The Press.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864. We can take no notice of anchymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Was Voluntary correspondence solicited from al parts of the world, and especially from our different litary and naval departments. When used, it will

Napoleon in Trouble.

The Emperor Napoleon may be at once the ablest and profoundest statesman of the time; but it would be well for the warmest admirers of the policy of duplicity and usurpation to hold their judgment in reserve till time determines the verdict. The Mexican enterprise, till within a short time, seemed quite an artistic transaction. But the course of French politics reveals such a topsy-turvey of blunders in this respect, that we cannot look upon it, however fine the spirit of speculation which dictated the Mexican expedition, as anything else than a case of wicked improvidence at the expense of the people of France. It has developed an opposition to the Emperor's policy which is steadily growing more determined and strong. In the present troubled state of Europe, the Mexican difficulty only renders the imperial perplexities "confusion worse confounded." There is a spirit of liberty not vet at rest in France, to which the Emperor has more than once been compelled to confess his responsibility, and NAPOLEON has taken the worst means to satisfy this spirit by putting an Emperor over Mexico. If the vitimate object of a Mexican Empire is to recruit the wasted treasury of France, millions which France cannot afford must be sacrificed upon a venture. In accordance with the custom of despots, who gamble with the liberties of peoples, he will demand some reward from Mexico for the gracious favor of having conquered it. On the wietched fiction of a half-forgotten debt which it was pretended Mexico owed to France, the Emperor has made a war of conquest almost avowedly for the purposes of robbery. He will ask pay for his piracy from the very country he plunders, and expects to obtain that pay from the men who have betrayed it.

It is the baldest pretence that Mexico owes Napoleon anything except the debt which every weak community must pay to the treebooter. Were every pretence verified, the sum of reasons would not justify with the world or with the people of France. Mexico? The war is already a check to and Napoleon is too astute not to know tional rights and relations have the most of Mexico expresses a Napoleonic idea that the Union is not to be restored, and that he may as well seize a foothold for concan States, divided or not divided. On the thing will withstand a united and progressive free country as great as this. If Mexico is to be a padlock upon the United States as Europe. Thus, with the intention of imthis country a just cause to be quarrelsome. In making empire in Mexico he weakens

The complexion of Europe at this hour war, or on the point of war; Poland still asserting itself against the barbarity of Russia; the spirit of revolution by no means extinct in Italy, Hungary, or even France; the Emperor's life again threatened by Carbonari; universal suffrage asked for in the French Assembly, and the Mexican enterprise boldly condemned; in brief, a general war and a general revolution imminent in Europe. What effect the great revolution of freedom and slavery in America will have upon this threatened chaos, Napoleon may dread most. Double dealing with liberty on the one hand and despotism on the other is at best a precarious game. This Blondin policy demands a certain sort of admiration, but suppose the great actor should fall from the pride which too much of that kind of equilibrium causes? In a moment of real distress NA-POLEON'S Worst enemy will not be Europe, but the people of France. He is of too tough a substance and too strongly mixed with the destiny of Europe to die weakly or easily. This doubt, however, remains; says: there may never be another Napoleon on

Whatever may be NAPOLEON's future, his present has its trouble. We have no reason to say that every kingdom which owes a large debt is going to ruin, but we feel sure that France cannot afford to be at continuous war. A report by M. LARKABURE to the French Legislative Corps discusses the Mexican question with great independence, and says: "We are continually borrowing; we have altogether ceased paying off any portion of our debt." Here is M. LARRA-RURE's exhibit :

BURE'S exhibit:

"We have borrowed two milliards fifty-four millions (£52,160,000 sterling) by public subscription; or e hundred millions (£4,000,000 sterling) of the Bank of France; about one hundred and sixteen millions (£4,060,000 sterling) from the army fund a first time; then about sixty-seven millions (£2,630,000 sterling) from the same fund for works of public utility; ½235 one hundred and thirty-one millions (£5,520,000 sterling) from the same fund for works of public utility; ½235 one hundred and thirty-tone millions (£5,520,000 sterling) on Treatenary bonds. We are about to borrowthree hundred millions (£1,200,000 000 sterling) in virtue of the law you have recently passed, and thirty-two millions (£1,280,000 aterling) on an issue of 1,429,620f, of three per cent rentes, which article gregate of the bill now before us proposes. The aggregate of these loans since 1851 amounts to two milliands eight hundred millions (£112,000,000 sterling). Moreover, the Minister of Finance tells us in his report that from 1865 a charge of fifty millions (£2,000,000 sterling) will have to be added to the budget to provide for the guaranty of interest on railway bonds. This, in substance, is the balance which we have received from the past. It should not alarm us, for it is only right to say that simultaneously with with these heavy burdens the annual revenues of France have constantly increased. The indirect revenue and the expenditure has long since espased to exist; for if you run through the official accounts for the last twelve or fifteen years you will find that all the budgets show a defacit, with the exception of 1868, which shows a slight surplus, owing to extraordinary resources."

Even statesmen among the friendliest to NAPOLEON entertain the same apprehensions with regard to the increasing French debt. The opinion that no alarm should be felt because the revenues of France have increased simultaneously with its heavy burdens, is remarkably suspicious, taken in connection with the other statement—that NA- LLOYD GARRISON, in Tremont Temple, of POLEON is continually borrowing, and paying nothing. The Emperor's embarassments embolden the Opposition. His useless wars in Cochin China, Japan, &c., are complained of; the abandonment of the Mexican enterprise (consistent with French honor, of course) is earnestly called for. Unmistakably, the Emperor's war policy is is incapable of moderation. A more violent regarded a failure—his Mexican scheme a thinker never lived; his praise invariably piece of painfully-protracted Imperial botchwork. At the same time the French Oppo- censure into the fiercest invective. He sition take other strong ground on the liberal side of politics. The Independence Belge tiality of the President, or the profound tells us of an important meeting of Opposition Deputies, to organize amendments, to TER's remark about the sword and the milbe presented to the French Legislative Corps, among which amendments are the

iollowing:

"An amendment intended to combat the system of official candidateships, sustained by A.M. Marie, Thiers, and Berieyer. An amendment on behalf of the liberty of the press, the detence to be consided to M.M. Jules Simon, Gueroult, and Darimon. An amendment for individual liberty; M. Marie will apeak upon this subject, and will attack the law of general safety. An amendment for municipal liberties, having especially for its object to restore to the cities of Paris and Lyons the right of electing their ediles; the emendment to be supported by the Marquis of Andelaire. An amendment for the evacuation of Mexico; M.M. Thiers, Berreyer, and Gueroult will take part in this discussion."

debate that the friends of the Emperor

way, if the people had their will, there would never have been a war with Mexico. These various facts throw light upon the character of the man who must affect to favor French liberalism while he robs Mexico.

What is to pay NAPOLEON for his conouest? We presume that the Sonora silver mines could be ceded to France, but we doubt if the traitors who barter away Mexico are aware of the price they must pay, even if Narolkon has reckoned how much he must lose to sustain an empire thousands of miles away. The proposed empire must really be French and not Mexican, for there is an ineradicable sentiment of liberty in Mexico which conquest cannot tame. It will need another Naroleon in Mexico to make this second usurpation good. French emigration may be reckoned upon; but, unless the military safeguards are strong, we should not wonder if the French would become more Mexican than the Mexicans themselves. NAPOLEON has reason to plead, "Suffi-

cient for the day is the evil thereof." His present day is full of the Mexican evil. How he will extricate himself (" consistently with French honor," of course) without establishing and protecting a French empire in Mexico, it is difficult to see. It is plainly observable, however, that his own people would rather have him abandon both Mexico and MAXIMILIAN, for which troubles neither the Sonora silver mines, the favor of Ausria, or the opinion of France, are likely to compensate him. England readily permits what it perceives will do him no good, and looks with only a careless, mercenary eye upon his crime and blunder. It will give much offence," we think, if NAPOLEON does not heed the voice of France and the admonition of America, so finely expressed in the sagacious policy of Mr. SEW-

Later developments appear to prove some of our speculations. We are told that in the finest speech of his life the great French statesman, THIERS, after declaring that "universal suffrage is the divine right of our time," and that the "irresponsibility of the sovereign is the liberty of the country,' uttered the warning so remarkable when coming from a statesman who has weathered so much revolution, that the country would ultimately take its liberties, if what it now respectfully asked for was not conceded. The concessions which M. THIERS demands, in behalf of the French Opposition, are the liberties of the press and the people. "Liberty in parliament," he says, without liberthe costly war he has undertaken, either ty of the press, "is like telling a secret to Is it his design to curb Republican power | tion it to an eleventh;" and "just as you say ten people with strict injunctions not to menin America by placing imperial power in to the press, you may criticise within certain limits, so you say to universal suffrage our extention in other affairs than our own, | you may elect whom you please within certain limits." The warning of M. THEIRS that from the freest country interna- seems the more significant and impressive that it follows the second conspiracy against sacred guarantees. If the occupation the life of NAPOLEON. The last we hear is the rumor of another imperial coup d'etat! Clearly Napolnon's troubles do not end with Mexico. It is also apparent that the tingent advantage, even in that case France | French people have never truly forgiven is likely to be a neighbor more unwelcome his usurpation. The tyrant is never safe, than dangerous to the future of the Ameriand the people have been actively watching for their opportunity. The breach between other hand, if a Mexican empire is NAPO- the Emperor and his subjects threatens to LEON'S prediction of the restoration of the widen daily, unless he closes it up with South, his position has less safety; for no- new concessions. Resigning those weapons of power which he has wielded

so long, Napoleon's occupation would be gone. That the situation of affairs regards European difficulties, the Emperor deeply affects the Emperor may be judged is much more innocent than wise; for the from a recent speech of consolation, in new Empire will only prove a standing which he expresses "confidence in God occasion for American interference with and confidence in a mission to accom-You may be astonished, as I am, to posing a curb upon America, he only gives | see, at so short an interval, men hardly escaped from shipwreck again call winds and tempests to their assistance. God protects despotism in France, and raises up for the | France too visibly to permit the spirit of party of revolution in Europe a formidable | evil to once more call forth agitation." However religiously confident the Emperor may be of his own peculiar mission, he makes these considerations more evident. has reason to avoid committing a crime Denmark, Sweden, and Germany are at against the rights of nations, when his own people threaten to avenge the world.

The Alexandra. Our anticipation that the Court of Exchequer would give judgment in the case of first day of Hilary Term, and not upon the 11th of February, as stated in some newspapers, was correct. The Judges, it appears, were divided in opinion, whereupon, according to the British practice in such cases. the latest appointed puisne Judge of that Court (Baron Pigott), who was in favor of a new trial being granted, withdrew his judgment, and the opinion of the majority then was against the new trial. Under these circumstances, Sir ROUNDEL PALMER, At torney General, gave notice, on the part of the Crown, of an appeal to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, against such a decision. At this rate, "the law's delay" will probably leave the case in statu quo until after the termination of the war. The Times

"For our own part, we cannot lament the division of opinion which postpones for many months the condemnation or release of the Alexandra. Such equipments as hers may or may not be legal. That depends on whether the Legislature, in the year 1819, fortunately provided against evils which the event has shown to be real, however dimly they may then have been foreseen. But we have no doubt at all that legal or illegal equipments of this kind are highly impolitic, and might befome an intolerable annoyance to ourselves if we had the misfortune to be at war. Where the hull, the armament, and the crew of a privateer are all virtually supplied from the same port, the animus vendendi and the animus beliggrandi approximate suspiciously to each other. We should be the last to sacrifice British shipowners for the sake of pleasing a foreign Government, but when the mailtime interests of Great Britain happen to coincide with the claims of international comity, we can see little patriotism in the attempt to 'sail a whole fleet of ships' through the foreign enlistment act." "For our own part, we cannot lament the division

Mr. Phillips and Mr. Garrison. On Thursday night, at a meeting in Boston, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS and Mr. WIL-LIAM LLOYD GARRISON found themselves | dred barrels of flour. A reconnoissance in the direct strangely in opposition. Mr. Phillips condemned in very plain language the policy of the Administration, asserting that the North must either crush the President into submission, or choose a different leader for the next four years. "To the Amnesty Proclamation," said Mr. Phillips, "I say veto, and will to my dying day." Mr. West Tennessee ready to join him. GARRISON replied in defence of the President, and contrasted Mr. Phillips' late declaration, "that the President's character was a sun so bright that we could not see the support of Wednesday: Corn Meal, \$22@25 per bushel; Butter \$6 per pound; Lard \$3.75, and Pork \$2.75 per pound. was a sun so bright that we could not see the few spots on its surface," with his assertion in the debate, that Mr. Luncoln was ready to sacrifice the honor of the North to a sham peace. Mr. GARRISON affirmed the President had gone as fast and as far as the people would sustain him, and commended the spirit and purposes of his policy. Then spoke up Mr. STEPHEN FOS-TER, evidently anxious to do something startling, and said: "The strangest event of history was the nomination by WILLIAM the man who is holding the sword of the Union at the throats of a million of slaves." There is something yet stranger: it is that anti-slavery men should thus misunderstand the President. Mr. PHILLIPS, however, has always thought, argued, and declaimed in italics and exclamation marks. His intellect rises into the most extravagant eulogy-his utterly fails to appreciate the calm imparanti slavery spirit of his policy. Mr. Fos-

lion slaves is merely a gross imitation of Mr. PHILLIPS' worst style. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON is, and has always been, the true leader of the American Abolitionists. He has neither the brilliancy or the superficiality of Mr. Phil. LIPS. But we believe that no man lives fired at the city within who is more conscientious than he; no man who better understands the principles

The first remains quiet to day.

LEE'S ARMY—RE ENLISTMENTS. of freedom. Mr. PHILLIPS always talks like a tyrant. He permits no difference of opinion, and to disagree with him is to Since this meeting, M. THIERS, supported | draw down the thunderbolt. Far more by Jules Favre, has spoken in favor of liberal and generous is the mind of Garriuniversal suffrage, which the Emperor is son; he who has suffered so much from said to favor remotely. But it appears in | bigotry has learned the beauty of charity. When he was dragged through the streets regard that he has granted all the liberty of Boston by a mob he was calm; when that should be desired, while the Opposition | Southern planters offered large rewards for thinks to itself that France is far more safe his head he was calm; throughout this thinks to itself that France is far more safe with the representatives of the people than with Napoleon; or, to speak in another while Mr. Phillips seemed whitled away

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—The Evening American has the following: "Harper's Ferry, Virginia, 27th. General Solitorar's cavalry are still actively

by intellectual excitement. We are sure that WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON speaks for the great majority of the old Abolitionists, certainly for anti-slavery as it is now understood by the people of the North.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD says the war must cease. Why? Let us analyse his reasons: "It was commenced without cause" -Granted; but who commenced it? "It has been prosecuted without glory"-not granted; deeds more glorious never were done than those of the volunteers of the North. Mr. Wood slanders the whole country in denying the glory of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and Gettysburg. "It will end in national impoverishment, disintegration, and ruin"-Why? it is fought expressly to prevent these evils. "Those who favored this war favored disunion"—for instance, the President, General GRANT, Generals MEADE, BUTLER, BANKS, two thirds of Congress, and the vast majority of the people! Come, Mr. Wood, we cannot believe all that. "Peace is the only hope of restoration" granted; but war, energetic, and successful war, is the only hope of peace. "He was opposed to the conduct of the South, but was equally opposed to the conduct of the North, under the Republican policy"—it is no reason why the war should cease, that Mr. Wood thinks his own Government no better than the treason which attempts to destroy it. Mr. Wood is giving public "brilliant receptions" in Washington, which are largely attended we suppose this singular argument is always introduced to add to the hilarity and merriment of his guests.

Mr. James Brooks writes to the Express, rom Washington, that the confiscation act likely to be passed by Congress will deprive Fouthern men of the means to pay their debts to Northern merchants after the war. The amount owing to New York city alone he estimates at millions of millions. Mr. BROOKS suggests that the creditors of Southern merchants should organize and present their claims in Washington, and thinks they can save them through the act. Millions are now owing to merchants in Philadelphia; but it is improbable that any loyal man will object to necessary legislation for the suppression of the rebellion because of possible loss indirectly resulting from it, It is unlikely that, with or without confiscation, ten per cent. of these Southern debts will ever be paid. Most of the claims are utterly worthless, and we cannot see what right, moral or legal, the creditors of rebels would have to be indemnified by the Government for these indirect losses by the war. Still, Mr. BROOKS' suggestion might be acted upon without any impropriety.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, Congressional. The Government is gathering testimony in the case of Provost Marshal Fign, late of Baltimore and he will speedily be brought to trial. Mr. Chase submitted a bill of his own some time ago, to the Ways and Means Committee, providing for additional taxation. It was rejected, but it may be agreed to by the Senate Finance Committee.

The House William Committee and a sub-The House Military Committee appointed a sub committee this morning to prepare a bill declaring

the Raritan Railroad in New Jersey a national pos road. The Camden and Amboy road, it is said on deavors to prevent the Raritan road from carrying Poputy Collector Hansoom, of New York, has been telegraphed for, to testify before the investi-gating committee in the case of the New York Custom House frauds. The Ways and Means Committee of the House are ready to report the legislative bill. The Annual Mint Assay. The following gentlemen have been appointed as Commissioners for the annual assay at the Phi-ladelphia Mint, Feb. Sth, 1884: Prof. Jno. Torrey, New York; Prof. James Henry, Washington; Prof. Fairman Rogers and B. H. Rand, Philadelphia;

Ion. Geo. A. Benedict, Cleveland, Ohio: Hon. Hugi McCulloch, Washington; Hon, J. Putnam, Boston; J. H. Alveander, Baltimore, The Legislative and Judicial Bill. The executive, legislative, and judicial bill, reported to day from the Committee of Ways and Means, contains, among other appropriations, \$1,000,000 for printing, binding, &c., \$602,000 for salaries in all the branches of the War Department, and \$1,500,000 for the Treasury Department. Over \$600,000 of the latter sum is fer the first, second, and

third auditors' bureaus, the business having largely increased during the present war. The bill appropriates for the Agricultural Department nearly Trial Trip of the Steamer Entaw. Yesterday the United States gunboat Eutaw rus distance of forty-five miles and back, on the Poto the Alexandra on the 11th of January, the | mac, in five hours and a half. With the tide in favor going down, she averaged nearly eighteen mile

per hour.
Presidential Autographs. The statement is made, by request, that it is ut-terly impossible for the President to answer the numerous applications made for his autograph, for sale at sanitary and other fairs, his time being wholly engrossed with the public business.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. NEWS FROM THE REBEL LINES.

Extracts from Rebel Papers REPORTS FROM EAST TENNESSEE. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 29, 1864.
The camp is quiet to-night.
The execution

The executions of the eight deserters, fixed for to ay, have been suspended for the present. The Richmond papers of yesterday contain no thing of importance.

Governor Smith, of Virginia, recommends the immediate passage of a bill by the Legislature, calling out the remaining militis force of the State to operate in the State, subject to the Governor' control, but not to perform active service for over

thirty days at a time. A joint resolution has been introduced in the Legislature denying the right of the Confederate Go-vernment to forfeit, sequester, or confiscate the estates of alien enemies in Virginia.

A despatch, dated Mobile, January 26, apparently taken from Northern papers, states that Quantral is at New Corlbide (?), La., with one hundred and It also notes the departure of the Florida from

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 26,-Our cavairy are sill in

the vicinity of Knoxville. Their captures during the retreat of the Union army, are eight hundred head of cattle, five hundred wagons, two flatboats loaded with tobacco and crackers, and several hun. tion of Tazewell found the Yankees strongly fiorti-fied, and in considerable force there. Twenty of our wagons were captured on Tuesday while foraging beyond the French Broad river. The cars run to Greenville yesterday, and will reach here by Saturday.

Dalton, Jan. 23.—Forrest is doing good service. Recent intelligence from Lee's army says they are executing the tithe tax of one-tenth of all forage supplies on the inhabitants thereabouts, and that their horses receive but four ears of corn per day.

They are not allowed to be used except for extraordinary emergencies. No important changes had taken place in Lee's troops.

The Richmond Whig, of Wednesday, has a synop-

als of the Secretary of the Confederate States' Treasury report, in response to the resolution of the Senate. The funded debt is \$297,871,000; call certifi-cates, \$89,000,000; interest-bearing treasury notes, \$102,000,000; non-interest notes, \$720,000,000; less the amount of treasury notes on hand, \$297,000,000. A despatch in the Whiq, of the same date, says: ORAN GE COURT HOUSE, Jan. 26.—The enemy are loving some of their cavalry in the direction of Madison Court House. It is reported that they have crossed Robinson's river, and captured some of our pickets. Arrangements have been made to Battell's Alabama Brigade re-enlisted to-day for

the war. REPORTED CAPTURE OF ISLAND No. 60. ON THE MISSISSIPPI - CORINTH AND FORT PILLOW SAID TO BE EVACUATED. COMMERCE, Miss., Jan. 26.-Colonel J. E. Zarrest has captured Island No. 60, and all the negroes and managers, killing fifteen, and destroying the oxen and wagons. Scouts report the evacuation of Corinth, and that he enemy blew up the fortifications, and fell back the direction of Memphis. Fort Pillow is also reported to be evacuated.
FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.—Seven shells have been fired at the city since the last report. The enemy have been engaged all day, in hauling ammunition to Gregg and Cummings' Point batteries. There is onsiderable activity among the fleet. Three monitors are anchored inside, between Cummings' Point and Fort Sumter CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.—Twenty-four shots were It appears from despatches read in the rebei Congress that several brigades have re-enlisted for the war, and strenuous efforts are being made to initiate

regulations. Letters require fifteen days to get two undred miles.

The dissatisfaction of Lee's army, in consequence of the reported reduction in their rations, has reached such a pitch as to require that commander to issue a general order appealing to their patriotism and to their religion to prevent mutiny. The War in Virginia.

war, and strengths cross are using made to instance a general movement in the same direction. Great complaint is made by the soldiers against the mail

engaged in accuring the valley from Charlestown to Harrisonburg. A detachment of the lat New York delivered to the Provost Marshal here last night some fifteen rebel prisoners whom they captured at Woodstock, a town thirty miles southwest of Winchester. They report a squadron only of rebel cavalry as being concealed somewhere in the mountains, near Mount Jackson, tweive miles south of Woodstock. No serious adsince of the enemy is therefore anticipated in this direction at an early day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A squad of about ten

guerillas made a raid on the Orange and Alexandria railroad at Cameron gravel siding, about one and a alf miles from the Orange and Alexandria denot hight before last. They fired into a gravel train it did no damage. They were pursued by a squad of cavalry, who captured one and wounded tw

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 28.—Five refugees from Richmond arrived this morning via Yorktown.

The following vessels have passed the guardship butward bound: Steamers Admiral Dupont, Astronomy land, and Patapaco; achooner C. H. Van Name, Captain Bush, Fort Monroe to Richmond; bark . N. Cochrane, Captain Pendleton, Fort Moproto Portland; schooner L. B. Baker, Captain New-camp, Craney Island to New York; schooner Horizon, Captain Stedman, Craney Island to New York. Itward bound: Schooner Jas. Powers, Captain Mayo, Baltimore to Fort Monroe; schooner W. J. Tuffits, Captain Hudson, New York to Fort M. chooner Eliza Jane, Captain Watts, New York to Fort Monroe. Two vessels of the Russian flee sailed to day; only one Russian here, anchored in Hampton Roads.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. A BRISK FIGHT NEAR BAINBRIDGE. GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED AT SEVIER-

VILLE.

Longstreet Heavily Reinforced. The Retirement of the Union Forces Across Holston River.

BURNING OF BRIDGES AND STORES. Knoxville to be Again Besieged,

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29 .- The Knoxville corres ondent of the Gazette says:
On last Friday our cavalry, under General Sturgis, advanced in the direction of Bainbridge, forty miles from Knoxville. On Saturday morning we drove the enemy's videttes out of the village. A portion of our infantry, under Gen. Parks, also moved up, but on learning that the enemy was in full force beyond Bainbridge, they fell back to their former position.
On Sunday morning, the enemy, seeing that they the Sunday internal, and carry, scoring that or and a desperate attack on our lines with Hood's and Bushrod Johnson's divisions, led by the Hampton cavalry.

Observing their desperate determination, Gener

Sturgis ordered Colonel McCook, comman vision of Elliot's Cavalry, to charge on the enemy. This charge turned the fortunes of the day, which up to that time, had been decidedly against us. Our total loss was about one hundred and fifty. On Sunday we fell back to Strawberry Plains, six Knoxville, and, on the 19th, General Sturgis fell back to Knoxville. On the same eyeping he crossed the Holston river, with a view of inercepting the enemy at Sevierville. Gordon Granger's troops, on the 20th, were moving in the same direction, where a battle was pending. Great anxiety was felt at Knoxville for the result of this battle, and there was a kind of panic among

the people.

Gen. Foster was confident of thwarting the enemy, ugh it is pretty certain that Longstreet has een heavily reinforced. Several of the prisoners taken belonged to reg-ments that were fresh from Richmond. UNION ACCOUNTS FROM KNOXVILLE. CINCINNATI, Jan. 29 .- The Gazette's Knowvill correspondent, writing on the 22d, says our entire force crossed the Holston at Strawberry Plains, and 'ell back to a new position. Our loss at Strawberry Plains was quite severe in stores. Several caissons were blown up, and about 200 stragglers were pleked up by the rebels. After crossing the Holston, our s burned the bridge and everything else likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, including a con siderable amount of new clothing. On the 22d the rebels and our sharpshooters were skirmishing across the river, six miles above Knox-

understood. It is supposed that Longstreet will besiege Knoxville again. Men have been put to work on the fortifications, and new batteries have been put in position. ongstreet has a strong and well-fortified position in Bull's Gap, whence he can throw his forces into he valley on either side with great facility. Matters will not long remain in their present

LOUISVILLE. Governor Bramlette Elected Senator-Rumors of Rebel Raids. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—The Journal is advised that he Legislature elected Governor Bramlette United States Senator to day.

Major Bradley recently fatally shot Colonel Vi-

nont, both of the 7th Kentucky, in a personal alter-cation about a military return made by Vinont. Rumor states that a small party of rebels have captured Scottsville, Ky. Other reports say they were repulsed recently from Glasgow, and represent that the rebel pickets were at the former place.

Rumors still prevail of preparations by the rebels for an extensive invasion of Kentucky. Military men persistently deny that there is any foundation for such purpors but the possible for such purpors for such rumors, but the popular idea is that the rebels have no alternative but to starve or make he attempt for self-preservation.

A Dispute Between Radicals. Boston, Jan. 29.—At an anniversary meeting held last evening, a spirited debate occurred beween Wendell Phillips and Wm, Lloyd Garrison open the course of the Administration. The former emphatically condemned, while the latter explicitly commended the policy of President Lin-

Loss of Life at Sea. New York, Jan. 29 -J. B. Leonard, business agent of A. T. Stewart & Co., of this city, fell over-board from the steamer Australasian during her voy-age to this port, and was lost, notwithstanding the heroic efforts made to save him by a folunteer boat's crew. The Kentucky Legislature-Vote for U. S. Senator.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 29 .- The last ballot in the Centucky Legislature for U. S. Senator was as fol-A letter from a prominent gentleman states tha LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN. Proceedings on the Neutrality Laws. CONTINUED EXCITEMENT IN PARIS RUMORS OF A POSSIBLE COUP D'ETAT.

New York, Jan, 29.—The steamer Australasian has rrived. with Liverpool dates to the 16th: GREAT BRITAIN. The Government investigation into the case of the privater Rappabanuck, late the war steamer Victor, has resulted in proving certain officials at 8 heerness guilty of gross neglect of duty and violation of the neutrality laws. The Government is determined to prosecute the principal offender, Mr. Rumble, principal engineer and inspector of machinery aftest, who was brought before the magistrates and bound over in heavy all. No proceedings have yet been taken against the other. No proceedings have yet been taken against the other of the magistrates and would shortly be debated.

The case of the Pampero, seized on the Clyde, had been transferred to the Scotch Court of Sessions as an exchequer case, and would shortly be debated.

The steamer Germania, from Southampton, took out several heavy siege guns of large calibre for Federal 189. Three persons were summoned to the Liverpool Police Court on the 15th, charged with enlisting men for the rebels. Only one appeared, and the evidence showing bis complicity, he was bound over to appear. The defendant's counsel denounced the case as the most trumpery one ever got up, and condemned the Federal espion; ge.

DENMARK. DENMARK.

quiet.

BAVRE, Jan. 15.—Fales of Cotton for the week, 4500 bales; the market closes heavy with but little inquiry. Prices are weak and nominal at 356f @270 Breadstuffs unchanged, and the ctook in hard is light.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark has made a brief speech, pledging himself to defend Danish rights. Austria and Prussis have taken steps in the Diet with a pacific tendency. FRANCE.

The Opposition speeches in the Corps Legislatif have given rise to alarming rumors in Paris.

It is stated that the Emperor is greatly offended, and there are some rumors of a possible cound 'etal.

The Emperor. in a significant speech, said that God had too visibly protected France to permit the spirit of evil to call forth agitation.

BEIGIUM. BELGIUM.
It is confirmed that the Belgian Ministry has rigned. SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. Diot.

CARLSHUHE, 16.—The Ministry have determined that preparations be made for placing the army on a war footing. The ministers at Vienna and Berliu have been instructed to make proposions to these Governments relative to the proposed occupation of Schleswig.

COPENHAGEN, 18.—Amongst the bills submitted to the Eigerath is one-for the trial by jury on the English system. Eight ath is one for the trial by jury on the English system.

Kith, Jan. 16.—The Duke Frederick received a deputation of Holstein clergymen to day. The Danes are recorded to be busily engaged in breaking up the ice on the Scheldt. The order for the evacuation of the castle of Gottherp has been revoked.

Beene, Jan. 16.—The Federal Council has ordered an equiry to be made into the facts relative to the intended sitempt of Trabuco on the life of the Emperor, which it is fared may compromise Switzerland.

Madrin, Jan. 16.—In consequence of the vote in the Senate seterday, on the bill for constitutional reform, the Ministry have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted by the Cheen.

Warsaw, Jan. 16.—The official Decentify publishes an address from tweive of the minor and middle towns, showing that the insurrection is, in a great measure, suppressed, and expressing a wish for the re-establishment of the loyal order.

Paris, Jan. 16.—The Bourse opened heavy, but subsequently became firm. Renies are groted at 66, 70c.

Lyerroom, Jan. 15.—Beef is still declining: Pork

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.—Beef is still declining; Pork steady and unchanged: Basen has an intelligence.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.—Beef is still declining; Pork steady and unchanged: Basen has an invested to the energy is reasonable to the still declining; Pork steady and unchanged to the steady. Sugar has a downward tendency. Coffee quiet Rice inactive. Linseed oil 57s. Hemp has advanced \$2 per ton. Sperm Oil inscitive. Kosin very dull. Spirits Turpentine quiet. Crude Petroleum quiet, with a declining tendency. Lordon, Jan. 16.—Breadstoffs dull, and prices easier. Iron is held firmly. Bugar is declining. Coffee has an arward tendency. Rice quiet. Tea steady, but tending command. The steady of the steady. The steady of the steady of

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Jan. 29 .- The following is from th

Fazette, published at Point Lookout:
We learn from Mr. Wilhelm, deputy provost maishal of this county, that on Friday and Satur-day last there was considerable excitement in Leonardtown, occasioned by the arrest of a number of citizens there by the military authorities. The following are the names of the persons arrested and the causes thereof: On Saturday, M. Spence, of Baltimore, for attempting to cross over to Virginia.

J. W. Moore, who keeps a hotel in Lonardtown, for aiding persons to cross to Virginia,

George Paul, of Leonardtown, for conveying persons to Virginia, and Mr. Connelly for selling goods

to be taken to Virginia.
On Saturday, T. W. Gough was arrested for selling goods to Virginia. All of the above persons have been brought to this place, and turned over to Captain Patterson, Provest Marshal, for disposition. Several paragraphs have been published in reladist Episcopal Church, arrested some weeks since, and ordered South by the commanding general. We now learn from Major Hayner, military provost marshal, that the disposition of his case rests with him. Mr. Henkle would be willing to take an oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, but, own-Thomas A. Cunningham, late of the United States

master of the 3d Maryland Cavalry, which leaves in a day or two for New Orleans.

The officers appointed by the Secretary of War for the purpose of investigating the charges against Colorel Fish, are now engaged in the examination f witnesses at 203 West Pratt street. It is learned from officers of the court that they have the power to bring a verdict of guilty against him should the evidence justify it.

The train which reached here last evening brought on a number of witnesses in his case, some of who will testify that they had been outrageously fleeced whilst in custody of the accused. It was ascer-

Subsistence Department, formerly of New York, has been commissioned by the Governor as quarter-

tained, yesterday, by Messrs. Purvis & Co., brokers, of this city, that the notes, amounting to \$3,500, supposed to have been lost at their office, on Wedneeday, were sent on to New York in the course of business transactions. New York.

mpton, and the Kedar from Liverpool. Their news has been anticipated. Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Jan. 29 .- General Roscorans left this city last night for St. Louis.

The officers of the Sanitary Fair have paid \$20,000

CAIRO, Jan. 28.—The ateamers Isabella and Em pire City came up the Mississippi river to-day. The tter is from Hat Island. The steamer Luzerne was sunk at Crawford's anding in sixteen feet of water, but can be raised. Her freight was on barges, and is safe. The Starlight sunk at Hanging Dog's Island. She an be raised with most of her freight.

Nova Scotia. HALIFAX, Jan. 29.-Nothing was done in the Ad-The schooner Emily, from Matamoros, arrived

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1864. SENATE. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Taxing Gold.

Mr. VOORHEES (Ind.), by unanimous consent, introduced a bill taxing all transactions in gold two per cent, and providing that the present law on that subject shall not be evaded by persons engaged in gold speculations.

Also a bill providing that all the terrifory within the lines of the Federal army shall be open for trade to all alike. Both of these bills were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Dissolving Associations.

Mr. GANSON, of New York, ofered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the necessity or expediency of previding a special and expeditions remedy for discoving associations organized under the national currency act, in case of insolvency, or of enforcing the individual liability imposed upon the stockholders of such associations by the said act, and in case the committee find such a remedy necessary or expedient, that they may report a bill making provisions on the subject.

On motion of Mr BLAIS, of Missouri, the Committee on Public Pripting were instructed to inquire into the expediency of priming 100,000 copies of the agricultural report of 1882 for distribution among the members.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pannsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the indictal, executive, and legislative appropriation bills.

Montano Territory.

Mr. BERMAN, of Michigan, reported a bill to provide for a temporary government in the Territory of Montano, which was control to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. N. S. S. N. of Iowa, introduced the following joint resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Belations.

Frepch Interference in Mexico. Frepch Interference in Mexico.

Foreign Relations.

French Interference in Mexico.

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That Congress has received, with the profoundest scalibility, the information of the purpose entertains emblitty, the information of the purpose entertains emblitty, the information of the purpose entertains emblitty, the information of the purpose of the proble of Moxico, and to impose upon the people of the Republic of Moxico, and to impose upon the people of the Republic of Moxico, and to impose upon the people of North America, and aliant their principles, customs, and usages. And be it further their principles, customs, and usages. And be it further their principles, customs, and usages. And be it further their principles, customs, and usages. And be it further the despest retret, and expresses its conviction with the despest retret, and expresses its conviction that anche an enterprise will be universally regarded in America as a mensee to the dignity and primanence of popular Governments, and that it will only result in adding a new life to the causes which have retarded the prosperity of that, and will provoke complications, continually perilous to the tranquility of the continually perilous to the tranquility of the continually perilous to the tranquility of the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the House whether brevet rank had been conferred on any of the officers of the volunteers forces, in puranance of the provisions of the act of March, '63, and if so, on whom, and if not so, the reason why it has not been so conferred.

Louisiana Polities.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusatas, called un the asserts of Louisiana Politics

vicions of the act of March, '63, and if so, on whom, and if not so, the reason why it has not been so conferred.

Louistana Politics.

Mr Dawes, of Massachusetts, called up the report of the Committee of Elections, which concludes with a resolution that a Personal control of the Committee of Elections, which concludes with a resolution that a Personal control of the Committee of the State of Louistana in the Thirty-eighth Comresses' mit estate of Louistana in the Thirty-eighth Comresses' mit estate of Louistana in the Thirty-eighth Comresses' mit estate of Louistana in the Committee of the city of New Orleans, comprising almost the entire district, certainly more than inheteen two-nicts of the inhabitana. there was no mineteen two-nicts of the inhabitana. The election of far an interest of the city of the inhabitana. The election of the committee of the commit

Begions, and his objection, to the admining of a field was that there was no origi government in Louis and the controlled was that there was no origi government in Louis Controlled by the Government shall be setablined in controlled by the Government of the United States, or can be held he would not receptive my the controlled by the Government of the United States, or can be held he would not receptive my the controlled by the Government of the United States, or can be held he would not receptive the controlled by the Government of the United States. The Controlled by the Government of the United States and country.

By It is a settlement of the United States, and the controlled by the Government of the United States. Loyal to the Controlled by the Government was conserved in wisdom and forest the controlled by the Controlled b

BENATE,

In the absence of Speaker PENGEY, the Senate was called to order by Mr. JOHNSON.

Mr. LOWRY effered the following resolutions:

Whereas, By act of Congress of the United States, approved July lith, 1882, it is enacted that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue "355,000,000 of United States notes, in addition to the amounts herefolders and thorized, not bearing interest payable to bearer it the Treasury of the United States;"

And whereas, By the same act it is provided that 'said notes shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States;"

And whereas, The members of this Senate have clemnly swoin to support the Constitution of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That the Gevernor of the Commonwealth be, and he is kereby requested to direct the State Treenter, in the warrant wilch he is required to seen, to pay the the Resolved. That the Governor of the common yearth us, and he is kereby requested to direct the State Tresturer, in the warrant witch he is required to tenne, to pay the interest which will fall due on February it. upon the public debt, in the legal-tender notes of the United States, is red.

The Fenate refused to proceed to second reading of the sero wion—vers 9, nays 9.

Mr. LAMERET/ON moved to proceed to the 18th ballot for Speaker. Lost—yeas 9, nays 9.

A motion to adjourn until Tuesday evening next was lost—vers 9, nays 9.

Mr. CONNELLasted leave to read a bill in place. Refuser—vers 9, nays 9.

nret —year 9, rays 9. Mr. GRAHAM moved to take a recess until 12 o'clock.

Littues 9, nave 9.

Mr JOBNSON moved to consider the proposed amendment to the Courtitution (a lowing soldiers to vote)
Lost—ares 8, nars 9.

Mr. LOWEY moved that the Senate pledge itself at some fautre time to give the soldiers the right to vote. Mr. LOWEY renewed the offer already made to the Democrate, viz.: to give them the officers if they would then pair off with the absent Senator White.

A discussion ensued, participated in by Senators Low-ry, Donovan, Lamberton, and Hopkins.

Mr. HOPKINS ead that if the Senator (Lowry) would consent to an organization, and would himself pair off with the absent Senator White, he (Hopkins) would vote to give the Republicans all the officers.

The resolution of Mr. Lowry (to pledge the Senata to give the soldiers a right to vote) was lost—ayer 9, noss 9 and 10 and Only sixteen Senators voted, which was not a quorum.
The Senate adjourned until Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REFERENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. by
Mr. OLMSTKAD, speaker pro tem.
Mr. BIGHAM moved to suspend the orders of the day,
to consider an act paying the interest on the State debt
in legal tender notes. The ayes and noes were required,
and the Hruse agreed to suspend the rules, the vote
being 61 ayes, 23 noes.
The bill was ciscussed by Messrs. Barger, Eineir,
Sharpe, Rice, Brown, Pershing, Hakes, and Cochrag, of
Erie.

be it Resolved. That, in the opinion of this House, the mill-lary surhorities should immediately make arrangements for the reception. logging, and boarding of all returning rolunteers during their iemporary stay in this city, and thereby wips out the diegrace which has been brought upon the State by thus neglecting those who have already proven their patriotism by actions instead of words.

New York, Jan. 29.—The propeller Ross, lying the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was sunk this morning.

The steamer Germania has arrived from South-

to the commissioners, making in all \$220,000. The 45th Pennsylvania Regiment arrived here About twenty five Indiana regiments have re

Cairo. Two or three barges, belonging to the above boats, were lost. The amount of damage is not ascer-

miralty Court in the case of the Chesapeake pirates on Wednesday, and the court adjourned for one here yesterday.

The steamer Cossack, from Matamoros, arrived here this morning, after a voyage of fifteen days. She has a cargo of cotton for Liverpool.

XXXVIHth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. The Senate was not in sess

more unexceptionable pleasure, both for old and young. Remember the Matinée, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and the usual evening performance at 7½ o'clock. o'clock. A RARE Success.-The sixth thousand of Mr. Trowbridge's new novel, 'Cudjo's Oave," is announced in press. This is an unprecedented sale for an unpublished book. The publishers are determined, however, to bring it out Feb. 3, even if the

orders are in excess of the supply. They have also in press a new edition of "Neighbor Jackwood," by the same author.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, Tuesday next. See Thomas & Sons' advertisement. THE CITY. [POR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SHE POURTH PAGE.]

AID FOR EAST TENNESSEE-SPEECHES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC BY HON. N. G. TAY-LOR AND GEN. E. W. GANTT, OF ARKANSAS.— Last evening the Academy of Music was largely filled by an attentive audience of ladies and gentlenen, to hear addresses in behalf of East Ten by Hon, N. G. Taylor and Gen. E. W. Gantt. There was a large attendance of members of the Union League, who occupied seats upon the platform. Exlovernor Pollock presided, and there was manifest ed the most intense interest to hear the cause of the war discussed by the two Southern gentlemen who now occupy so large a share of the attention of the people of the loyal States.

In introducing the orators of the evening, Mr. Pollock alluded to the motives of humanity which had brought together the numbers who filled the seats in the Academy. The war had shown many examples of self-sacrifice and earnest devotion. East Tennessee had pre-eminently shone out in the great contest. [Applause.] The champions of that auffering people were now present, and would speak for that loyal and patriotic section of the land. Phi-ladelphia had never heard the appeal of humanity or benevolence with indifference. This was a city as distinguished for its charity as for its loyalty, and would receive with open arms every lover of his country, whencesoever he might hail. Mr. Pollock would first introduce Hon. N. G. Taylor, of East Tennessee, whose heart throbbed so earn half of the Union. [Applause.] He needed no culo

gium. His name had always been associated with whatever was honorable in the history of his native State and country. Mr. Taylor was received with much applause.

students of a prince who had traitor marked upon his brow. The reprince who had traitor marked upon his brow. The peaker said that the credit for its death did not belong the peaker said that the credit for its death did not belong the traiter said that the credit for its death did not belong the said of the said of the peaker said that the credit said of the peaker said that an organization had been formed for the pure of assisting the people of East Tennessee in their credit of the peaker of saiding the people of East Tennessee in their credit of the part of the property. The offsees of this relief association were as country. The offsees of this previser was introduced, who need, and fir. Banjamin speech culogistic of the saorifices alsort but fervent shad nade in behalf of the Union These noble men should be rustained, and that marked country with better grace than now loys Philipping. Their sacrifices should come from no city with better grace than now loys Philipping and our practical support, command our practical support, command on a supremery, and he fature of our gracing would one State Legislature, to pass a liberal appropriation in hehalf of the patriotic ponje of East Tennessee. The resolution was seconded by Colonel Pevtun in a brief reach of earnestness and patriotism. The resolution was seconded by Colonel Pevtun in a brief reach of earnestness and patriotism. The resolution was seconded by Colonel Pevtun in a brief resolution was seconded by Colonel Pevtun in a brief reach of earnestness and patriotism. The resolution was greed to unanimously.

Honce Binney, Jr., then offered a resolution. calling upon the churches to take up collections in behalf of the patriotic ponje of the same object. This was likewas agreed to.

Mr. Policek than intr.daced to the same object. This was likewas agreed to

ment. He was received with sphingiastic manifestations of approval. He was glad, he said, to congretation is follow-countrymen, that the day to congretation is follow-countrymen, that the day of congretation is follow-countrymen, that the day of Arkanses loyality was not approved a loss of the country of

Among the French holders is the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

Among the French holders is the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

The previous question was finally called, and the bill nessed by a vote of thirty-five ayes to thirty nose—the Demorati voting against if.

Emperor of the West Virginia Legislature. These repolutions of the West Virginia Legislature. These repolutions ask Congress to improve the navigation of the Obio river. Adjourned until next Monday evening.

The following is a copy of the resolution effered by Mr. REX on Thureday:

WHELEAS. Many Pennsylvania volunteers are now and have been compelled to pass through Harrisburg on their way home to their families and friends, after an absence of nearly three years, during which time they have been compelled to undergo hardenips and nrivations while battling for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. and, to the disgrace of the constituted authorities, many of these patriotic soldiers have been unable to find lodgings and rations in Canp Curtin or elsewhere during the time they have been compelled to remain here, particularly the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Colonel W. B. Sipes, who came into this city on Tuesday night last, and up to that time have not been furnished accommodations such as a patriotic and grateful Government should have prepared for them, particularly upon those to their friendship for the soldiers. Therefore, be it

A substitute for the above resolution was adopted, as published yesterday. Public Entertainments.

New Chestnur street Theatre.—"The Veteran" will be produced this evening for the fifth time. We have already referred to the effective acting, the We have already tolering to the cheested adding one rich appointments, and the well-executed incidental music, which have hitherto attended the progress of the new season. We feel happy to extend our compliments, because they are so well deserved. The Chestnut has been crowded every night during the past week.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Miss Western has

amended many of the faults which a season or two ago we felt it our duty to point out. In "East Lynne" she appears to more advantage than in any amusing feature in the play at the Walnut is that a landscape scene is laid with red carpet, and the roses may really be said to grow under one's feet. THE DRAFT IN THE FIFTH WARD. - A NEW ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Stuart Robson is determined that he and his friends shall have meeting of the citizens of the Fifth ward, relative to raising a bounty for the encouragement of enlist-ments, was held in the District Court room ias: evening. Hon. J. I. Clark Hare presided. E. K. a good time of it to-night. He appears in four ments, was held in the District Court room last evening. Hon, J. I. Clark Hare presided. E. K. Nidhols, Esq., offered resolutions, which were adopted, declaring the sense of the meeting to be favorable to a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union—of the determination of the people to stand by the Government, and furnish the men by enlistments—and in favor of efforts to raise a large ward bounty. Addresses were made by Judge Hare, Mr. Gerhard, Captain W. E. Lehman, Mr. Nichols, Mr. King, and others. A considerable amount of money has already been collected or subscribed, and it was made evident that a sufficient fund could readily be raised with the proper exertions. pieces—"Doing for the Best," "Camille," "The Hypocrite," and "Dick Turpin and Tom King," "The Miss Charlotte Thompson is underlined for Monday, Obatorio of the Messiah.—Next Friday evening the cratorio of the Messiah is to be pro duced at the Academy of Music. Those who re-member its last performance at the Musical Fund Hall, on Christmas night, will be auxious to enjoy the privilege over again, especially when they re-member that it is to be produced for the benefit of the Christian Commission. Not the slightest doubt exists but that the Academy will be full, and that eadily be raised with the proper exertions. MEETING IN THE ELEVENTH WARD. Professor Saunders and Mr. E. Spencer Miller, Esq., addressed a very large and attentive meeting of the most influential citizens of the Eleventh ward last evening. Their addresses advocated the bestmode of raising money and supplying the quota against the draft, and gave much encouragement to the enlist-ment movement in that part of the city.

both the enjoyment and success will be commensurate with the unequalled merit of the work. MENNERCHOR BALL.-The Mænnerchor's fit teenth fancy dress ball will take place at the Academy of Music on Monday evening. This ball will probably be of the most brilliant description. ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH. - Those who had the ood fortune to listen to the soul-inspiring strains of this sublime conception of the immortal Haydn, at the Musical Fund Hall, Christmas night, will be about eleven o'clock last night, was caused by the burning of a one-story stable located on a muddy lane south of Reed street, above Eighth, in the First ward. It was occupied by a solored man. There delighted to hear that it is to be reprod ward. It was occupied by a colored man. I were three horses in the stable, two were res Academy of Music, on Friday evening, for the benefit of the Christian Commission, upon a scale of magnificence collipsing any previous effort. This association has spent a large amount of money and pains to render this production in a style worthy of its great author. There should be a large attendance. GEN. GANTT, last evening, received a serenade at the Continental. In his speech he retirerated some of the strong sentiments of his address at the Academy against the depotism of the rebellion.

NATIONAL CIRCUS.-The 22d matines will take place this afternoon, at the National Circus, Market street, above Twelfth. The afternoon exhibitions are decidedly popular. A CARD.—We do not deem it essential, nor find it s, are in excellent spirits; and why should ate the many execelient productions of our compethey not be, when the present beautiful weather induces such delighted audiences to fill the gifted Signor's Temple of Magic, Ventriloquism, and Fun? titors; but, on the contrary, we prefer that parties in quest of a truly superior and reliable article, either for family use or manufacturing purpose should make an examination and comparison of o of entertainment in the city where can be found atest and most approved machines with any and all others in the market; and to facilitate such inquiry,

we append the names and places of business of our principal competitors—to wit: Singer Manufacturing Co., 810 Chestnut street.
Wheeler & Wilson ManPg Co., 701 Chestnut street, Florence Sewing Machine, 630 Chestnut street. Sloat Elliptic Machine, 721 Chestnut street. Wilcox & Gibbs, 715 Chestnut street. Taggart & Farr, 922 Chestaut street. Ladd, Webster, & Co., 921 Chestnut street. And we have urgently to request that our customers and all others, not fully advised as to the restive merits of the Grover & Raker machines, will.

refore purchasing even from us, make the examinations and comparisons above indicated. And if we

have omitted the names of any respectable manu-tacturers, we will, on being advised of the fact, cheerfully and gratuitously add them to the ab Grover & Baker S. M. Co., No. 730 Chestnut Street. Look at the Beautiful Embroidery. No Machine but the GEOVER & BAKER EMBROIDERS, The most Simple and Perfect Braider in use. Compare the Unequalled Braiding. Test the Strength and Beauty of its Stitch. The Strongest and most Elastic in use. VASTLY SUPERIOR in both qualities. Try its Ease and Rapidity in motion,

CITY ITEMS.

Apply the Machine to Varieties of Sewing. Its capacity is without limit. ACCURATE, PERFECT, AND BEAUTIFUL in principle. Examine its simple mechanism, INVESTIGATE, TEST. INQUIRE, COMPARE,

EXAMINE. PROVE, the merits of each Sewing Machine in the market, hen apply any and ALL the tests possible to the GROVER & BAKER. and its superiority will be more readily apparent, and your verdict will accord with that of thousands throughout the land, who proclaim it Par Excellence THE BEST IN USE. RELIGIOUS.—The friends and admirers of the Rev.

Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will be pleased to learn that he is to occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, to-morrow norning and evening. See advertisement. POPULAR NEW PROTOGRAPHS.-Mr. F. Gutekunst, 704 and 706 Arch atreet, has just completed life size portraits, finished in Crayon, of Generals Meade and Grant, which, displayed in his east window, are the cynosure of all eyes. They are certainly among the finest specimens of this branch of the art that have yet been produced. A number of dunicates have already has a addard. uplicates have already been ordered. We may also state, for the benefit of the admirers of Miss Anna E. Dickinson, that Mr. G. has for sale at his counters the most accurate and life-like cartes de visite of this gifted female orator that have yet been produced. The latter are having a very large sale. MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CONFECTIONS.—Messre. E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chestnut strest, have this advantage over all competitors: They are the oldest firm in the business of manufacturing fine Confections; they use only the finest and purest materials; they manufacture and sell a greater quantity terials; they manufacture and sell a greater quantity of goods, and, being the largest operators in this line, are enabled to sell at more reasonable figures than any others. Besides all this, there is a freshness, novelty, and tempting appearance about the Confections of this firm that make them at once a basilbula and delicate luminaries. healthful and delicate luxury.

LUBRICATING OILS.—We have already had occasion to speak approvingly of the excellent Lubricating Oils sold by Messrs. Hulburt & Co., No. 240 Arch street, as being in many respects superior to any others in use, while their cost is moderate. They have been tested, and are now in use by most of our city railroads, and are found to answer better than any other lubricator in the world. They ought to be universally adopted. Messrs. Hulburt & Co.'s Signal Oils, Carriage Oils, Sewing Machine Oils, and oils for illuminating purposes, are also unsurpassed by any others in existence, and their prices THE RUSH STILL CONTINUING.—The great inducements held out to purchasers of fine clothing by Messis. C. Somers & Son, 625 Cheatnut street, has attracted a host of customers to their establish-

has attracted a nose of customers of their oscators ment, every one of whom becomes a walking talking advertisement of their house, as every one who visits this popular firm is not only delighted with did character of their garments, but also with the uniform courtesy with which they are treated, and the fact that their goods are as least twenty per cent, lower than the same class of garments are sold at circwhere. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Ladies' and Misses' Fine Clocks. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Also, Rich Furs of all kinds Rich Furs of all kinds In anticipation of the close of the meason, we are now preparad to make a large concession from for-

now prepared to mean a large conspanion from for-mer prices on all our stock.

J. W. Proctor & Co.,

The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium,

930 Chestnut street. A New Picture.-The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to their custo public that they are now prepared to execute their new style of picture,
THE PHOTO MINIATURE, For artistic merit this picture surpasses every-thing which photography and art have hitherto pro-duced.

specimens are now on exhibition at their gallery.

WENDEROTH & TAYLOR, 912, 914, and 916 Chestaut street.

MEDICAL CONFECTIONS.-Mr. A. L. Vansage Winth and Chestnut streets, has now, in add Ninth and Chestour streets, has now, in addition to his rare assortment of tempting articles, in the way of confections and fruits, a variety of valuable ma-dicinal preparations, among which his Marsh Mai-low, or Lichen Paste, and Italian Drops for colds. are having a very large sale. Try them.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISH. ING GOODS, embracing everything necessary in that line for a man of taste to wear, will be found at George Grant's, 610 Chestnut street. His "Prize Medal" Shirt, invented by J. F. Taggart, is the Shirt of the age. THE COAL BEDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,-The wealth which the old Keystone possesses in her coal beds is inexhaustible, and among those who

are practically doing most towards making this treasure profitable to our citizens, the name of W.

W. Alter, No. 925 North Ninth street, occupies a prominent place. Mr. Alter, through all the fluctus. ions in prices, has steadily continued to sell the est coal lower than any other dealer, and hence unparalleled rush for his coal. SPANISH OLIVES .- Messrs. Davis & Richards. Arch and Tenth streets, have just received a fresh importation of Spanish Olives, of the finest quality, which they offer by the gallon, quart, or bottle. COFFEE roasted in the National Coffee Roaster, with patent trier to prevent burning, is twenty five per cent. stronger, and every way more pleasant

than if it is roasted in any other way. Price \$2. For sale at the house-furnishing, hardware, and stove THE PARABOLA SPECTACLES, sold only by E. Borhek, optician, No. 402 Chestnut street, are conceded to be the best article of the kind now in use. They are true and reliable. The eyes do not weary with their use, while an obliquity of vision is partially diminished by them.

WINDOW SHADES .- Those who want Shades will not forget W. Henry Patten was the first to manufacture Shades at low prices. His friends and cus. tomers will do well to remember that his present alesroom is at 1408 Chestnut street. Make a note ja28-thsmw4t TENTH WARD-MEETING TO TAKE MEASURES TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—A public meeting of the citizens of the Tenth ward will be held on Satur. day evening next, the 30th inst., at 7% o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Baptist Church, northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets. Full attenlance requested. By order of Executive Committee STEPHEN COLWELL, Prosident

H. L. JEWELL,
Scoretaries. WINDOW SHADES, Lace Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Curtain Bands, Loops, Ornaments, and everything pertaining to the Curtain or Upholstery business, t W. Henry Patten's, 1408 Chestnut street. ia28-themw4t VISIT THE "FLORENCE" SALES ROOMS, 81

JOHN K. VALENTINE,

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Old furniture to be upholstered should be sent now, while the season is quiet and the workmen have ample time to overhaul it, and varnish sufficient time to harden before being removed. Good work manship, purity of materials, and low charges at 1408. Chestnut street. THE PERPECTION OF SEWING MACHINES.

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CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zazha-rie, Surgeon Chiropedist, 321 Chestnut street. Refer to physicians and surgeons of the city. ja23-11 FURNITURE SLIPS, in loose covers, when well cut and made, are a great improvement and protection to a fine suit of furniture. W. Henry Patten keeps

the materials, and has several competent hands, at 1408 Chestnut street. STECK & CO.'S MASON PIANOS.
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J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut. ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS OP TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT Continental-Winth and Chestant streets

Comtinental—Wilth
Capt G Mead, U S A
C L Tiffany, New York
Join C Lefferis, New York
Join C Lefferis, New York
Warner Fisher, jr, Boston
Wm D Bishop & la, Conn
A H Wells, U S A
J W Wavano, New York
Henry Hot art, Mass
Van Vieet, New York
G A Lembard, Boston
Geo W Humbert, Pittsburg
LG Vassollo, U S N
Dr Willfam Buel, U S A
A P Condit. Newark, N J
Grmphell Tart, Wheeling
W H Newman, Maryland
Miss R B Long, New York
J T Seymour, New York
L J Brow, Clearheld
G O Brastow, Mass
L Childs & wf, Pittsburg
A A Wightman, Providence
J M ers, Columbia
W W Wood, Buffalo
Miss A H Campbell
F Stevens & wf, New York
J T Seymour, New York
Miss S A Lewis, Allentown
Miss B L Long, New York
J T Seymour, New York
K J Brown, New York
M Seymour, New York
M Seymour, New York
M Seymour, New York
M Seymour, New York
M W Wood, Buffalo
Miss A H Campbell
F Stevens & wf, New York
M Seymour, New York
M C M Se

Miss Dawson, Washington
Hon John Covode, Penna
E R Thorne, New York
E Wilder, Louisville
John J Sproule, N Y
E J Hayes, Chicago
A Waiton, New York
A S Sailivan New York
G Butler, Ghicago
Geo Butler, New London
F A Pike & wr. Me
D Harch, Chicago
B Harch, Chicago
B Harch, Chicago
B Harch, Chicago
H D B Harch, Chicago
H D B Harch, Chicago
B C Lanc, Boston
Geo A Orchand, N Y
B C Lanc, Boston
Geo A Orchand, N Y
B C Lanc, Boston
G B C Lanc, B Girard—Chestmut assect, below Minth

B Haines & la. N Jersey
hos S Westcott, Mahanoy
J Lamoure, New York
H Glate, York, Paris
H Glate, York, Paris
H Gragent, Harrisburg
D Eargent, Harrisburg
M Eargent, Harrisburg
H Savee, Jr. Bethlehem
M George, Clin, O
Bed H Bangs, Chicaso
G Grier, Birraincham
G G Johnson, Pohnsylvall
J Potter, Jr. Lewistown
H Hallson, Baltimore
A Z Koons & Ja. Baltimore
M Goursan
H Gold M Williams, Ohlo
M Gullie, Mew York
M Radde, New York
M Radde, New York
M Goursan New York
M Goursan New York
M Goursan New York
M Radde, New York
M Goursan New York
M Goursan New York
M Radde, New York
M Radde, New York
M Radde, New Yorkeans
M Goursan New Yorkeans
M Goursan New Yorkeans
M J J Lamoure, New York
J J Lamoure, New York
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M B J J Lamoure, New York
J J Lamoure, New York
J J Lamoure, New York
H Gold W Wondail. Del
A O Blanding & la, N C
J T J Unger, Rookport, l'a
J T J Unger, Rookport, l'a
J T J Unger, Rookport, l'a
J L Sommers & la, Delaware
J C H County & Lamoure, New York
M Goursan New York
M George, Clin, O
M Granding & landing & lean N C
M Gours & Lamoure, New York
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M George & Lamoure, New York
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Potter Person Boston II, New York S Colburn, New York S B Reeder, N. Janes P Stain, Baltimors B Brower, Harrisburs Brower, Harrisburs Van Klesck, M. York

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LP Morly, Barrisburg
HP Morly, Barrisburg
Mr Awcon, Baitimare
Mr Acher, New York
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Geo Woltcomb, Pittaburg
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W S Four C, Chleago
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N Haines, Kew Jersey
George Zinn
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F L Hitchcock, US A
C B James & la, Detroit,
Jas S Heale, US A
W L Fresick, Harrichare
H Harrishorn, Crawensville
T M Todd, Fort D daware
G R Campbell, US
F J Deemer, Scrance
J D Ealdwip, Pittphers