TUESDAY, JANUARY 12. 1864.

Gen. GANTT, late a brigadier in the rebel service, and now an emancipationist in the Union, has at length arrived in the North on his way to Washington. Those who doubted him while in Arkansas, may believe him in Cincinneti Gen. GANTT is a living proof and representative of the fact that the truth is coming nearer and nearer home to both North and South. Having horne his convictions out of the fire of the rebellion itself, and gone with them triumphantly through the work of reformation in his native State, he has every right to be heard in the North, even were we all Peace men and Conservatives. He has now a hundred times more right and welcome than ever, and perhaps more privilege than ourselves, to bring his tried convictions before the country which has so unanimously approved emancipation as the only solution of the once terrible problem in which North and South, and slavery and liberty are mingled and bound Our armies are putting down a rebellion of slaveholders. Mr. GANTT and his compatriots are knocking off the chains of the slave; but in this work they more truly deserve the thanks of the South than those of the North. "We went out of the Union," says Mr. GANTT, "to save slavery; we come back to save the white man." He has not more helped to save his State, than to save the South and the country. But lately a rebel, always a Southerner, and now an Abolitionist, Mr. GANTT's example is one of the first unanswerable arguments of the returning patriotism of the South to the last pretexts and falsehoods of the worst class of the North. The Emancipation party in the

General, is an age shead of SEYMOUR, the loyal Governor of New York. Secretary SEWARD may well recall the story of the Prodigal Son and the fatted calf: for in one half-year we have the prospect of seeing an emancipated State restored to the Union. In remarkable words, Gen. GANTT SAVE:

"I hazard nothing in saying that in four months Arkapasawill resume her relations with the National Government, under a constitution excluding forever negro alavery from hersoil, as having been the source of all her sufferings and calamities, and as opening up a new pathway of wealth, power, and progress." This nobly measures the work which has been accomplished; but the following appeal is not less significant for the work before us: is not less significant for the work before us:

"For the sake of the bleeving and desolated South
—to shorten this terrible war—to restore order and
quiet in the land, and to uphold our noble national
edifice, I would implore you, and all Union men, to
speak no word of peace to my Southern brethren
eave that which thunders from the mouth of every
cannon, or flashes from the point of every gleaming
eword. I say this because I know their leaders will
never permit them to yield until their armies are
dispersed in deadly conflict."

Earnest words like these, warm from the fierce and bitter experience of rebellion, hardly the depraved politician will dispute. It will not be possible for the opposition to find a point of attack against the motives of General GANTT since the whole people of Arkansas declare their aversion of slavery : "You would think, if you visited us in Arkansas, that the seat of Abolitionism had been transferred from New England to Arkansas. Our people have a right—God knows—to be sick of sixery, and they are sick of it. Oh! so sick They can point to the desolated homes, devastated fields, forsaken firesides, and smoking villages as a monument of slavery. They turn from it with a leathing indescribable."

The hopes and predictions of the past are more than realized by results such as these. The friends of the Government need no other testimony; its worst foes can have no more bitter disappointment. The Peace party in the North have appealed to the Unionists of the South, and here we have the answer. That answer is certain assurance of the nation's triumphant future.

IF THE NEGROES will not fight, it is not because they are slaves, but because they are black. But what does the President want of an army of negro janizaries, when the rebels bring only white troops into the field, and we have a white population more than quadruple theirs! It is said that their slaves enable them to bring all their able bodied whites into the field. This may be true in itself, but in the application they make of it it is stark nonsense. Do our similes leave no laborers behind them! The white laborers that till our soil and run our mills are five times as numerous, and unless slavery is an advantage, they ought to be considerably more efficient than the Southern slaves. What, then, does the President want of an army of black janizaries!

Nothing we reply to this last question:

Nothing, we reply to this last question; nothing of an army of janizaries, but much of an army of black men. The World is fond of coupling a good principle with a bad name, and then of abusing the one for the sake of degrading the other. We never heard that the President, or the people, wanted a solitary janizary, but, undoubtedly, they want good soldiers, whether white or black, brown or blue, spotted as a leopard, or striped as a zebra. Detaching, however, the World's argument from the assumption that enshrouds it, we find that the employment of colored soldiers is considered stark nonsense, because our armies do not absorb all our white fighting population, and because we would be stronger than the rebels without a single black man in our ranks. Granted; but what then? Are we to observe a proportion of strength, and balance our power with that of the rebellion? The World has always argued as if the United States was bound to respect the weakness of the enemy, as if the war was to be conducted as a duel. On the contrary, the people hold that we should righteously use all our power, taking every advantage we can of the foe, and settling the rebellion in as short a time as possible. Let our white population be fifty times as great as that of the rebellion, it is still our duty to use every means of ending it. Besides this, the colored man, which the World profoundly despises, and incessantly taunts, has a right to fight, if he wishes to, and that ends the dis-

The Cry-of Corruption. The animus of the cry of corruption, brought against the Administration, is itself corruption of the worst kind, for the accusation is solely intended to advance the interests of a defeated party, and not in any way to help the investigations which the Government is making. We have seen again and again corruption exposed and corrupt men removed from office during this Administration, and in no case has the exposure or the removal been due to the Opposition. These have invariably been the work of the Administration, which jealously watches every sub division of its departments. This fact alone takes the sting out of the cry that the Administration is corrupt. But the Evening Post shrewdly remarks that, in the coming Presidential election, the Opposition will have " no tenable political ground on which to appeal to the nation for its candidate, and that it must have some kind of platform to stand upon." All the other accusations have failed; the people are tired of hearing men, who do nothing to aid the war, clamoring that the war is mismanaged; they are weary of the old song, that the Constitution violated by the Government, which is laboring to crush the enemies of the Constitution. These party cries no longer startle an indignant answer, and we are not surprised that the Opposition is forced to take up the worst and meanest weapon that party spleen can manufacture. The whole world knows that corrupt officials exist in the United States, and is also aware that never yet existed a Government without a thief in some office, or a thief who wanted to get into office. But the American people, judging the matter honestly, understanding how the vast expenditures of the Government assist the concealment and tempt to the commission of fraud, know that we never had a purer administration than that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Multiply the corruptions that have crept into the departof the Government by twenty, and the total will even then be too insignificant to justify the success of the Copperhead

party in a single county election. THE RESOLUTIONS which Mr. MORTON McMichael offered last evening, nominating ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the People's candidate for the Presidency, do honor to the earnestness and loyalty of their author. That they were unanimously adopted by men of such intelligence and influence as the members of the Union League, is the best proof of the profound veneration in which the President is held by the people. When the earnest appeals of Indiana, New Hampshire. Harrisburg, and Philadelphia are acted Harrisburg, and Philadelphia are acted the chairman of the committee, has drawn up, and or last more upon by the nominating convention, there which will probably receive the approval of the committee, has drawn up, and or last more upon by the nominating convention, there

is not the slightest doubt that it will be triumphantly sustained. More than this, the principles of the Administration will be susained. Immense as is Mr. Lincoln's personal popularity, the highest claim of our Presidential candidate will be that he represents principles that are the soul of the

A Million of Men. Senator Howe, by his proposition that the President should call out a million of

men for ninety days, "to carry food and freedom to every captive held in rebel prisons, and to plant the flag of the United States upon every prison they occupy," has, it is said, touched the popular heart. It may be so, though we have not heard of any general enthusiasm on the subject, but it is certain that he has not expressed the popular judgment. That is against all schemes which have nothing but their patriotic sentiment to recommend them, and all the probabilities and experiences of war against them. Senator Howk's plan for the speedy suppression of the rebellion is Quixotic. It is true that we should be particularly glad to see Senator Waith liberated from the Libby Prison, and once more in Harrisburg, but we do not think "a million of men for ninety days" could possibly bring such unwelcome news to the sixteen members of the opposition.

The President might call upon a million of men, but it is impossible that he should be answered : our patriotism is great, but it does not run away with our good sense. Men who want to fight do not volunteer for ninety days, but for three years, nor does any one, with the ambition of a soldier, care

All the public buildings are being draped in mourning, in respect to the memory of Hon. Caleb B. Smith, late Secretary of the Interior. Men who want to fight do not volunteer for to go to war in a mob. For though the President might supply a million of muskets, a million of uniforms, and a trifling hundred thousand or so of officers, he would not have an army after all. Congress cannot create an army by passing a bill that an army shall exist; the people cannot shape South is now stronger than the Copperhead themselves into an army by the sheer force party in the North; and GANTT, the rebel of patriotism. Soldiers are made by war, and a great army is the creature of many battles. The Army of the Potomac was little more than a half-disciplined mob before the battle of Bull Run, and is indistructible now because of three years of hard marching and fierce fighting. But Mr. Howe's million of men would not only be without the experience of war, but actually without the preparation of discipline. They would not even keep step to the drum; they could not use their muskets, even if they knew how to load them, and the best officer in the army could not manage them on the field of battle, simply because they would not understand his orders. The worst general in the world would find such an army an excuse for all his blunders. Perhaps Mr. Howe would make courage supply the want of discipline, and having clothed, and armed, and provisioned his million men, would order a general scramble million men, would order a general scramble overcome in rendering it available is the difficulty towards Richmond—every man to plant the in the interior regions of transporting it to the flag of the Union on the first prison he came to. To do this quick work would be required; thirty days to call out the men, thirty days to arm and organize them, and we have one month left for liberation and

> We understand and admire the spirit which prompts such an idea, but we cannot understand why, with its glaring impracticability, the plan was ever seriously submitted to Congress. The million of men would not come, no matter how loudly would know what to do with them. General McClellan himself would despair of day in Congress, and signed by the President at a moment when he is thinking about something important, we advise our readers to ake care what they do. The wiser of them. if they really wish to rescue the Union prisoners, will take the bounty and go into a veteran regiment, where they will have good officers and staunch comrades. The shortest way to Richmond—the surest way to peace is not the way Mr. Howe has marked out. We can do more, and do it quicker, by conducting the war with energy, upon established principles, than by trusting to the force of a mob-starting out like Don Quixote, to conquer the world with a rotter ance and a pasteboard helmet.

THE REBEL CRISIS, like the rebellion itself, is a paradox. A war without a treasury or a commissariat is quite as natural as a war for liberty, to save slavery. The sum of the predicament is well told, as follows: of the predicament is well told, as follows:

"The rebel Secretary of the Treasury, Memminger, says that unless his proposed loan of a thousand millions shall be taken up by April next the dilapidated Southern Confederacy will tumble to pieces; the rebel Secretary of War, Seddon, says that unless the farmers within the realms of Jeff Iravis are made to disgorge their provisions their blessed Confederacy will die of starvation; the rebel Senator Wigfall says that unless they enforce the conscription of every white man they can lay hold of capable of bearing arms, their hard-up Confederacy will surely go to the dogs."

We are left to infer that unless Mr

We are left to infer that unless Mr. MEMMINGER can raise more money than can be loaned or given; unless Mr. SEDDON can obtain more provisions than he can get; and, unless the Southern army can gain more men than is possible, the Confederacy will tumble to pieces, die of starvation, and go to the dogs.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11. The Potomac Frozen Tight. The Potomas is completely ice-bound-the fir time in seven years. A large number of vessels are frozen in between Alexandria and Aquia Creek, and a large fleet is detained at anchor further below The ice in some places is several inches thick, a lit-tle thinner where the current is fast, and very thick where the water is quiet, and strong enough to bear a man's weight. Of course the blockade runners mprove this opportunity to take contraband good rom the Maryland to the Virginia shore, and with out fear of molestation or detection. Provisions and supplies for the Potomac fiotilla have to be sent via Baltimore, as communication between the navy yard and the flotilla by river is impossible. Severe boats, sheathed with heavy iron, despatche from the yard here with supplies, have been unable to get through the ice, and put back for repairs. It is a little singular that on so important a river as this now is to the Government, there should be no

ice-boat. The ice-dealers in Washington, for the first time in their lives, are filling their cellars from the Potomac, and scorn New England. Senator McDougall's Resolution. lution in relation to the French occupation of Mexi-co, asserts that it is an act unfriendly to the United States; that it is the duty of this Government to demand the withdrawal of her armed forces fro the Mexican territory, and that unless the with drawal shall take place prior to the 15th day o March next, it is the duty of this Government

leclare war against France. Senator Wilson's Bill. Senator Wilson's bill, which was passed to day, provides that all money received from commutation shall be paid directly into the Treasury, and paid out on requisition for the expenses of the draft and the procuration of substitutes

Mr. Stevens' Bill. Mr. Stevens' Bill,
The bill introduced by Representative STEVENS,
of Pennsylvania, to day—the consideration of which
was postponed till February next—provides that,
within all the territory of the so-called Confederate
States which has been, or may be, conquered and
subdued by the Federal arms, all laws and parts of
laws which permit slavery are henceforth abolished,
and that slavery aball never again be established. and that slavery shall never again be established within the said territory; and that hereafter no portion of it shan be admitted into the Union as a State, or be represented in Congress, except by delegates, if the same should be authorized, until the people within the territory forming such State shall, by its organic law, forever pr

Sale of the Arlington Property. At the sale of confiscated property in Virginia, to-day, the Arlington estate was bid in by the Govern-ment, at \$26,800. For this property the Government had three or four competitors.

The Custis Mill Farm was purchased by Mr. E. FLANAGAN, at \$4,100. There were in all thirteen sales, amounting to \$50,500. The House Committee on Public Expenditures.

The House Committee on Public Expenditures, to which was referred the resolution to examine into the alleged frauds and shipment of contraband goods in New York, consists of the following named gen-

tlemen:
Messrs. Hulburd, New York; Brookall, Penn. sylvania; Le Blond, Ohio; Julian, Indiana; Lazrar, Pennsylvania; Blair, West Virginia; Rollins, New Hampshire; Rocers, New Jersey; HARRIS, Illinois.

It is known that an investigation into the affairs of the New York custom house, which has led to the imprisonment of certain officers in Fort La-tayette, has been in progress some time, under the direction of Mr. Danison, the naval officer of that

A Bureau Emancipation. The Select Committee on Emancipation will be ready, in a few days, to report a bill establishing a Bureau of Emancipation. The bill which Mr. Ector,

mittee, provides for the appointment of a Commis-sioner of Fmancipation, at a salary of \$4,000 per annum, to whom shall be referred all questions con-cerning persons of African descent for final determi-nation. He is also to have the direction and disposition of all such persons who are, or shall become, free, by virtue of the Proclamation of Emancipa-tion. The object of the bill is to provide for the slave population set free by the Emancipation Pro-clamation and the war.

Bill of Reimbursement to Pennsylvania. The bill which was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, to remourse commynation the expenses incurred in repelling the recent inva-sion of that State, provides for the payment of the udited cases, involving \$700,000, according to the official estimates. Reduction in Naval Estimates.

A special despatch from Washington to the Evening Post says: The Committee on Ways and Means will probably recommend a reduction in naval esti-mates of thirty-five or forty millions of dollars. It is thought that the House Committee on Military Affairs will not recommend the conferring o Lieutenant Generalcy on General Grant. Senator Lane's Bill. The bill of Senator LANE, of Kansas, to set apart

a portion of the State of Texas for the use of persons of African descent, assigns them the region between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, in Texas, in which they are allowed the privilege of the Home stoad Law.
The officer in charge of emigration, who is hereafter to be appointed by the President, is charged with the execution of this act, and the appropriations heretofore made for colonization purp placed in the hands of the President to carry the provisions of this bill into effect. Arrival of Prizes.

The English schooner Sallie, of Nassau, and the Confederate States schooner Antonicia, which were captured on the 20th of December, have arrived here and are now in the custody of the marshal of the District of Columbia. Honors to the Dead,

Death of a Maryland Congressman. Hon. B. G. HARRIS, Democratic Congressman from Maryland, died in Baltimore this morning of small

New Cotton Fields. The Commissioner of Agriculture has received through the State Department, from C. F. Wins-Low, Esq., United States consul at Paita, Peru, eleven specimens of oultivated and wild cotto grown in the Chiva valley. Some of the specime are very fine and valuable. In a communication to the Secretary of State. accompanying these specimens, Mr. Winshow states that the influence of the internal troubles of this country has extended to Peru, in commercial and agricultural respects. The necessities created by the almost total suspension of supplies of cotton from the United States have stimulated its production in the inter tropical regions of Peru. Cotton was cultivated by the ancient Indian population that flourished un-der the Incas, for their common use, but was wholly neglected by the Spanish invaders, and ran to wast to its growth, it has continued to flourish as a wild plant. Rich plantations have been laid out in the valley of the Chiva—a river bottom, averaging more than two miles in width and extending from the bay occaful, and a quantity of the cotton is being exported to England. The success of the initial ex-periments made by Messrs. Garland and DUVALL have encouraged the institution of similar enterskirt the Audes favorable to its cultivation. The production of the staple in this region is likely to become important and exceedingly remunerative to those engaged in it. The greatest obstacle to be coast, the only means of transportation available being on the backs of mules, who can carry only from three to four hundred nounds at a load. The Egyptian and Sea Island cotton grows in all this region with an improved fineness and length of staple, and the wild cotton, by cultivation and mixing, is bewe have one month left for liberation and flag-planting. Then this magnificent army, like the "cloud-capt towers" of Prospero, would dissolve, and leave not a wreck behind.

We understand and admire the spirit wild cotton, and that the trees, which sometimes grow to the height of twenty to twenty-five feet, continue to thrive for ten years. The cultivated cotton of foreign varieties seems to differ from this habit of periodicity, and unfolds a continuous and

uninterrupted harvest, and becomes perennial .-THE SOUTHWEST.

taking even a swamp with such an army.

We don't wish to "discourage enlistments,"
but if Mr. Howe's bill is passed some sleepy
day in Congress, and signed by the Presiwill be at Huntaville, Alabams. Re-enlistments are more general than was anticipated by any one. Every regiment in Gen. Dodge's Division in West Tennesses has re-enlisted. The

27th Ohio arrived here on Saturday night and the 43d Ohio last night. Every day brings home regiments who meet with enthusiastic receptions. Their return on furlough will re kindle the old enthusiasm, and volunteering will go on more rapidly than ever. MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORREST-CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON MEMPHIS. CAIBO, Jan. 11.—It is rumored here that the rebel guerilla, Forrest, has been reinforced and contem-

plates an attack on the city of Memphis. CHARLESTON.

Twenty Shells Thrown into the City. New York, Jan. 11.—The steamship Fulton, from Port Royal, with dates to the 5th instant, has arrived.

The slege of Charleston was progressing. On Thursday, the 7th inst., twenty shells were thrown into the city, with what result is not known. Among the passengers per the Fulton, are Colonel Serrill, Colonel Carmichael, and Major Little, of the army, and Captain Nicholson, of the navy. MEXICO.

Occupation of Guanajuato by the French. New York, Jan. 11.—The news from Mexico mentions the oscupation of Guanajuato by the French forces, and the probable advance on Gua-The report that Doblado had declared in favor of the intervention, was simply a ruse to gain time.

The Chesapeake Piracy Case. ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 11.—In the case of the Chesapeake piracy to-day, Charles Waters testified that he attended a meeting in St. John, at which Capitains Parker, Robinson, Zely, McKenny, and others were present. Captain Parker said he want, ed a crew to go to New York to capture a vessel and stated that he had a commission from the Core and stated that he had a commission from the Confederate Government. The witness understood from the conversation that the crew was to be engaged for the Confederate service.

This closes the evidence for the prosecution.
The court has adjourned until Friday.
INTERESTING TESTIMONY. HALIFAX, Jan. 11.—In the examination of Almon, Keith, and Smith, before the Police Court, to-day, Mr. Hutt, policeman, testified that he showed Almor his warrant, which he held in his left hand, during his warrant, which he held in his left hand, during his attempt to make the arrest. As soon as he saw Wade in the boat he made for him, and called to the party to stop; but the crowd shouted, "go on!" He then pointed his pistol at them, and the boat commenced to back, when Almon seized his arm, and Keith tried to get possession of his pistol; he was also seized by Smith. During the scuffle the boat moved off, and he was prevented from making any arrest through the interference of these men. The city marshal testified that warrants were issued by the Mayor and given to Mr. Hutt. He was present, and corroborates Mr. Hutt's statement. He also called to the boat to stop, which it di I until

it was urged to proceed by the crowd. The case was Navigation Interrupted. CINCINNATI, Jan. 11 .- The steamer Gladiator, lying at Cairo, has had a hole knocked in her hull by the ice. She sank to her lower guards.
Fifty ateamers are lying at Cairo unable to navigate on account of the ice.-Bulletin. The Connecticut Quota.

New Haver, Conn., Jan. 11.—From the returns which have been received at the office of the Paymaster General of this State, it is shown conclusively that the quots of Connecticut has been filled, and is surplus five hundred. Meanwhile, the 30th Regiment is being recruited, and enlistments, both in the field and at home are progressing rapidly. in the field and at home, are progressing rapidly.

The Maryland Legislature. PROTEST AGAINST THE SEIZURE OF SLAVES.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—The Senate of Maryland oday passed a resolution appointing a committee to wait on the President to protest against the one ations of General Birney in seizing slaves in Maryland. The House refused to cencur by a vote of 27

CAIRO, Jan. 11 .- The steamer Commercial, from Memphis, arrived at this port to day, with 355 bales of cotton consigned to New York, and 100 bales for Gov. Brough, of Ohio. CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—Gov. Brough will be inaugurated to day at Columbus. In his inaugural adfress he takes the highest anti-slavery gro trees he takes the highest anti-savery grounds. He recommends a heavier tax than did Gov. Tod for the support of soldiers' families.

The weather is moderating. St. Domingo. New York, Jan. 11 .- An official despatch, received at Havana from the Spanish commander at Puerto Plata, mentions an engagement with the Deminicans on the 20th ult., in which the Spaniards

ST. JOHNS. N. F .- The Royal Mail steamship Asia passed twenty miles off Cape Race this (Sun-day) morning, bound for New York. She could not The Holmes' Hole Murder.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Gustavus D. Smith has been arrested at Holmes' Hole on suspicion of the murder of Caracteristics. der of Captain Luce. New York Bank Statement. NEW YORK, Jan. 11th.—The bank statement, for the week ending on Saturday, shows: -Dr. Gwin (said to be one of the rebel agents in Paris) had an interview with the Emperor—at the Emperor's own request, we are told—on the 20th

Emperors own Arguss, we can be interview did no

THRKEY. The Suitan-His Character and Plans-His Family—The Grand Vizier-His Opinions of the United States—Rebel Privaters—Increase of the Turkish Army-Fourteen Days from New York to Constantinople.

Constantinople, Dec. 17, 1863. I enclose to you a photograph of the Sultan. It is a perfect fac simile of the Imperial features. The present Sultan and his two immediate predecessors are the only Turkish sovereigns who have allowed their portraits to be taken in formal sittings, the Mohammedan religion, as you are aware, forbidding drawings of the human figure. Mahmoud, the ra-former, the father of the reigning Sultan, was the first to set at defiance this religious interdiction. To brave the popular prejudice the more boldly on this subject, he ordered his portrait to be hung up in all the barracks of the empire and in the cafes of the Capital. The old-school Musselmen looked upon this proceeding as a daring profanity and insult to the faith of the prophet, and in many instances re-sented it by tearing down the portraits. A few such offenders being severely punished for their fanatical temerity, the people gradually acquiesced in the in-novation on ancient usages, and contenting themselves with calling the Sultan a Giaour, as he was in fact always regarded by this class on account of his introduction of European schemes of reform. The projudice against portraits, however, cononly be induced to allow his own to be taken after being petitioned to that effect by all the leading Ohristian bankers and merchants of Constantinople, the diplomatic corps also preferring a similar re ture, stout, and firm set, and evidently of a strong physique. His general humor is gay and jovial, but he is stern and unrelenting when excited by acts of perfidy or corruption on the part of those in whom he has placed his trust. He sees and feels the ne ruin, and wisely surrounds himself by the ablest and purest statesmen at his command. Unfortuand purest statesmen at his command. Unfortu-nately for himself, he has had no training for the great office he fills. He is what we would call an uneducated man, his knowledge being chiefly con-fined to the ability to read and write his own language. He knows not a syllable of any foreign tongue. It is atrange that, while the viceroys of Eg; pt educate their heirs generally at Paris, and to modern attainments, the heirs to the Imperial throne pass their youth in the harem or in effeminate pleasures, and are permitted to grow up in a state of almost perfect ignorance. This want of familiarity of the Sultan with foreign tongues ren-ders him dependent on his ministers for a knowledge of the politics of the outside world, and gives them in immense power, which, if abused, may lead to

It is the eldest male of the Imperial family who ucceeds to the throne, and not the son of the reigning Sultan, unless he be such. The present heir-presumptive to the throne is Murad Effendi, eldest son of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid. Next to him, in chance of succession, are his three brothers. None of them give any promise whatever, being all known as idle, dissipated young men, entirely addicted to sensual pleasures. The Sultan's son—at least the only one he acknowledges as of Imperial prerogatives, for he has plenty of others—is about six years of age, and is a fine, manly little fellow. He is being bred to military life, and already has quite a martial bearing and tread. He looks as if be might give his rivals to the throne some trouble to obtain their rights of succession, if he or they are not got out of the way by some of the ancient practices. On all State occasions, he makes his appearance in full military costume, and is evideatly the prime of his father.

The Prime Minister, or Grand Vizier, is Fund Pasha. He is a statesman who would do credit to any Cabinet in Europe. He was educated at Paris,

and speaks French in the most elegant and correct

manner. He is descended from a family which has produced several literary celebrities. His father was one of the best modern Turkish poets. He, bimself, is also a poet of no mean pretensions. His conversation is very interesting, from his liveliness of imagination and the brilliancy of his wit. He is fully up to all the requirements of his station, and is alive to the wants of the empire, and the necessity of great changes in the way of modern progress, to save it from immediate ruin. He is thoroughly acquainted with the movements of the day, and is un-doubtedly one of the most enlightened and, I may say, liberal stateamen of Europe. He is a warm friend of the United States. On one occasion, he said to Mr. Morris, our minister, "I cannot under derstand why any portion of your people should de-sire the destruction of such a Government as yours; for my part, I have always regarded the United States, not as one of the best Governments in the world, but as the very best, and to me it is incomprehersible that the people of the Southern States should seek the destruction of what to them, equally with the people of the North, has been the cause of so much prosperity. For my part, I can wish them and you nothing better than that the American Union may be restored to its pristine in tegrity." These are the generous sentiments of the

first of Oriental statesmen, and which I give to you in the exact form in which they were pronounced to The predecessor of Mr. Morris, Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, long anterior to his removal from office, was a rank Secessionist, and he and his family took peculiar pleasure in sneering at our republican insti-tutions. Mr. Williams was earnest in his zeal to indoctrinate the Sultan's Cabinet with the idea that the days of the Union were scaled, and that the proslavery movement was right and just in every respect. On his return to the United States, after settling his accounts at the Treasury, he joined the rebel army, and fought in its ranks until the fortunes of the rebels began to wane, when he left for Ea-rope. He is now residing in one of the European capitals. A book of his is announced by Bentley, in London, entitled "The Rise and Fall of the Mo-del Republic." Can anything be baser for an Ame-tican than to write the epitaph of his country's tuin? But of what are the politicians of the Jeff Davis school not capable? If the telegraphic report which has reached here of a great victory by Grant over Bragg in Tennessee be true, Mr. Williams' book will not gain him much credit as a prophet. I am sorry to say that the depredations of the tebel privateers are doing great mischief to Ameri-

can commerce in these parts, at least in American bottoms. The risk of shipping under the American fiss has become so great, of late, that in one single instance the house of Azarian & Co. paid \$3,000 war insurance alone on the last trip of their American bark, the "Armenia," to Boston. This was outside. and a branch of their house is established in Boston They are about to sell their American bark, and will be obliged to ship in future under foreign flags. Our Mediterranean trade is sadly exposed, as there is not a single United States war steamer in its waters. Under the new treaty between Turkey and the United States, there was every prospect of a largely increased trade between the two countries; but the impunity with which rebel freebooters on the ocean can molest our ships, will prevent its de-

but the impunity with which rebel freebooters on the osean can molest our ships, will prevent its development. The American flag, once so frequent here, is becoming a rarity of late. The cause being known, has a tendency to impair our consideration. Our energetic Secretary of the Navy must look to this.

The Political horizon is stormy, and forbodes war. The Porte is looking to the future, and is wisely increasing its army and navy, both of which are now in an admirable state of efficiency. The barracks around Constantinople are crammed with soldiers, who, as fast as they are thoroughly disciplined, are sent off to the provinces, and to the Danublan frontier, to watch the Russians, who are amassing large forces in that quarter.

We are now in the midst of winter. Snow has been falling for several days, and all the surrounding mountains are covered with white mantles. The Constantinople winter, however, is very variable, being generally rather wet, than dry and cold. Sometimes rain falls for two months in succession, almost without cessation, rendering the streets and roads next to impassable, on account of mud. This we can endure, however, as we have hardly a drop of rain from May to October.

I. To give you an idea of the rapidity of intelligence I may mention that news by telegraph was received from New York of the date of December 2d, on yesterday, the 18th, being only fourteen days from New York to Constantinople. This despatch reported a repulse of an attack of Lee by Meade. Unfortunately these rapid telegrams keep us in a protracted supense for the details of the events announced, and which do not often come by usual course of mail for two weeks or more later. Since the tide has so strongly turned in lavor of the Union, you.cannot conceive of the wonderful change public opinion in Europe has undergone in our favor. Now people begin to confess that the Government of the Union is that President Lincoln is exactly the man for the crisis, and that he is possessed of extraordinary administrative ability. Nothi

[From the Levant Herald, Dec. 16.]

A communication appeared in our columns a few weeks ago from Tunis; mentioning, amongst other things, that one of the Tunisian ministers, Bach Hanbs, lately Governor of Tabourbs, had been convicted of the murder of a groom in the employment of the Prime Minister, and sentenced to death. The circumstances of the crime were not explained, but our correspondent expressed a doubt whether, in the case of a person occupying so high a position, the capital sentence would really be carried into effect. Justice, however, appears in this instance to have been administered with stern impartiality; for we read in a correspondence of our local Arabic contemporary, El Jacouib, that in the market place of Tunis the head of the ex-Nilnister has actually failen beneath the executioner's axe. correspondence of our local Arabic contemporary, El Jaouib, that in the market place of Tunis the head of the ex-Milnister has actually fallen beneath the executioner's axe.

A princely munificence has been shown of late by the Suitan to several of his intimate counsellors. During the past week, he has made a present to Mehemet Pasha, the Minister of Marine, of a splendid watch, mounted in diamonds, with a jewelled chain to correspond. A misprint in our last number, which was overlooked in going to press, entirely underrates the value of the ring which we announced as having been presented by his Majesty to the Grand Vizier. This ring is of the most superb description, the diamond being a very precious jewel, and the value is estimated at from £12 000 to £16,000. His Majesty has also, within the last few days, presented A'sil Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the handsome sum of a thousand purses £6,000 liras), to contribute towards the equipment of the new country house which his Highness has recently purchased on the Bosphorus.

The Sultan has just become possessed of a tchiffik at Ismidt, which hitherto belonged to his brother-in-law, Mehemet Ali, ex Minister of Marine. The Sultan, who takes a great personal interest in the neighborhood, where he so frequently visits his own farm, was anxious toobtain the tchiffik in question, and caused a message to be communicated to Michemet Ali, in order to sacertain if he was disposed to part with it, and on what terms. Michemet Ali enclosed the hadjets of the property as his answer, accompanying the title deeds with the earnest assurance that his person and all that he possessed wate at the disposal of his sovereign. The Sultan, much touched and pleased with this mark of loyal cordinaity from the husband of his favorite sieter, from whom it is well known that State reasons had caused him to be alienated, has in return for the farm so cheerfully surrendered, conferred upon the ex-Minisier's property of large extent, embracing, it is said, seven tchiffits, in

the property, have been issued.

WE WOULD call the attention of our readers to a beautiful aite for a Country Seat, situate on Ridge road, opposite the seven mile stone, and containing about four acres, to be sold by M. Thomas & Son, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on Tuesday next, at

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1864. Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, presented a mem-rial from the Friends of New York, praying for e-emption from the draft. Referred.

emption from the draft. Referred.

The Abolition of Slavery.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, presented three memorials of citizens of Wisconsin, praying Congress to abolish slavery in the Territories. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, presented petitions from ten bundred women and two hundred men of Kansas, praying for the abolishment of slavery throughout the United States. Referred.

Mr. Lank, of Kansas, introduced a bill to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for the use of persons of African descent. persons of African descent.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., introduced the following, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee: Confiscation Explained.
Whereus, The joint resolution, approved July 17.
1862, explanatory of the act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, and punish treason and rebellion, to selve and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," likewise approved July 17, 1862, contains in its last clause the following words, viz:
"Nor shall any punishment or proceedings under the said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real eatiet of the otherder beyond his natural life."

And othereus. The intention of Congress was simply Confiscation Explained.

of the real estate of the oftender beyond his natural life."
And whereas, The intention of Congress was simply to declare that restriction on the forfeiture of real estate of any offender under the act which is required by the Constitution of the United States, in the following words: "No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained."

And whereas, Doubts have laries respecting the construction of the said joint resolution in this particular, now, therefore, to remove all such doubts,

Be it enacled by the Sende and House of Representatives of the United States an Congress assembled, That the said resolution shall not be construct to create any other restriction on the forfeiture of the real estate of an offender under the said act than is created by the Constitution of the United States in the case of an attainder of treason.

Amendments to the Constitution. Amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, introduced a contresolution proposing amendments to the Constitution. ntitution.

Mr. McDOUGAL, of California, introduced a joint resolution in relation to the cocupancy of Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Mexico. Reletions. Relations.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution amendatory of the joint resolution to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for public printing and boundles for volunteers.

joint resolution amendatory of the joint resolution to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for public printing and bounties for volunteers.

The Inquiry into the Arrest of Certain Soldiers.

Mr. WILKINSON, for Minnesota, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish all the information in his possession, touching the arrest and incarceration of certain soldiers of the 9th Minnesota regiment by the military suthorities of Missouri at Jefferson City.

Mr. WIKINSON said that a negro had come into the cemp, and told the soldiers that his former master, a rebel, had gone into the service of the Uonfederate Government. He also said that, by the permission of the commander of the post, General Brown, his wife and children were in prison for the purpose of being taken South for sale. These soldiers of the 9th Minnesota, having recently been sent down there, considered this an outrage, and about forty of them started out for their resons. Resoluing the depot they found a train of cars there, with the passengers all on board; they took the women and children out of the hands of the traders, and delivered them over to their husbands. There upon forty of the soldiers were arrested, thrown into prison, and remain there now as he learned.

Mr. LANE, of Kensas, remarked that scores of soldiers had been confined in dungeons in Missouri, for hurrabing for "Jim Lane." Some of these were afterwards released, and the colonel, by whose orders they were imprisoned, was himself made to hurrab for "Jim Lane."

The subject introduced by the Senator from Minnesota, is now undergoing an investigation by the Legislature of Missouri.

The officers appointed by Groversor Gamble are the offenders. The soldiers of Missouri Gamble are the offenders. The soldiers of Missouri for the first with the sate in regard to this case, and they confirm the statement made by the Senator; and they further show that it is only a part and parcel of the programme which has prevailed there for more than a year past. He could also

ipon it.
The resolution was adopted. The Motion for Expulsion of Mr. Davis. The resolution of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, for the expulsion of Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, being the order of the day,
Mr. LANE of Kansas, said he hoped it would be postponed, though for himself he was prepared now to vote for the expulsion of the Senator from Kentucky. to vote for the expulsion of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said that he was opposed to taking up the resolution at present. It was a grave question. It was important to the Senator from Kentucky, to the good name and fame of the body, and to future history, that the subject should receive careful consideration. He hoped that it would lie over a few days, as it was his intention to say a few words upon it. It was a grave and

deeply important matter, as the Senator from Kentucky will discover when it comes before the Senate.

Remarks of Mr. Davis.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, said he was well aware of the gravity of the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetta. He was not surprised to hear the Senator from Kansas announce his purpose to vote for his expulsion. The resolutions which he had aubmitted were laid upon the Senate table on the 5th instant, and every one has had an opportunity to see them. The Senator from Massachusetts, on Friday, drew up an indictment against him, embodying a resolution requiring his expulsion. I am, as if it were, under arrest, not exactly a military, but still a sort of an arrest. He was entitled to a seat on this floor, or he was not. That was the question. He wanted it to be decided by the Senate to-day. If the Senate were not prepared for the discussion I would be willing to postpone the matter; but I presume that every Senator here, like the Senator from Kansas, is prepared to vote upon the ablice. It is a matter of injustice that I should be left suspected before the Senate. The Senator from Massachusetts avows that he has undertaken this matter without consultation; that solitary and alone he has put this ball in motion against me. The Senator from Michigan avows his intention to say something; be it so. I suppose other Senators will have something to say, There will consequently be ample time during the debate for Senators to study the import of the resolution. Senators can well conceive the position in which I am placed. I only ask justice, and that Senator from Michigan avows had to them. I hope the Senate will consider the subject at once, in justice to the should consider the subject at once, in justice to the senator from Michigan from Mentucky. Mir. JOHNSON, of Maryland, thought the Senate should consider the subject at once, in justice to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mir. FOSTER, of Connecticut, concurred with the opinion expressed by the Senator from Maryland.

Mir. DAVIS, not wishing to force the matter upon the Senators until they were fully prepared, moved that the resolutions of Mir. Wilson be made the special order for Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock. Agreed to.

Agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, submitted the United States:

The Abolition of Slavery.

First, That slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall not exist in the United States.

Second, That Congress, whenever a majority of the members elected to each House shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to the Constitution; or, on the application of the Legislatures of a majority of the several States, shall call a convention for procuring amendments, which, in either case, shall be rated to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof, as the one of the other mode of ratification may be proposed by other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

The House bill making consular and diplomatic appropriations was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Whole.

The Death of Senator Bowden.

Mr. CARLISLE, of Virginia, then announced, in appropriate terms, the death of his colleague, Mr. Bowden.

The usual resolutions of condolence were adopted, and it was also resolved that the Senators shall wear crape for thirty days as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Mr. WILSON, of Western Virginia, and Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, followed in appropriate subscience. te eulogies.
The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Important Bills.
Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill regulating pilots and pilotage.
Mr. FENTON, of New York, introduced a bill providing for the payment for the loss of destruction of the property of loyal citizen by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.
Mr. FENTON also introduced a bill for the construction of a military and postal railway between Washington and New York.
Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, introduced a bill for the construction of a ship canal uniting the Mississippi with the Northern Lakes.
Mr. WILDER, of Kansas, introduced a bill requiring an assessment of the damages sustained at Lawrence, and other places in Kansas, by the guerillas. illas. Many bills, on a large variety of subjects, were They were appropriately referred.
Mr. PIKE, of Maine, offered a re Mr. PIRE, of Maine, offered a resolution grant-ing the use of the Hall of the House of Representa-tives for Miss Anna Dickinson, to deliver an ad-dress, to increase the funds of the Freedman's Aid Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay it

Inquiry into the Conduct of Gen Butler. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York. offered the FERNANDO WOOD, of New York. offered the following:

Whereas, Accusations seriously affecting the official integrity of Major General Benjamin F. Butter in the discharges of his duties while in command of New Orleans have been publicly made; and whereas, other military officers have been charged with delinquency, oppressive conduct, and conniving at frauds;
Whereas, it is stated that there have been collusions for procuring supplies in the Military and Navy Departments; and
Whereas, at Recent disclosures show that in the custom-house of New York, and other branches of the Treasury Department, the revenue has been defranded and treasonable aid given to dissulonists; and
Whereas, it is appearent that general demoralization and incapacity pervade the accountry branch of the Government to an extent which calls for the interposition and preventive legislation of Congress; therefore be it
Resolved. That a committee of nine members be appointed to investigate and assertain the foundation for these accusations, with power to send for persons and papers, to take testimony under each, to make recommendation of necessary reforms, and to report at any time. mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay on the table. Agreed to—yeas 77, nays 63. 1 KAS.

Eliot. Farnsworth, Frank. Garneld. NAYS. MATS.
Harding,
Herrick,
Holman, Ohio),
Kalifelsh
Kernan,
King,
Ksapp,
Lazen,
Le Blond,
Long,
Mallory,
Maroy,
Maroy,
Maroy,
Miller (Pa),
Morris (O),
Morris (O), O'Neill (O). Robinson.

Kopers,

K the Philadelphia Exchange, on Tuesday next, at a con. Handbills, containing a full description of the property, have been issued.

and the alleged shipment of contraband supplies, be referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures. Recruiting Soldiers in the Rebel States. Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:
Whereas. The burdens of the Government should be
made to fall as nearly equal as possible on all part, of
the general the country:

And coherens. The Southern portion have contributed
but little in men and money towards the support of the Government:
And tohereas. For every black man enlisted in the south some man from the overburdened North will be sembled from the draft.
And tohereas, The only way to effect this is to get the hard the service of the sense of this stone. In the sense of this stone, that the Government should use streng us efforts opportre these claimed as slaves in the rebel territory giving them full pay and bounties, as to other soldiers and guarantes them freedom at once on enlist-

ment. Mr. COX, of Ohio, said he would move to lay the resolution on the table unless the gentleman would year 61, nays 73. Allen, Wm J Ancone, Baldwin, (Mich) Bair, (West va) Bair, (West va) Bair, (West va) Harding, Herrick. Morris (Ohio). Noble, O'Neili (Ohio), Pandiston, Bandall (Ry), Bobiason, Rogers, Ross, Amith, Stranse, bwest, Tacy, White, Chilton, White Joseph W Winnie'd, Wood, Fernando Yeaman, Ker uan.
King.
Krapp.
Lane.
Lazear.
Leblond.
Long.
Maltory.
Marcv.
Mc Allister.
Mc Nowell.
McKinney.
Miller, (Pa)
NAYS. O'Neill. (Pa). Julian, Karson, K·llogg, (Mich), K·llogg, (M Y), Longy ar, Lovejoy, Davis, (Md ) Morris, (M 1).
Davis, (N Y).
Davis, (N Y).
Davis, (N Y).
Denning.
On motion of Mr. ANGONA, of Pennsylvania, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment to soldiers of the money withheld for the ioss of clething, etc., thrown away in the exigencies of the service by command of their officers.
Mr. STEVEN'S, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in calling out the militia during the invasion.
Referred to the Committee on the State of the

Referred to the Committee on the State of the Union.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Senator Bowdes.

Mr. BROWN, of West Virginis, delivered an eulogy on the public and private character of the deceased.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11, 1864. HOUSE. Met at 7% o'clock P. M. Numerous unimportantitions were presented. Mr. COOHRAN, from the Board of School Controllers, asking that provision be made for support of old and infirm school teachers.

Also, one by Mr. KERNS, from various citizens, of same import.

Also, one by Mr. The of same import.

Also, one by Mr. BARGER, from City Councils,
of the same import.
Mr. BINGHAM, of Alleghany, made a motion
that 8000 copies of various reports accompanying
the Governor's Message be printed, which was
agreed to. agreed to.

Mr. BIGHAM, of Allegheny, also offered a resolution relative to binding the annual reports of rational companies. This resolution was postponed, but, during the debate, it was stated that the Legislature hoped, by additional taxation, to obtain at least two hundred thousand dollars more than at present per annum from these companies.

Payment of the State Interest.

Mr. McMURTRIE introduced a bill to pay the interest on the State debts in legal tender notes instead of coin.

Bills for Philadelphia. Mr. BARGER introduced a bill to fill vacancies by election in the City Councils. Also, a bill regulating the storage of petroleum, and probibiting its storage within five hundred yards and probibiting its storage within five hundred yards of any dwellings.

Mr. COCHRAN introduced a bill providing that old and infirm teachers shall receive half salary for five years.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill to open Columbia avenue, in the city of Philadelphia.

Also, a supplement to the charter of the Penn Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia.

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill for macadamizing strets in the Twenty-Courth ward.

reets in the Twenty-fourth ward. Adjourned Public Entertainments. CARL WOLFSOHN'S CLASSICAL SOIRERS .- The changes in the programme of Mr. Wolfsohn's first soirée, advertised in our columns to-day, will increase its value. The musical world has reason to expect much of a series which begins so brilliantly, not only in regard to art, but artists. Precisely such soirces as Mr. Wolfsohn intends to give are demanded by the musical interests of Philadelphia, which are certainly equal to those of Boston or New York. In a concert-room we never hear the best chamber music of such composers as Beethoven, Mozart, and Haydn, and those who do not always wish to hear Lucia warbling of her misery, or Leonora wish to hear twee watering of her interfy, or Leonora sing of her love, depend entirely on such sofrées as these. Mr. Wolfsohn's programme has great variety with its merit, ranging from Beethoven to Abt, and giving yocal music, as well as instrumental. Mr. Habelmann's reappearance is very gratifying, for, since Stigelli, he is the best German tenor who has visited America. We shall be astonished, however, if he store it Adelected. nowever, if he sings "Adelaide" as it should be nung, for it is a song so great that it almost always recessitates the failure of the vocalist. That the instrumental music will be finely rendered, the names of Messis. Wolfsohn, Ahrend, Stoll, Koch, Birgfeld, and Muller, all among our best musicians are aufficient proof. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Lovers of theatrial entertainment will not be indifferent to Mad'lle Vestvali's fine performance of Captain Henri de Lagardere, to-night. Some of her best qualities as actress and singer will be witnessed,
WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke did pre,
sisely what the public wished, when he decided to prolong his engagement during this week. As his departure at any time is certain to be regretted, the

disappointment is only postponed. To-night "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be repeated, as it should be the whole week. Mr. Clarke's Robert Brierly is not only a good but a great performance. It is a ARCH STREET THEATRE, -The "Ticket-of-Leave Man" is announced for the whole week, with Mr. Frank Drew as the Detective.

NATIONAL CIBCUS.—The performance at the Circus last evening maintained the excellent reputation already gained by the Great National troupe under the management of Mrs. Charles Warner, Concert Hall.—Mr. Wunderlich's fine panorama is successful, as it should be, from both sub-COMPLIMENTARY PARTY,-To-morrow evening a complimentary party will be given at the Academy of Music by the contributing members of Beck's Philadelphia Band. It will be an elegant affair, and the arrangements being entrusted to capable and competent persons, nothing will be wanting to encompetent persons, nothing will be wanting to en-sure a pleasurable evening.

An Attractive Concert of Sacred Music will be held this evening at St. John's Episcopal Church, Brown street below Third. In addition to some choice solos by distinguished vocalists, admirable selections from Oratorios with organ accompani-ments will be given. To secure seats, go early, Tickets can be had at the door.

Letter From General Sherman.—An interesting letter from General Sherman to the chairman of a meeting of the citizeus of Warren county, Mississippi, will soon be published. The meeting asked not only for protection at the hands of the military authorities, but for sustenance also. General Sherman replied that he knew of no nation but cours which had ever undertaken to feed the inhabitants of an insurgent district. "If you know of any," writes General Sherman, "I will thank you for a copy of the history which records them." The General lays down several propositions: First, that the degree of protection accorded to white inhabitants will depend much upon their own conduct. Second, the task of providing for the negre population fails upon the Government, so by act of war it succeeds to the title of master.

The General advises the white planters to hirs the negrees, and go on with farming operations, "not on a large scale." for "no one one see far arrow the test. The General advises the white planters to hire the negroes, and go on with farming operations, "not on a large scale," for "no one can see far enough into the inture to say who will reap what you sow." He says further: "Our duty is not to build up, it is rather to destroy both the rebel army and whatever of wealth and property it has founded its boasted strength upon. The duty of reconstruction belongs to the loyal people, and not to the army."—Cor. N. Y. Post.

HORRIBLE SUPPERING OF SOLDIERS.—Four hundred of the 115th, 117th and 118th Indians six months, volunteers were ordered to report at Indianspolia, their term of service having expired. They left Tazewell and were marched over the mountains through the sold, some of them without aboes on their feet, and with but little clothing. They were compelled to march day and night, with but a scanty supply of food, and as number of them sotually died from starvation. In one party of one hundred and two, twenty-four died before reaching Camp Nelson; and after reaching that place, fifty men of the same party fell down from sheer exhaustion and died in a few hours.

Out of the five hundred who left Tazewell, but three hundred and fifty reached to this place, the remaining one hundred and fifty having died from exposure and the want of food and proper care. One night two men belonging to Company A of the 116th Indiana had become so weak from starvation that they fell by the wayside, and actually died crying for bread. These facts were related to us by both officers and privates belonging to the different regiments named above. The men who arrived here presented a most pitiful appearance, being but soantly olothed, and having been almost without food for several days.—Louisville Democrat, Jan. 6. Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Jan. 11.—There is no grain arriving, and nothing is doing. Flouris dull: Ohioextra \$7.24@7.37% Whishy firm: Ohio, 96@96%c. Coffee quiet at 33%@36 for Rio.

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SHE FOURTH PAGE.] PREACHERS' MEETING .- At a meeting of PREACHERS' MEETING.—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Preachers of the M. E Church, held yesterday morning, at the Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard, with deep emotion, the statement of the suiterings of the people of East Tonnessee, by Hon. N. G. Tal Jor, who is the authorized agent for procuring supplies, and we heartily endorse this noble and Christian movement, and recommend him to the co-opertion of all lovers of Christ and our country. Another meeting will be held at the same Church on Monday ever log next, to be addressed by Col. Taylor and others. THE COMMERCIAL ROOMS.—The annual meeting of the Commercial Rooms Association was held last night, with the pleasantest possible aurroundings. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—J. Chillingham Fell.

Secretary—William S. Grant.

Treasurer—S. J. Christian.

Divertor—David Statish. Directors—Daniel Smith, Jr., John B. Kenny, Ward B. Hazeltine.

FIRE.—A slight fire took place yesterday, in a stable and expenter stop in Percy, street above Poplar. The loss was trilling.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CHESS MATCH-PHI THE TELEGRAPHIC CHESS MATCH—PHILADELPHIA VS. NEW YORK.—A chess match,
played by telegraph, was commenced last evening
at the office of the People's Telegraph Line, No.
411 Chestnut street. The affair has excited considerable attention from the lovers of chess, and
the public generally who are conversant with that
game. The expeditious manner in which the moves
were transmitted from this city to New York also
commanded the attention of the numerous spectators, who were unanimous in their expressions of
approval of the skill of Manager Merrihew and his
able corps of assistants.
The Philladelphia Committee consisted of Messrs.
W. C. Thomas, James G. Whiteman and G.
Reichhelm, and the Paulsen Committee of Messrs.
E. Chamier, F. E. Brezinger and W. S. John-ton.
The move in the first game was won by the Paulsen
Committee.
The following was the result of last evening's deliberations:

Pawn to K4th
K f n t to B-bp 5d
K Hebp to Q Kt 5th
K Bishp to Q Book 9 4th
P to Queen e K't to B-bp 3d
K Hebp to Q Book 9 4th
P to Queen's 4th
P to Queen's 4th
P to Ruse's 5th
Castless—
R't to B-bp 3d
K K't to P to K 4th
Queen a K't to Behp 3d
P to Q Rock 3d
K K't to Behp 3d
P thices
P thices
P to a ing's 5th
Babp to King's 2d
K't to Behp 4th
Castles
Q's Pawp takes Behp
Queen takes K't O to K.2d.

At this point of the game the committees accounted until to-morrow evening. TWELTH WARD.—A meeting was held last evening in this Ward, to make arrangements to raise money for volunteers. The various committees were appointed, and another meeting will osheld this evening. District Attorney William B. Mann is chairman of the sommittee.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA. January 11, 1864. PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1893.
The gold market was considerably excited to-day, and advanced from 152 at the opening to 152% at the close, with various intermediate fluctuations. Doubless the resolution adopted, on Saturday evening, by the Democratic and conservative members of Gongress, providing

craits and conservative members of Gongress, providing for paying the officers, soldiers, and sallors of the army and navy in gold and silver, or their equivalents, had some effect, as a determined effort on the part of those members would probably pull the matter through Congress. The market at the close was strong, with an upward tendency. Government securities were firm, and money both pienty and in demand. Of course the class of security offered controlled the rate in the transaction. At the Stock Board the most intense excitement prevailed concerning Catawissa stock. Various interpretations were placed upon the benefits to be derived by the new arrangemen a with railreads leading to New Yorg city, the general feeling being that they will speadily make the Catawissa a dividend-paying road. The common occaned at 12, and rose to 13, closing firm: the preferred opened at 3%, rose to 36, fell off to 35%, and finally c.ced at 37, an advance of 3% on Saturday's closing figure. Ecading closed at 55%. North Pennsylvance of 150 on Saturday's closing figure. finally c. ceed at 37, an advance of 2% on Saturday's closing figure. Reading closed at 55%. North Pennsylvania rose to 27. Philadelphia and Eric closed at 32 bid. Norristown sold at 65%. Pennsylvania at 70. 42 was bid for Long Island. 47 for Little Schuylkill.
State fives were offered at 97; New City sixes sold at 104; Lehigh sixes at 104; Camdon and Amboy sixes 1883 at 1C3; Philadelphia and Eric sixes at 103; Schuylkill Navistania 1893 at 25.

gation sixes 1882 at 86%; 17 bld for the common stock, 33% for the preferred; Morrissold at 65:59 bld for Lehiga; Big Mountain sold at 6%; New York and Middle at 5%; Fulton at 4%; New Creek at 1 1-16. The market closed steady. Diexel & Co. quote:

South Third street, second story

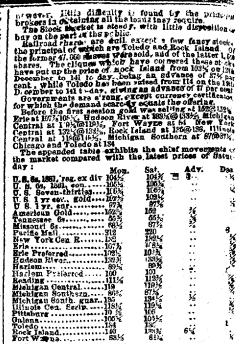
United States Bonds, 1881.
U. S. 73-10 Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness
U. S. Lew Certificates of Indebtedness.
Quartermasters' Vouchers. Sales five-twent'es. \$2.220,250. ons of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange.

Date from 114.000 and 680 and 177,300 177,30 0.000 25.0

R29 467 061 17 \$3,174,254 00 The following statement shows the condition of the Banks of Philadelphia at various times during 1866 BEFORE'BOARDS.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan.[1]. 1000 City 6s, old Gas. 1003 200 Phila & Erie 6s. 103 2000 do New 103 2000 do 100 New 104 100 N Penna B. 254 100 Penna B 100 Pe SALES AFTER FIRST BOARD. 500 Big Mount'n Coal bo 6 1500 Catawissa Prof. b30 | 500 | Catawissa Prof. | 500 | Catawissa Prof. | 500 | 100 | Catawissa B | 13 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200

SECOND BOARD. 200 Catawissa R Pref. . . 3634 120 Spruce & Pine. . . b60 133



Philadelphia Markets.

January II.—Evening
The demand for Flour is limited, and the market to duil. Sales comprise 800 and 9.0 barrels extra family at \$7.07 to for common to good Pennsylvania and Western including 600 barrels high grade do on private forms. The relative and bakers are buying at from \$6.09 to cuperine: \$6.75.07 25 for extrac; \$7.37\text{27.75 for extraction family, and \$6.00 ft barrels for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce, with small sales at \$6.60.06 62\text{27.55} barrel. Corn Meal.—There is little or nothing doing Pennsylvania is offered at \$6.00 by bb.

GRA'N —Wheat continues guit and proces are without change; about 6.00 bus Western and Fennsylvania reds sold at \$1.00 ft for fair to prime; 1.000 bus Kentucky white sold on private torms. Hye is extractional sales at \$1.00 ft for fair to prime; 1.00 bus Kentucky white sold on private torms. Hye is extracted that seles at \$1.00 ft. Philadelphia Markets, CUTTON.—The sales are ilmited, but holders are firm in their views; small lots of Middlings sold at 616 W is. 

Philadelphia Cattle Market. The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips.
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The arrivals quality Wessern and Pennsylvania Steers are selling a from 11½@12hc; 2d do at 9½@10½c; and common at from 1@0, according to quality. The market closel very firm, and all offered sold within the above range of very firm, and all offered sold within the above range of prices.

Cows —About 100 head sold at from \$20 up to \$15 at head, as to quality.

Sheff — about 4,000 head have been sold at from \$3 75 at \$25 at \$

12c for common to extra quality
L Frank, 34 Western Steers, selling at from 9@ile for
common to good.
A. Christy, 18 Ohio Steers, selling at from 11@113/1c for r to extra. 6. Hood 50 Chester county Steers, selling at from 03 12c for common to extra.

James Kink. 40 Chester-county Steers, selling at from # 11@12%c for fair to extra. COWS AND CALVES The arrivels and sales of Gows at Phillips Avanus Drove Yard reach about 100 head this week. There is fair demand, and prices are well maintained. Springers are selling at from \$20035, and Gow and Galf at from \$25 up to \$46 % head. Old lean Cows are selling at from \$1,016 % head. \$1 @16 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$h}\$ case}}\$. Our read cows are selling at from \$CALVES —About 26 head sold to day at prices ranging from \$266 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$h}\$}}\$ according to weight and coadition. The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenus Drove Yard reach about 4 000 head this week; the demand is good and prices have advanced. Common to good are selling at price ranging from 6@6Xc. and a few exirs are reported at from 1 @754 8 ft gross. Lamb are scarce and selling at from \$.@4.60 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ head, as to condition.

THE HOG MARKET. an advance and at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at 1700 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at 1700 head sold at the 1900 head sold at the 1900 head sold at the 1900 head sold at the 320 head sold at Phillips & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard at from \$100 head sold at Phillips & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard at from \$10000.50 the 100 he, nett, according to Jounity. New York Cotton Market, Jan. 11."

COTTON —A fair steady demand prevalls, and prix a maintained. We hear of sales of 1,000@1,100 hates,01, a basis of 81@813c for Middings. New York Markets-January 12.

ASHES—Are firm and selling at \$5 50 for posts and \$3.7 for parity
for parity
BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Wester. The sales are 5,000 bbls at \$6 5006 50 for supering flow rules firm, with a fair demand.
The sales are 5,000 bbls at \$6 5006 50 for supering flow rules from, with a fair demand fine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohlo, ac; \$6 9007 50 for extra 6a, including shipping brands of round hopo Did at \$7 3667 64, and trade brands do at \$7 7009 50.
Southern flour is a steady and in moderate demand sales 9 0 bbls at \$7 6508 10 for superfine Baltimore, and \$8 1600 75 for extra do.
Canadian Flour is unchanged, and in moderate 12 4008 80 for good to choice ex rs.
Aye Flour is selling at \$5 5006 75 for the range of firm and superfine.
Coin Meal is firm. Sales 1,500 barrels at \$6 398 50 for \$100 barrels at \$6 500 for for common, at \$100 meal is firm. Sales 1,500 barrels at \$6 500 for the range of \$100 barrels at \$100 for Congress, and \$6 100 for Brandy wine, now held right wheat is firmer, with a fair demand, but the busines is checked by the high rates as sed; sales 57.000 barrels at \$6 500 for for sales \$1.600 for Congress poring; \$1.4801.62 for milwank et club; \$1 5201.54% for amber Milwankee; \$1.550 for for winer red Western, and \$1.5201.64 for amber Milwankee; \$1.550 for Milwankee; \$1.550 for Wineter red Western, and \$1.5201.64 for amber Milwankee; \$1.550 for gen.

Rys is firmor, and held at \$1.77@1.35

Barley and Barley Mall are quies and unchanged.

Corn is quiet at about previous prices; sales of 3.0

bus at \$1.46@1.27 for shipping lots of western mixely

store, and \$1.2.@1.24 for yellow Jersey.

Cate firmer and more actives at \$36@41½6 for Gaussi

91½@32½f r State, and 91½@93 for Western, the law

rate for choice.

Fig. 20.7 choice.

HAY rules very firm, with an active demand; all all rules very firm, with an active demand; all the rules of the rul

CITY ITEMS. IMPORTANT TO LIFE INSURERS—FACTS YERS FICTION.—A person aged 32 can insure \$6,000 online in the New England MUTUAL Lips Ins

BANCE COMPANY, by paying \$73.30 in cash, and m In all cash Companies \$75 would only inst The Note plan adds \$3,000 at once. The cash adds only \$1,600 in 17 years.

In the Note Company the dividends are applied cancelling the notes, thus reducing the amount cancelling the notes, thus reducing the amount both principal and interest.

In the event of death the heirs of the insured, the rote system, would receive \$6,000, less inotes unpaid. In the Cash Company only \$5 would be paid to the heirs of the deceased.

A person aged thirty one was insured in the Ni England Mutual for \$1,000, paying annual \$11.70 in cash and a note for the same amount about a year since he enlisted in the 68th Regime. About a year since he enlisted in the 69th Regim: About a year since he enlisted in the 69th Regim: P. V., and after a few months' service, died. All deducting unpaid notes, his widow received all \$50. In a Cash Company the widow would be received only \$500. One fact like this is worth thousand pamphlets got up to deceive the public. A prominent Market street merchant remarked few days since, that he could make more that her cent. On the amount lest with his had a find the could be a supported to the country of the per cent. on the amount left with him by the O per cent. On the amount left with him by the Copany at six per cent. Interest. This was good of mon sense. The interest made by the instance CANCELS OR EXCEEDS THE INTEREST PAID TO COMPANY. This important fact is entirely igns by all Cash Companies. The unfairness and designs of the companies. by an Cash Companies. The unfairness and use of such a course are too apparent.

The great success of the Note Companies has I voked the unjust attack of all Cash Companies. examination of the two systems will convince candid man that the Note Company makes largest provision for his family, at about half the bense.

The great object of life insurance is a present nefit, and not a remote contingency.
Further informatian will be furnished on app WILLIAM GETTY, Agent, N. E. Mutual Life Insurance Company No. 425 Chestnut street LECTURE BY REV. J. HYATT SMITH. -F102 advertisement in another part of our paper i morning, it will be seen that a lecture will be morning, it will be seen that a lecture will be livered, in the Rieventh Baptist Church, Twi street, above Race, this evening, January 12th the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith. The lecture will have its subject, "Spurgeon and Whitfield Comparant the proceeds of it are intended for the berthe Sabbath-shool of the church. We know one more competent to treat the subject propose a manner at once entertaining and instructive the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith.

MESSES. WENDEROTH & TAXLOR, Photogrif Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Ohestnut atreet, are not ducing the superb new style "illuminated in great perfection. They are the greatest in ment in the way of eard platures that has yet achieved. achieved. Everybody should see them, as really a wonderful illustration of what with the sid of a camera and a first-class a life ascomplish. Mr. Wenderoth, this firm, is now overwhelmed with order finer and more expensive classes of pictures, are only executed by this firm. YOUNGER'S SCOTON ALE AND GUINSESS'

STOUT.—A fresh importation just received at sale by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth Str BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROUBES SIGNI AND strength to the voice of Singers, and are told sable to Public Speakers. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers Egy, E. H. Cab broat and clearing the case exactly, relieve throat and clearing the voice, so that I out with ease." Chorister French Parish Oburch, Mor Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 30

The bank statement shows a decrease in losse of one and three-quarters millions, and in deposits of five millions. The latter change is in part due to the with ira walthing a part at a brokerage. SKATING. Fine skating on a new and the a reet at a brokurage.

The loan manket is active, and some degree of atringency appears in certain quarters. At seven per cent. on the Park, Thirty-first and Walnut, The street cars carry rouse within two se