded by spectators, rapidly up the James river, which shows the effects the forms the Santee. Columbia is situacruel service and even the sanctity of the reporter's gallery was of war. The noted Florida still lies nearly under ted immediately upon the right bank of the disregarded.

siderable, judging from the external and in- THE REBEL CONGRESS ON ARMING SLAVES. | clared the Convention adjourned, and the Senators | where the houses were left, the darkies had "moved

left the Hall as they had entered, the House as on their things to keep it while massy was gone." The

In the way of legislation, not much has been perfected of special importance to your readers sinc I last wrote you. The bill for the amendment of the revenue laws

is under consideration in Committee of the whole

The amendments to the enrollment law the Senate yesterday, but as I have not been able simple, no useless display or expenditure to be to get a reprint of the bill, I am uninformed as to seen. I asked an old veteran what he thought of cultural or mechanical slaves of any one its details. The House will take it up soon, when the peace movements, he replied that "it was not The Bankrupt bill is in statu quo in the Senate, and will probably remain so to the close of the peace commissioners we are going to send them."

Preparations are being made for the inauguration for Washington.

It was warm, no snow to be seen, and one could onies of the 4th of March, on a grand scale. How different is the aspect of our national afnot but feel proud of our army as he looked over fairs at this time, as compared with their condition the tented fields. I saw the Bucktail brigade as four years ago, when the President elect could not they came from the front ; they had just come off four years ago, when the President elect could not they came from the front; they had just come of are so strong east of that city, that approach the Capitol without peril of his life from the battle-field and the burnt powder was still on their loval faces : the band played, and the ringing of bells, and whistling of engines filled the air

Let every loyal heart bless Gop and take cour-COMB.

they were trying to spell some words in a primmer, FROM HARRISBURG. which they seemed to prize very highly. We run HARRISBURG, Feb. 18, 865. to Annapolis where we found snow and the weather cold enough to make the fireside more pleasant

MR. EDITOR :- The ratification of the Constitutional Amendments have taken up considerable than an out doors berth. I see there is to be another draft in our county, time in the House, notwithstanding there was a clear majority in favor of the Amendments. First I hope this act in regard to paying substitutes each body, that is Senate and House, passed a res- their bounty may be one of value to the governolution of its own. This gave the members an op- ment. Bounty jumping is followed by a class of deser

portunity to make speeches pro and con, but the law requires that the ratification should be by a ters which are only a disgrace to our government. joint resolution, so that all that had been done, ex- It only remains now for the people to stand firmly, cept the speaking, was of no consequence, the thing must be done over again, and on the evening of the 7th there was an extra session of the House guished chief, JEFFERSON DAVIS. Perhaps to have another debate upon the identical resolu-

before, but these were joint resolutions, the others were individual.

Well no matter, there is plenty of time, and there were several more speeches that were spoiling to To free the slaves, and by them obtain in- be delivered and sent through the state. The Maj. Gen. Dix : The announcement regret to have it to say, that these perver- dependence, would convert the confederacy speakers on the Republican side, or in favor of the the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by Gen. solutions, were KELLEY, of Washington, NEGLEY, Sherman, and the probable evacuation of of Beaver, STURDEVANT, of Crawford, BUDDIMAN, of Charleston, has been communicated to the Philadelphia, DENENS, of Lancaster, and MARSH, of department in the following telegram just received from Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Bradford ; those on the Democratic side or in op-

position to them, were HAKES, of Luzerne, ME LINER, of Berks, BOYER, of Clearfield, and WEAD MAN, of Bucks. The speeches were not lengthy, but were much to the point. The whole ground having been gone over in the first debate but little new could be said. The resolutions passed finally vote eight Republicans and four Democrats did not vote, on the last, three Republican and four Democratic votes were wanting. Were I member of the

vote of the session than the one that helped to ratify the Amendment to the Constitution which forever abolishes slavery. The Republicans not voting at the last vote, were BURGYIN, of Venango, who vas at home on account of affletion in his family, KOONCE of Mercer, and STACK, of Alleghenv; of the Democrats, NELSON, of Wavne, SHIMER, of Northumberland, and BARR, of Clarion. It is presumed that these members were all absent. Their

rejoice, some day, that their ancestors did not vote No on these resolutions. The remarks of Mr. MARSH, of our county, w among the best made upon the occasion. The were not intended for oratorical flourish but an un varnished statement of facts, made in a plain com mon sense way that will commend them to the good sense of all who read them. I herewith send

revised copy of the speech, which I hope you will publish The quota for this State, as made by General FRY, is giving general, if not universal dissatisfacheld last week in Hampton Roads, off Fortress tion, that and the bounty law is attracting a great deal of attention in the Legislature, and c ing most of the time. The United States Land grant is again before the Senate and House. The part of the so-called Confederate States' Govern- Agricultural College folks and the Presidents of ment, and President LINCOLN and WM. H. SEWARD, several of the other colleges of the State are stir- destroyed. The female employes of the ing, each to advance its own interests, by this

grant.

Rumors are numerous at a their entrance, rising to their feet. Thus ended river is well guarded with gunboats, while its banks there is little real information of the Taking then, the circulation and discount Rebel Congress has not acted wisely, in the proceedings by which the chief officers of our the proceedings by which the chief officers of our are in some places a tented field. A few hours ments and designs of the enemy. items, we have a footing for not less than our way of thinking. They do not free Government for the next four years are designated more, and we reached City Point. The wharf was the past fortnight Thomas' army h crowded with soldiers and government stores. I reported moving in almost as many was much surprised to see what a mass of supplies tions as there are points to the There has been a persistent rumor was used here each day, hundreds of negroes were boxes, &c., from place to portion of his army designs to co busy carrying bags, place, using their darky talk, joking each other. with Grant around Richmond, eithe

rect reenforcement of his lines or by a We left our men here, and after a short but intergroes would rather fight for the Union, than in the House to-day, and as soon as passed, I will esting visit, started home. Knowing that Grant's ment in Northern Virginia. All that headquarters were here, I inquired which building ficially or positively known of such he occupied; a cloth tent was soon pointed to, sign is that a portion of Thomas' arn undoubtedly been transported to W ton or the lines of the Potomac; and Gen. Early reports that one of his worth a d--n." At that moment the roar of a can- had captured papers showing an arrang non came down from the front, "there, that is the ment with the Baltimore and Ohio Raily Company for the transportation over We were soon on board the U.S. Mail boat bound

with music. I was much pleased to see the dar-

kies work, some, while they had an idle moment,

LATEST WAR NEWS.

CAPTURE OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1865.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Стту Рогит, 4:45 р. м., Feb. 18, 1865.

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA

soon after took possession.

and liberty shall crown our land.

road of "twelve thousand men." THE PETERSBURG LINES.

RUMORS ABOUT THOMAS.

A report from Petersburg that the end was massing a heavy force on our left. the vicinity of Taylor's, is discredited. Petersburg Express says that our wor fully storm them, though defended h comparatively small force.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY. WASHINGTON, February 17

Information from the Army of the Pot mac states that the dispatch of the 10 nstant, announcing the execution of Jam L. Hicks, was a mistake, as his sente was suspended by the President until ther orders.

All is quiet in the army of the Poton Occasional artillery duels, however, the place betweeen the batteries near the omattox. Deserters from the rehel have been quite numerous for som past, no less than twenty-five coming in our lines on Wednesday morning. present their usual dirty, ragged and h appearance. Their first question alm ways is, "Where can we get rations severe storm commenced on Tuesday n which threatened to continue some tim Generals Humphrey and Wilcox have on short leaves of absence to come No

CURIOUS RUMORS FROM RICHMON BALTIMORE, Febuary

The American has a special despa from Annapolis, which is as follows : "The flag-of-truce boats New York Leary arrived here this morning, with

Hon. F. M. STANTON, War Department: thousand five hundred and eighteen par The Richmond Dispatch of this morning Inion soldiers and one officer from B Sherman entered Columbia yesterday mond. "The condition of the men is much

morning, and its fall necessitates, it prethe fall of Charleston, which it ter than those who have heretofore arr Only one hundred of them had to be s thinks has already been evacuated. the hospital. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CHARLIE

"A report was current in Richmond CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 18, 1865. the men left that Sherman had been Hon. E. M. STANTON, War Department: The ed, and that Beauregard had been kil following is taken from to-day's Richmond

TROUBLE WITH MEXICO.

Columbia has fallen. Sherman marched St. Louis, Februar into and took possession of the city yes-The Republican has a special despi terday morning. The intelligence from Cairo, giving the following imp was communicated yesterday by Gen. Beaureintelligence :

Late advices from New Orleans uated on the north bank of the Congaree that the Mexican General Mejia, con River, just below the confluence of the Sa- ding at Matamoros, has entered int rangements with the rebel authoritie From Gen. Beauregard's dispatch, it ap which all refugees from Texas are to b pears that on Thursday evening the enemy turned and immediately to be conservapproached the south bank of the Congarce, into the Rebel army.

and threw a number of shells into the city. General Mejia claims that in taking During the night they moved up the river step he is acting under the orders of and yesterday morning forded the Saluda Emperor Maximilan.

and Broad Rivers. While they were cross-General Canby is said to have sent w to General Mejia that he will retaliate ing the rivers our troops under Gen. Beauregard evacuated Columbia. The enemy taking and holding Mexican officer hostages for every refugee returned to Through private sources we learn that rebels

two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large SIXTY THOUSAND PERSONS DROWNED quantity of medical stores, which it was INDIA. ought it was impossible to remove, were

Later advices reveal the full extent Treasury Department had been previously the disaster inflicted by the terrible eve sent off to Charlotte, South Carolina, a hunin India A Calcutt a letter

savs by a vote of sixty, to thirty-three. On the first sumes. Legislature, I would rather have lost any other Dispatch :

gard in an official dispatch. Columbia is sitchildren, or at any rate their grand-children, will luda and Broad Rivers.

noon by Butterfield's Overland Express, announce the re-opening of the stage route from Atchison to Denver City and to California.

-The Legislature of Delaware rejected the proposed amendment to the constitution by a three-fourths vote in the Senate and a two-thirds vote in the House.

-Sixteen hundred and ninety suits have been brought against the city of New York for damages done during the riots of 1863. The amount claimed is about \$2,500,000.

-The Lower House of Legislature at Alexandria, ratified the anti-slavery amendment to the constitution with only two dissenting votes. The Senate ratified it unanimously.

-Public meetings were held in Richmond on Thursday, to consult upon matters of peace and war. Hunter, Benjamin and Gilmer made violent speeches; the former stated that President Lincoln had said it rested with Congress to decide whether rebel States could return as such.

in the hall of the House of Representatives, in Washington, on Sunday-the first colored gentle man to do so.

- Among the bills recently passed by the Missouri Legislature is the following : " Providing that any person whose husband or wife has been engaged in the Rebellion against the United States shall be entitled to a divorce on proper application to the Courts."

-- Lieutenant Governor Jacobs, of Kenthe ratification of the constitutional amendment the commencement of the war with France, Pittsburg, and his two daughters. become a free State through the choice of her people, and delay in settling the question can only complicate the process by which she will reach that destiny.

-Hangman Foote, who is now en route would never return to the Confederacy, that it was a failure, but he could not renounce his own con duct. Permission was then given him to leave for Europe on parole, not to return during the war without permission

- An exchange of prisoners is to go on. he had effected an arrangement for an exchange, man for man and officer for officer, according to the old cartels, until one or the other party has exhausted the number they now hold.

major general by brevet.

-The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of a

ded in the different military hospitals throughout limited? During the suspension, the cir- ines, were running about with lights in the over seventy-nine thousand.

the Speaker's stand, and was introduced by the

was, the absence of a heavy monied powbecome more and more discouraged at this er which opposed the government's operastate of things when they behold the Yantions, and the war she was waging against kee troops so comfortably attired " France. There all were united against the common enemy, and all supported the government, in word and deed. Herein lie the

points of difference between our condition, and that of England at the beginning of the present century, and not as Mr. BROOKS tries to make out. We make free to assert too, without fear of successful refutation,

that had there been no State Banks to flood the country with irredeemable paper, and no enemies to thwart the financial operations of government, commodities generally, would have had no advance beyond that incident to the supply, and the demand.

with one end up against the overhanging But, Mr. BROOKS alleges further, "that rock. The great mass of ice, which had the Bank of England Notes were received become somewhat thawed by the rain and --Rev. H. H. Garnett, (colored) preached every where throughout England, creating moderate weather of the few days previno demand for gold," and in the next sentence he says, "gold rushed into England to pay for exports." So there was no demand for gold, yet it was needed to pay exports with. How comes this? If there though the car was filled with ladies aud was no demand for gold, how did it come

the laws of trade this gentleman must have? of them slightly, among whom were Gen. tucky, a few days since, took ground in favor of But he goes on to say, "that England, at J. K. Moorhead, member of Congress from

> had the carrying trade of the world." The object of this statement is, to magnify the specie income of England. The statement report upon the cause of the explosion of however, in only partially true ; but, con- the magazine in Fort Fisher, have made

> ceding the fact in full, England did not, at their report to Gen. Terry. The opinion

the Bank of England was limited." Pray, regiment or any other. -The whole number of sick and woun- Mr. BROOKS, by what was this circulation Third: That soldiers, sailors, and mar-

thirty millions of pounds sterling, and the intoxicated, and discharging fire-arms. -General Grant appeared in the House loans of the government to over twenty- Fourth: That persons were seen with of Representatives on Saturday, was escorted to eight millions, and what the private, com- lights, searching for plunder, in the main

water at Newport News, and the country joining Congaree, 30 miles above its confluence The will of the people having been recorded, and the river looks as if "Massy had up and run with the Wateree. If our troops fall back the count concluded, Mr. TRUMBTLL, teller on the away.

culation of the notes of that bank ran over fort, entering bomb-proofs with the lights, part of the Senate, formally announced the The old Jamestown, on James Island, was a desrote, and the Vice-President repeated it to the Con- olate place ; the oldest church in the United States, of that stream. We also learn that the vention, declaring ABRAHAM LINCOLN the President with its adjoining grave yard, looks as if no one Congaree and its tributary, the Saluda, are tried and convicted Beall will reasemble a and ANDREW JOHNSON the Vice-President of the had visited it for years. The walls were perforated both easily fordable above the city. This Fort Lafayette on Monday, and proceed the Speaker's stand, and was introduced by the Speaker. He was received by loud cheers, both mercial discounts were we have no means magazine, some ten or fifteen minutes pre-1865. Then came an outburst of applause from marks the place where once stood splendid build-seek to give battle before crossing the Con-bairs in the hotel build-bairs in the hotel build-bairs in the hotel buildthe vast assemblage, when the Vice-President de- ings. The plantations were minus fences, and garce.

Capt. Beall, the Lake Erie Pirat was not executed on Saturday, having bee behind the Congaree, the enemy will be respited for a few days, on application his mother, who is now with him. The Military Commission which has recent being in the hotel burners' plot.

Times, just received, says :

ceived with incredulity in England. estimate was wide of the truth, but because it vastly underrated the calam readily conceive, there is no possibil

cyclone, there were 8,200 persons. Th which I have mentioned in previous lette this year, depopulating whole districts. magistrate told me the other day that there was hardly a grown-up person leftplaces where the salt water rushed in. Bengales are in a deplorable plight, and zemmders increase the general misery turning the ryets out of their huts bees they are behindhand with their rents There is money enough here to give re -such relief as can be got for money

But human means seem quite powerless through the land, carrying thousands fore them. The native feels himsel wraps himself in his blanket, says it is fa and so perishes. In this enormous po lation-let it be remembered that here Bengal alone we have at least fortymillion of people-the few Europeans only do good here and there, and yet it Europeans that good is be done. The rich .native will not help countrymen. God gave him his money. God intended him to keep it. That is prety much his mode of reasoning. times the fever strikes him, and then abject terror he offers English doctors fee of five hundred rupees to come an visit him. In a recent case of that sort, man-who was worth about four millio sterling-had refused to give a pice to the poor after the cyclone. When death wa at his throat he altered his mind, and prop death wa ised large benefactions if he recovered. He was not spared to add falsehood to h