TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

Me can take no notice of anchymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. parts of the world, and especially from our different nilitary and naval departments. When used, it wil

The Resignation of Senator White. The Senate will be organized. This will he the first glad thought of every loyal Pennsylvanian on reading the noble letter of Senator HARRY WHITE, which we publish this morning. The long disgrace is over, and the business of the State will be transacted in spite of the stubborn defiance of the Opposition. Senator White's letter is dated in November at the Libby prison, and we cannot but regret that it was so long detained. It is a noble spirit which inspires it. A more unselfish action is not recorded in the history of Pennsylvania legislation. Senator WHITE declares with earnestness that his liberty and life are nothing compared with the great principles of the national cause, and we know by his actions the sincerity of his words. If he wrote thus three months ago, only in anticipation of difficulty, how would he now express himself to his fellow-members? Even in a rebel prison he cared more for the interests of his native State, and did more for them, than all the sixteen memhers of the Opposition, who sacrificed to the pride of party the welfare of the people. It is to be noted that even in November Senator WHITE despaired of his release, knowing that the rebel leaders would gladly prevent a Union majority in the Senate. Such a fact is worth a world of argument. There is not a member of the Opposition in our Legislature who, had he been captured by the rebels, could not have obtained his treedom by simply asking for it. The professions of the Opposition will not stand the test. It has been proven, and the proof is now repeated, that the

pathy of his loyal fellow-citizens. Peace When There Is No Peace. Just when the rebel leaders have opened a new campaign, threatening, if possible, more desperate opposition than ever, and President Lincoln has issued another call for two hundred thousand more men, we have a new "report from Richmond," by way of Baltimore, that the rebels will agree to lay down their arms if the President's amnesty will be extended to their leaders. Such informal reports will, of course, be received with a great deal of a lowance, and it will be time to give them credit only when they are officially countersigned. The same peace story we have heard before in countless shapes of unvarying falsehood. The rebel cabal is low enough for any device, from the basest intrigue and propagandism in Europe, to conspiracies in Canada, or treasonable agencies in the North, and can manœuvre rumors of peace with much more ease than excite riots. These rumors are taken for capital by the Peace party, but the worthlessness of such currency has passed into a proverb.

that the Confederate Government should be making proposals of peace, while the rebel barometer and peace organ of New York is declaring war. An excalamtory editorial, in a highly-strained style of mental bloodburst, calls all New York "to the rescue"it does not appear for what:

"Men of the sovereign State of New York! would you lose the proud title of Empire State in a grand confederation of republics! Shall New York be atripped of its attributes of a free, sovereign, and independent State'—so declared by Great Britain at the close of our Revolutionary War—and be tat the tose of our Revolutionary war—and be seled our into mere departments of a consolida-military empire! Like Burgundy in France? te Hucgary in Austria? Like Finland in Rus-Like Wales in England? If not, awake! The

"Men of New York! this degrading subordina-tion of your State to Federal power has already bop.efully commenced. Departed spirits of the Revo-lution! return and inspire your degenerate children with wirdom and courage to preserve the institu-tions you brqueathed to them!

"Did not 'military necessity,' last summer, dic-"Did not 'military necessity,' last summer, dictare the occupation, by foreign twoops, of this city of New York? Did not 'military necessity,' upon that occasion, dictate the removal or non-employment of our own State troops? Can you remember that, men of New York! without a thrill of indignation? Can you remember that, Governor of New York! without a blush of shame? And did we not see, only a few days ago, a military chief, delegate of the unurphing Federal authorities at Washington, coolly announcing to the Mayer of this city that he had didected a member of his staff to take possession of the Park Bairacks as a military necessity? To be sure, that Federal lieutenant condecended to give our Mayor the 'gratify ing assurance' that said member of his staff bad been ordered to have said Park Barracks 'thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed.'

"Men of New York! if you would maintain the

"Men of New York! if you would maintain the "Now, if ever, is the time to recur to it! Remember, the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. Arm!

"To the rescue !" This shricking article which, fairly out of breath, seems to end in a long whistle, has phrenzy chough for all the maniacs and

demons of the melo-drama. After this portentous exhalation, who shall say that the Peace party desires peace? The Moral Agency of Bloodhounds. The war accumulates proof against the barbarism of slavery, and it will not now be contended that even the most highlywrought pictures of its inhumanity are overdrawn. Those whose prejudice did not allow them to feel strongly for the slave are convinced when they discover beyond doubt that all the crime engendered by slaveholding is inflicted in some way or other on the white man. Many may have doubted that negroes and Northern men were once atro-

ciously put to death for little else than the crime of slavery itself, but the same men cannot now resist the logic of such appealing facts as the hanging of innocent colored men by a brutal mob in New York, the murder of Unionists in East Tennessee and Texas, and the bloodhound hunt of fugitive rebel conscripts. Mrs. STOWE's narrative of the hunt after slaves with bloodhounds was once denounced as an "Abolition false. hood;" now it must be regarded as a fact stranger than fiction. If further proof is here needed, we have it from some facts of official value furnished in correspondence of the Tribune.

Gen. BUFORD, a regular veteran officer, brother of the late lamented cavalry general of the Army of the Potomac, is commandant of the military post at Helena, Arkansas. In spite of the President's proclamation, one JAMES STACEY continued "his only legitimate business" of hunting runaway negroes in the province of the Union general, who, one day, "heard the hounds baying over the hills," and at last brought their owner to bay. The bloodhounds have been abolished without remorse, one only excepted, which the General keeps as a "relic of barbarism." The following is a correct list of prominent and respectable citizens of Mississippi for whom Mr. JAMES STACEY hunted runaway slaves, over hills, through woods and swamps, with the bloodhounds after them: Dr. PEASE, Col. FOWLER, FRANK IRVING, JOHN CLARKE, Dr. VANDERVOORT, Dr. GATES, M. H. MC-NEIL, Gen. ALCORN, Dr. ROUSELLE, P. DICKENSON, L. DICKENSON, Lieut. Colonel CHAMBERS, FRANK WOOD, Gel. SAUNDERS. The appended statement is a curiosity of character more suggestive than any of the

STATEMENT OF MR. JAS. STACEY, NEGRO-HUNTER. MILITARY PRISON, HELENA, Ark., Jan. 19, 1861. I have been for twelve years catching negroes and continued it until they killed my best dog Since that I have done none of it, and never intend to do it any more. I was employed by the citizens one in particular, but any one who wanted me to do it for them, and would pay me. The scout who took Mr. H. Beard and son (Capt. T. C. Meatyarder) killed my best dog, and brought one of my others to town with them. My price for catching negroes was one hundred dollars (\$100) per head. I never was in the Confederate army; have lived in Coshoma county, Mississippi, for sixteen years. My reasons for quitting the business, were because I thought it had about played out. It was too dangerous business. JAMES STACEY.

character-pictures of anti-slavery novels:

E. S. ROGERS, Lieutenant in charge of prison.
WM. CHANDLER, First Lieutenant and A. D. C.

The London Times as an Oracle. In a year, perhaps, the great oracle of English Fact (so much like Fiction) will praise the North as much as it condemns it now. We can readily appreciate how a nation may be bad at one time and good at another, or even bad and good at the same time. Applying this rule to individuals, the Times' criticism at different periods furnishes the most remarkable instances of consistency on record. Its various opinions of M. THIERS, who so recently made the remarkable speech demanding universal suffrage in France, will be very interesting to the world at this moment. A correspondent of the London Daily News sends to that

paper a brace of critiques, both startling and paper a brace of critiques, both startling and instructive, as follows:

"It is only doing M., "During those twelve Thiers justice to say that the present politics of the has undertaken, and French nation have been brought to a condustion, formed entirely on his a gigantic enterprise—the History of the Consultate and the Empire; probably the most immoral, the most contribution to the literature anti-social, and the least we ractious work that ever is riskable monument to his saud from the hand of a great historian."—London Dec 29, 1863.

The progress here indicated amounts to a

The progress here indicated amounts to a moral revolution. In view of this disclosure, we think the Times might entertain a reasonable hope of the restoration of the Union.

THE President's call, for two hundred thousand more men, fixes the draft for the 10th of March, so that thirty-eight days remain for earnest work to raise this force by volunteering. It is peyond all doubt the deermination of the Government that the coming draft shall be positively and fully enforced and that the rebellion shall be crushed. The country will unanimously enter into this determination, and we cannot prove this to better advantage at present. than by devoting our whole efforts to the encouragement of volunteering.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1864. There can be no more interesting subject than the present and prospective condition of what is left of what was once called the rebels regard the National Union party as Democratic party. Mr. Senator Bayard, the great enemy of the rebellion, and that in his late dismal speech before taking the new oath administered to all newthey are at all times willing to aid Copperly-elected or newly-appointed officers, headism as its ally. The noble appeal of civil and military, sorrowfully referred to Senator WHITE to his colleagues will be the fact that the Democracy were divided on taken to heart by the people; he has rethe question of peace. It would be difficult signed his seat in the Senate, but has won to say upon what subject the Democracy a higher place in the esteem and symare a unit. The new leaders are much more harmonious than their followers. Those who have heretofore given the law to the Democratic Church are, almost without exception, acting with the Union party, or holding themselves coldly and sternly aloof. The men who make the platform for that organization are such as Mr. F. Wood, Mr. W. B. Reed, Mr. Caleb Cushing, and Mr. Vallandigham. From this class in Congress all the anti-wa and peace resolutions proceed, and it is against such leadership and such dictation that many earnest protests are made. On the confiscation bill thousands of Democrats agree with the Republicans and War Democrats; and nothing contributes more to the feeling in favor of confiscation, than the exulting spirit of the soldiers in the field, who demand some measures of retribution, only indeed it is the hopeless attitude of defence and explanation of the Copperheads, who attempt to make head against the principle of confiscating rebel property. On the enrolment bill there is, if possible, equal dissension and division. On the It is understood that about sixty millions were re It certainly does not appear reasonable solved problem of finance, the abounding prosperity of the people of the free States is so ample a contradiction of all sinister prophecies, that no reasonable man can resist the argument. The great loan is not only held by the people, but now that it has been exhausted, a new demand has arisen for an additional issue. But nothing converts good Democrats more thoroughly, and confounds bad advisers more completely, than the operation of the emancipation proclamation, and all its attendant and essential legislation. I meet every day intelligent men who have voted against the Administration, and who now unhesitatingly assert, that as slavery was the cause of the war, slavery must die; and that if Mr. Lincoln had not struck at slavery, the rebellion would now be, instead of a languishing and dying patient, a robust and defiant and dangerous criminal. Public testimonials to this effect are not wanting. What party can long resist such an argument as that of the venerated statesman, Reverdy Johnson, who, on Thursday last, charged that the rebel leaders had slaughtered slavery, and that it was an institution which well deserved its doom? Reverdy Johnson spoke for hundreds of thousands of Democrats. And, then, on the mighty question of reorganizing the seceded States, an alternative so much debated, doubted, and demanded - what patriotic Democrat can say this remedy is chimerical in the face of the example of Arkansas, and Tennessee, and Florida, where the people are rallying to bring back these States into the Union, cleansed of slavery? And who will maintain his prejudice against abolishing slavery in Maryland, Missouri, and West Virginia, where the people have already done, or are daily doing that great work? These are the elements that are disintegrating the old Democracy, and separating the gold from the There is, there can be, no

> is holy and their enemies the enemies of free OCCASIONAL, institutions.

> have taken their stand. Here they have

planted their standard, and they will con-

quer by this sign, as sure as that their cause

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1. The Workings of the Reciprocity Treaty. The communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted to the House to-day in answer to a resolution of that body, contains statements of the practical operations of the Reciprocity Treaty be-tween the United States and the British Provinces, rom which it appears that the domestic produc and manufactures exported to Canada under that treaty for the fiscal year ending June, 1883, amounted to about \$18,500,000. The imports from Canada for the same period were \$12,807,000. The exports f breadstuffs have increased from \$216,000, in 1849, o \$9.588.000. Our exports of manufactures have been reduce ports from Buffalo and eastward ports were, in 1863

from \$4,186,000 in 1859, to \$1,511,000 in 1863. The ex-\$9,088,000. The tonnage of transportation by the Welland canal was 15,000 tons to Canadian ports, and 172,000 tons to United States ports, and by the St. Lawrence canal 23 000 tone to the Tinited State ports. The Secretary gives the numerous tabula statements with reference to the Canadian trade but makes no recommendation relative to the sub

Sale of Alexandria Property. At the sale of property for unpaid taxes to-day, in Alexandria, fifteen sales were made, amounting o \$22,837, heing seventy-six per cent. of the Stat

valuation of 1860.

Another Case of Conscience. The sum of seventy dollars was received at the Treasury Department to day, in a letter dated in Boston. The writer stated that the money was for duty on an article, not designed for sale, imported some years ago. The writer says that compound interest and the premium on gold have been added to the amount originally due.

The Pursuit of the Sioux Indians. A measage from the President was transmitted to day, inclosing the correspondence relative to the request that permission should be given to our mili tary authorities to pursue the Sioux Indians into the Hudson Bay territories. In a note to Lord Lyons, dated the 21st uit., Secretary SEWARD expresses the opinion that those Indians should eithe be restrained from making hostile incursions int the United States territory, or that the United States troops should be allowed to pursue them. A report from Gen. Pope to the War Department is included in the papers, which shows that the English Government has no force in the Red-river region to control these Indians, and that the Hudson Bay Company will give large quantities of provisions for their subsistence if they will return to the Unit States. Lord Lyons, in a note dated January 22d, says he has referred the matter to his Government, by whom he says it will not fail to be immediatel

Confiscation. A large number of houses and lots were sold at A large number of nouses and lots were sold at Alexandria, on Saturday, under the U. S. direct tax law. The price paid was nominal. I. E. CHITTENDEN, Register of the Treasury, bought very largely. Mr. WARPIRLD, of Baltimore, who went to Richmond to negotiate for the exchange of Major WHITE, of the Pennsylvania Senate, has returned. and it is said he was unsuccessful. The Case of James M. A. Hunt. Senator TRUMBULL'S report, from the Judiclary

Committee, of the facts connected with the release of JAMES M. A. HUET from the Old Capitol prison, and the connection of Senator HALE therewith de professional, and that he violated no law by accept

ing a fee for the defende of Mr. Hunt before any court, either civil or military, or even for endeavor-ing to procure his discharge from prison. It is held, in the report, to be improper for a Senator to accept compensation for proceduting claims, or obtaining contracts or offices, or transacting business in the several departments of the Government, but not for accepting fees for services in judicial bodies.

Arrest of a Blockade Runner. WM. PEARSON, a noted blockade runner, who WM. PEARSON, a Boston
was some time ago arrested, and committed to the
Clarifol Prison, but who was released on the reent back to his former prison.

Hop. B. F. FLANDERS, of Louisians, supervising special agent of the Treasury Department at New Pricans, has resigned to accept the presidency of the First National Bank at New Orleans. B. Russ PLUMEY, of New Orleans, will probably be appoint his successor, unless resistance is made. Gold and Silver Quartz from Idaho. The Commissioner of the General Land Office of

saturday received a number of specimens of gold and ilver quartz from the Oro Finia Lead, on a branch f the Owyhee River, in Idaho Territory. The lead from which the specimens were taken is described as averaging six feet in width, and has been prospected for nearly six miles. It is represented as being fully as rich as the far-famed Washoe mines-What Spring Will Bring Forth. The North and West lie under the danger of hinking that the rebellion is caving in on all four sides from weakness. The soldiers here think that through the opening of the coming spring the armies of LEE, LONGSTREET, and MAGRUDER will strike at us with vast forces, got from a comprehensive and arbitrary conscription, and will so far roll back the advantages we gained in the fall of 1863 as to

prolong the war by another year, and add eight hundred millions to the national debt.—Times. Ports to be Reopened to Commerce. The Secretary of the Treasury will spon declare he ports of Newbern, North Carolina, Brownsville Texar, and Fernandina, Florids, reopened to the ommerce of the world. Quotas.

It is believed here that the quotas under the new draft can be filled by volunteering before the first of Maich, and that they will be so filled in most of the States. The tremendous efforts in reheldom to fill the rebel armies rendered the new draft necessary. A Colonel's Vagaries. A court of inquiry, presided over by General Dr. RUSSY, is now in ression, at the corner of Seven-

teenth and H attests, to inquire into the singular conduct of Colonel A. A. Ginson, 2d Pennsylvania Heary Artillery, who is accused of having refused to accept a flag presented to the regiment by the State of Pennsylvania, saying: "We are not fighting for the State of Pennsylvania, but for the United States." Another charge sgainst Colonel Gusson is speaking disparagingly of Pennsylvania troops, and maltreating recruits in the presence of his Change in the Swedish Revenue Laws.

Information has been received at the State Depart ment that by an official publication of the Custom House rates at Stockholm, Sweden, pork has been declared duty free, the act making it dutiable having been vetoed by the King on the 29th of December The Army.

Major BIDDLE has been appointed commander at Gen. Meade's headquarters, and Gen. Gerry in Whisky Tax.

The question of the tax on whisky was up again in the Senate Finance Committee, this morning. It looks very much now as if the committee would disagree to the House tax upon whisky on hand. Commissioner Lawis, who was at first in favor of taxing liquor on hand, has changed his ground. Mr. Chase favors the tax. Financial Matters.

For convenience in the payment of the army, the one-year five per-cent interest bearing notes are to be printed without coupons. The two-year notes ill have coupons attached, and will be used in the redemption of certificates of indebtedness, and the payment of other public dues. It is estimated that the large amount of these notes to be put in circulation, together with the rapidly increasing National Bank currency, will stimulate conversion into the ten forty five-per-cent bonds when issued : and it is not believed that, meanwhile, prices will be seriously infisted by these additions to the currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided not to issue any long bonds bearing more than five per cent. interest.

The law of 1861, authorizing the issue of six-perent. two year notes, empowered the Secretary of the Treasury to re-issue in lie thereof greenbacks for all notes purchased or redeemed before maturity. deemed or received for customs before maturity, and account of the great a lar notes for the payment of the army, orders have been given to the National Bank Note Company to print this amount of notes of these denominations or the use of paymasters.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG The Resignation of Senator White.

His Letter from the Libby Prison.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE CERTAIN.

[Epecial Correspondence of The Press.] HARRISBURG, Feb. 1, 1861. I enclose a copy of a letter from Senator Harry White, delivered this day, by Judge White, his father, to Senator Turrell, deputed by Speaker Penney to act for him in his absence. This letter has never been in the hands of Governor Curtin, Judge White, in fatherly zeal for the release of the gallant Major, having retained the letter, as authorized by his son, until his own views of duty to the writer and the country compelled him to hand the letter over.

and the writ for a new election is doubtless ere this in the hands of the respective sheriffs of Indiana and Armstrong counties.

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, Va., Nov., 1863. Hon. J. P. Penney, Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania: DEAR SIR: Considerations I shall briefly state make it prudent and proper for me to tender my resignation as a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania. After the adjournment of our Legislature last spring, I rejoined my regiment and resumed my military duties in the field. Upon the advance of General Lee's army, in June last, into the Shenan doah Valley, on his Pennsylvania campaign, the forces with which I was connected were ordered to Winchester, and in the battle at that place I fell into the hands of the enemy as a prisoner of war With other Federal officers I was immediately sent to Richmond, and since the 23d of June have remained as a prisoner in the "Libby." No genera successful resistance of the truth. And exchange of officers has taken place in the meanit is upon this rock that all friends of the time, nor does any appear to me in early prospect. Government, of whatever former party ties, Shut off for long months from friends and the outer world, I have yet not been entirely ignorant o passing events. The recent election in our State has, I learn, altered somewhat from the last session the political complexion of our Senate. My absence, it seems, gives to each political party represented there equal numerical strength. This will, in all probability, embarrass organization and delay necessary legislation. I regret this situation, and am unwilling my present personal misfortune should in any way affect public interests, or interrupt for a moment that cordial co-peration between our

State and National Governments so necessary in this crisis. It is true, some time must yet elapse before my presense in Harrisburg is actually re quired, yet as I see no hope of release by general exchange, as the Richmond authorities will, I am convinced, retain me as long as possible, because am a Senator, and my vote important. Under the droumstances, it behooves me to do

what I can to relieve the difficulty likely to result from my continued imprisonment. I am sure you will not doubt me when I confess it would be much more acceptable to my tastes and feelings to spend the months of the coming winter in active legislation in our Senate chamber, than to languish within the gloomy walls of a Southern prison. My present situation places the less agreeable alternative in prospect, and I see but one solution to

the difficulty; other and greater interests are involved in this matter than my personal comfort and private inclinations. My health, my life, are nothing to the success of those great principles I was elected to represent. The good people of my district are chiefly in

terested in this matter, and my duty to them in the premises has given me many an hour of anxious solicitude in this weary prison life." I cannot now in any way consuit with them; they should not. however, at this time, go unrepresented. Their generous confidence was but recently given me, and they will, I trust, give the approval of their voice to the sten I now take, and select as my successor one who will be as faithful to their interests and the great cause of our country as I, at least, desired to be. Be pleased, therefore, to accept my resignation as a Senator from the Twenty-first Senatoria listrict. Be kind enough to convey to my brother Senators assurances of respect and esteem. Te them, "though cast down I am not dismayed," though in bonds, I am full of hope. Tell them my prayer and trust is no word or deed may go out o he counsels of your Senate "to weaken the arm or make faint the heart" of those brave soldiers of the nion who are bearing in the field to a mire and triumphant success the greatest struggle of history. Accept, my dear sir, my kindest wishes for you

ood health and future prosperity. HARRY WHITE. I am yours, truly, Rebel Prisoners Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

Boston, Feb. 1.—About three hundred rebel pri oners arrived in this city at a late hour last evening. They were escorted to the navy yard and were no oled after taking the oath of allegiance and enlist

ing in the navy. Forty men of the lat Illin ois Regiment guarded them from Chicago to this city. Accident to a Soldier. Washington, Feb. 1.—Sergeant James Hamiton, of St. Lawrence county, New York, got on top of the train near Alexandria, to tell the men to lie close to the cars, and while telling them was himself throw against a bridge and instantly killed.

LATE REBEL NEWS. MOVEMENTS OF UNION FORCES FROM VICKSBURG.

LONGSTREET'S PLAN THWARTED BY HIS CAVALRY. Gunboat Operations in Pascagoula River,

Louisiana. Bragg to Command in Mississippi—The Call for Slaves—Destitution of Rebel Soldiers,

New York, Feb. 1.—The Richmond Enquirer of he 29th ultimo reports the capture, by rebel cavalry, ear Natchez, of twenty-five prisoners, sixty-fivwagons, a lot of cotton, and about eighty negroes.
Russelville, Tenn., Jan. 27. — The Unionists vacuated Tazewell yesterday, retreating toward the same day.

Our troops are being rapidly dothed. Governo

Vance has offered Longstreet enough slothing to while his command.

Menidian, Jan. 26.—The Unionists exhibit unusual activity at Vicksburg, and reinforcements have been sent there from Memphis. Stuart's cavalry had a skirmish with the Unionists at Messenger's Ferry, on the Big Black river, a few days ago. Some prisoners were taken and a number of Yankees killed. Our cavalry had a brush with the Maine (query Marine) Brigade, at Rodney, on the 18th, defeating the Unionists.

MERIDIAN, Jan. 27.—Advices from Yicksburg state that the Unionists are preparing to move and occupy Jackson. Pontoons are being thrown across the Big Black river.

PASOAGOULA, Jan. 27.—There is nothing new here. The enemy's drums were heard at noon yes erday on Horn Island. Last night a side-wheel Richmond papers are received to the 29th ult.

The Enquirer of that date contains the following:

MOBILE, Jan. 27.—On the 23d inst., General Wirt Adams' cavalry entered Selsertown, near Natchez. capturing 35 prisoners, 60 wagons and teams, a lot of cotton going to Natchez, and about 80 negroes. CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.—Twenty four shots were fired on the city from 5 o'clock on Monday to 5 o'clock this evening.
MOBILE, Jan. 25.—Twelve transports have passed own the Mississippi within the past two days Sherman and his staff accompany them. ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Jan. 28 -The 4th Vir-ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Jah. 20—110 and rail ginia Cavalry captured twelve Yankees near James City, Madison county, Tuesday evening, with their equipments, horacs, etc. There will be a review of Yankee troops at Culpeper Court House to-morrow. Roads in fine condition.

The loss sustained at Brandon, by the recent Yan-

kee raids on James river, will not fall short of \$250,000 to \$300,000. The Richmond Enquirer, of January 27th, says: "PASCAGOULA, Jan. 25.—The enemy's gunboats, with six transports, entered the mouth of the river on the 7th instant, and proceeded up the river, tool possession, of Madisonville and four saw mills, which our forces neglected to burn. "They threw out pickets to Covington road within two miles of town, also on Madisonville road, on the east side of the river. They are engaged in raising the hulls of several vessels sunk in the river by our authorities. Our forces withdrew towards Franklintown. "Four gunboats were in sight yesterday—three off

Round Island. Others have proceeded towards Ship The Richmond Enquirer, in an editorial, says: "The letter we published yesterday gave a sad but truthful picture of the worthlessness of our cavalry with the army of Longstreet. We can imagine nothing more distressing to a soldier like Longstreet than to have his plans thwarted by the stupidity of a subordinate; and General Longstreet is cursed with just such subordinates. Reformation is sadly wanted. A man like Hampton is sadly needed." The Richmond Enquirer of Jan. 28th savs: "The Rev. Dr. Duncan calls the attention of our people to the condition of the 2d Louisiana Regi-

ment, who are now in the snows of Virginia desti-tute of almost every comfort, and the whole regi-ment can muster only forty pairs of shoes. In this condition the regiment now walks nine miles to nicket. "R. E. Foster, of the Confederate Tressury Note Cutting Bureau, is arrested for abstracting \$11,000 worth of Memminger's promises to pay.

"At Atlanta, Georgia, Jan. 1, 1864, the thermometer was 12 degrees above Zero, and on Jan. 2 two de-"The Atlanta Confederacy says the scaroity of

shoes in the army is attributed to leather-heads in Richmond. "General Bragg is about to take command in the State of Mississippi.
Governor Smith, of Virginia, has made a call slaves to work drawn from fifty counties. The call for this force has been made by the President, under a resolution of Congress.' FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 21 .- The fing-of-truce steamer New York, Captain Chisholm, arrived last ceening, from City Point, in charge of Major Mul-

captains—were sent down on their parole. A NEW PEACE REPORT FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebellion and the Amnesty.

RATTINOPE Feb 1 -The American has the assist ance, from a gentleman just from Richmond, who has gone to Washington to communicate with the Government, that the rebel authorities are taking steps to propose to the Federal Government to lay dow their arms, provided that the President's amnesty proclamation be tendered to their leaders. THE FEDERAL RAID ON BRANDON, VA.

Rebel Accounts of Losses. [By People's Telegraph, 411 Chestnut street, etc] BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—The Petersburg Register gives the following account of the destruction, by Yankee

marauders, of the above-named place on James "What we published in our last paper as rumor about the iron clad 'raid' on Lower Brandon has turned out, we are sorry to say, to be sad reality. In fact, for this time, Reality has put Rumor far in the background. There is no doubt that all the buildings, kitchens, negro houses, etc., save the mansion, have been burned; that all the slaves but one, who secreted herself, have been carried off; that a thousand barrels of corn, all the long forage, together with a large quantity of meat, have been destroyed; and that all the mules have been carried off. In one word, we may say that this old estate has been deprived of all but a house rendered valueless to its owner, and the ancestral acres on which it has long stood, and in which true refined Virginia hospitality was for so long, without stint, dispensed to all who were worthy of it. It is estimated, by competent judges, that the loss sustained by the raid on Brandon will not fall short of \$250,000 or \$300,000. It is reported that Dr. Ritchie, the brother of Mrs. Harrison, the proprietress of the estate, was carried off by the brigands."

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Another Engagement Near Williamsport. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A private despatch, dated at Cumberland vesterday, says that there was an hours' duration, in Hardy county, near Williams. port, between a portion of Kelly's and Early's commands. No particulars of the affair are given.

FORTRESS MONROE. Refugees.
FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31.—About twenty refugees from Richmond arrived to-day via Yorktown. The English frigate Rosi arrived and anchored in The following vessels have passed Hampton

Str. Balloon, Captain Hillman, Fortress Mon-roe to Washington. roe to Washington.
Schr. J. Brooks, Captain Layfield, Fortress Monroe to Washington.
Schr. S. Pearsall, Captain Johnson, Crany Island Str. Montauk, Captain Freeman, Alexandria to Fortress Montoe. Sir. Virginia, Captain Snyder, Washington to Fortress Monroe. Str. Pawtuxet, McIntyre, Philadelphia to For-tress Monroe. SAILED. Schr. Wm. Hone, Captain Seaman, Crany Island to New York. Str. Columbia, Captain Harper, Washington to Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVED AND SAILED.

United States steamer Wateree, from Philadelphia to Washington.

INWARD BOUND.

Sobr. Wm. Elliott, Captain Gibson, York river to Sohr. G. & N. Rogers, Captain Holmes, Deal's Island to New York.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Captain Ellis, New York to Baltimore.

Schr. A. Baker, Captain Haynes, Deal's Island to Roston.

Schr. W. Salisbury, Captain Hudson, Baltimore to New York.

Schr. O. A. Brooks, Captain Tilden, Nantucket to New York.

Schr. Captain Cunningham, Baltimore to New York.

Schr. Ch. B. Strong, Captain Tyler, Alexandria to New York.

Schr. R. Hill, Captain Strong
Schr. R. Hill, Captain Strong
Schr. C. F. Watts, Captain Ingraham, New York of Baltimore,
Schr. Hawaths, Captain Ingraham, New York of Baltimore,
Schr. Hawaths, Captain Biles, New York to Rew York.

Schr. John Martin, Captain Brown, Wicomogo to York.

Schr. John B. Myers, Captain Bilgen, Baltimore
New York.

Schr. John B. Myers, Captain Bilgen, Baltimore
New York. New York,
Schr. G. & N. Rogers, Captain Holmes, Deal's
Island to New York.
Schr. H. W. Benedict, Captain Ellis, New York New York.
Sohr. Ellen H. Cott, Captain Baker, York river to
New York.
Sohr. John B. Myers, Captain Bilger, Baltimore
to New York.
Sohr. F. F. Randolph, Captain Huntley, York-

Highland Chief, Captain McIndee, New Schr. Highland Chief, Captain McIndee, New York to Fortress Monroe. OUTWARD BOUND. Schr. Rachel Von Name, Fortress Monroe to Philadelphia. Schr. Moses Von Name, Fortress Monroe to Yorkand this manning a Tinited States form hos with 130 rebel prisoners, and went directly to the flag ship Minnesota.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—A letter from Annapolis, January 30th, to the American, says: Two of the vessels belonging to the Russian fleet now in American waters arrived in this nort vesterday, and are ow anchored in Severn river, abreast of the naval One is a significant mounting eighteen 64-poundcrs. The other is a gunboat clipper, model-bark rigged, 320 feet long, mounting three heavy pivot guns and several howitzers on the broadside. Both are beautiful, rakish-looking craft, and are fine specimens of the naval architecture of our powerful To day they saluted the American flag with a sa

BALTIMORE.

hate of twenty guns, which was returned, gun for tun, under direction of H. R. Leslie, United States

Navy, by order of Colonel A. S. Waite, comman ing the post; after which the Senior Captain paid an official visit to the Colonel. These vessels will Drobably remain here during the two coming stormy conths, and we hope for them a pleasant sojourn.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. ATTACK ON MOBILE HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 31 .- I have just arrived from Chattanooga. Before I left there, General Palmer had returned from a reconnoissance to Ring-

The main force of the enemy had andoubtedly left, and General Palmer supposed they had gone to reinforce Longstreet, with a purpose of invading Kentucky.
Since arriving here I have obtained information which satisfies me that Hardee has reinforced the enemy at Mobile. An attack was undoubtedly made upon Mobile. Within the past five days persons have collected permission to go through the lines to attend their relatives whom they represented as being wounded at Mobile.

Positive information may be expected of an at tack on that place and its prob able fall.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. THE STEAMSHIP RIBERNIA AT HALIFAX.

nality by Denmark. AN AUSTRIAN ARMY MARCHING AGAINST

Rejection of the Austro-Prussian Fi-

Bazaine's Forces Supported by the Mexican Government.

way on the 19th instant, arrived at this port to ward bound to Bo den.

The steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool, bound to New York, put back to Queenstown on the 18th uit. having been disabled, and her decks swept away. Ten of the crew were washed overboard.

The following is a summary of the advices furnished by the steamer Hibernia. The following is a summery of the savices terminate y the stemper Hibernia:
Permark has rejected the Austro-Prussian ultimatum ind the Ametrian and Prussian ambassalors are reported by the Hibernia and Prussian ambassalors are reported to have quitted Cupenhagen.
On the 18th the Emperor of Austria reviewed 20,000 roups who were to march immediately for Schloswig.
The military preparations of the Prussian Government, free progressing vigorously.
The French Chambers continued to debate the address of the Emperor. The French Chambers continued to dustice way we to the Emperor. It is taked that the amendment in regard to Mexico will be met by a ministerial statement that since the list of January all the expenses of the French troops have been borne by the Mexican Government.

The Archduke Meximilian will visit Paris as a gaest of the Emperor and be received with appropriate hereas. nors.

Garibaldi had issued a proclamation for the formation of a committee to promote the Italian Union, and inviting all Italians to rally around it.

A new Spanish Ministry has been formed, with Lorenzo Ariona: as president. THE VERY LATEST (By telegraph).

A new spanish ministry has been formed, with Lorenzo Arionza as president.

THE VERY LATEST (By telegraph).

London, Jan. 19.—The Duke of Cleveland died at Roby Castle yesterday afternoon.

The London Times' city article says:

"The summary notification sent to Denmark. by Anstria and Frussia, for the withdrawal of the obnexions constitution, on the pain of the immediate occupation of Schleswig, produced a further depression in all of the markets yesterday, which was aggravated by the increasing intensity of the drain of gold from the Bank of France, and the probability that its action on this side may induce an early return of the rate of discount to 8 per cent. The general discount demand was active at the bank, but was not especially heavy. In foreign secunities there was again extreme heaviness, and bonds experienced a further fall of about 1½ per cent. About 250,000 hid in private bands were also transmitted to Paris.

In the pending dispute, Austria and Prussia would be willing to conclude peace.

In the pending dispute, Austria and Prussia would be willing to conclude peace.

In the pending dispute, Austria and Prussia and Austria have presented an ultimatum calling on the Danish Government to withdraw the flovember Constitution, and that the Danish Government has rejected the demand. The envoys left Copenhagen at 2 o'clock in the effective of the conditions of the permitted to Paris. The Datity News city article says that Paris advices rate that applications for the new French Government lean of £12,00,000, 600.

The Islure is announced of P. Null, slik broker, of Old Broad street, with Habititis of about £30,000, according to the belief of some, of £60,000, 600.

The Islure is announced of P. Null, slik broker, of Old Broad street, with Habititis of about £30,000, according to the belief of some, of £60,000, 600.

The Joue control of the conditions of about £30,000, according to the belief of some, of £60,000, 600.

The Joue conditions of which, however, is secured. The Joue condition and the secure of

this in will obtain a dividend of seven or eight shilling on the pound.

The Post says the Austrian and Prussian representatives will constitute out to coeningen, and war may be will constitute out the still possible that active hostilities and cared, but it is still possible that active hostilities are possibly wish for a serious war with Denmark, and we uspect their present policy, however dangerous, is pursued from the sole desire, in consequence of their desent in the Diet, to become, so far as regards other Powers, masters of the present situation. The allied Powers of Prussia and Austria on one side, and Denmark on the other, would be belligerent parties, and the German complication, that is to say the minor German Powers, would no longer have a right to interfere.

The address of the Danish Reichsrath to the King of Denmark says they have seen with entire satisfaction his determination to maintain the liberty and indevended and Denmark as task fraught with difficulties.

Demark says they have seen with entire satisfaction his determination to maintain the liberty and independence of Denmark, a task fraught with difficulties and bloody sacrifices, but which will most willingly be borne by the people. It is believed that the Danish Government has rejected the ultimatum of Prussia and Austria. The Finance Committee of the Austrian Reichargath has declared that it is the wish of the Austrian Government to prevent a European war, and to localize hoathlities.

Liverroof, Jan. 19.—Cotton—Sales Monday only two thousand bales; market very dull. Breadatufs firmer under the warlike aspect of affairs. Wheat one to two pence higher. Frovisions steady. Lard firmer.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Closols closed at noon at 93 9 16 to 90 13-16 for money; Revel loan 42 to 44 Artived from Baltimore, Union, at Desi.

The Hibernia was detained four days in the ice off Rewfoundiand.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1864. SENATE. Mr. Bayard's Resignation.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a letter from Mr. syard, of Delaware, resigning his seat in the Senate. Bayard, of Delaware, resigning his seat in the Sanate.

A Personal Explanation by Mr. Davis.
Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, rose to a privileged question, and explained at length the action he had taken in regard to the expulsion of Mr. Bright, and his colleague, Mr. Powell. He thought Mr. Morrill had departed from his usual courtesty and magnanimity in introducing these subjects in the manner he did. In his (Davis') resolution to expel Mr. Bright he admitted that a Senator could not be expelled for his words or opinions, but only for his acts. His resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Bright was based upon the fact that that gentleman had written a letter to Jeff Davis, as President of the Southern Confederacy, recommending to him a person who had an improved weapon to be used against the lawful Government of the United States, and also because Bright had uniformly voted against all measures to carry on the war.

As to the confiscation bill introduced by him, which war. As to the confiscation bill introduced by him, which was referred to by Mr. Morrill, it was a substitute for a

was referred to by Mr. Morrill, it was a substitute for a blue entirely prospective in its character. His bill pro-posed an adjudication in the courts of the country, and intended to forigit the estates of traitors only during the intended to forisit the estates of traitors only during the lifetime of the offenders.

Mr. Davis said that in his remarks on this bill he had unintentionally done his colleague (Mr. Powell) injustice. He was eatiled that they were only at variance as to the proper mode of meeting the movements of the rebels. He held that the people had an indisputable right to organize their own government; but if they receive to do so to become a matter of necessity and principle, as decided by Chief Justice Marshall for the United States, to establish a civil government for them.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, introduced the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont in favor of the construction of a hip canal from the Mississippi river to the Rasten seaboard.

Also, the joint resolution of the same body, to secure equal pay to all soldiers now in the service of the United States. Aiso, the joint resolutions of the same body, to secure he transmission of soldiers' packages through the mails on the same terms as other packages are sent.

Senator Elect from Delaware. Mr. SAULSBURY presented the credentials of George Read Biddle, Senator elect from Delaware, in place of Mr. Bayerd, resigned.

Read Biddle, Senator elect from Delaware, in place of Mr. Bayard, resigned.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the report of the Secretary of Etate, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, respecting the correspondence with the authorities of Great Britain, in reference to the pursuit of hostile bands of Sioux Indians into the Hudson Bay Territories.

Mr. WILSOF, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for the examination of quartermasters, assistant quartermasters, commissaries, paymassers and assistant paymasters, which was referred to lie Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Johnson, of Naryland, presented the report of the Defence Committee of Baltimore praying for re-imbureement for expenses of entrenchments thrown up around that city. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Affairs.

Investigation Committee.

Mr. POOLITTLE, of Wiscondin, called up his resolution, presented a few days ago, requesting the Departments, the conduct of whose affairs was a subject of investigation, to detail a person from the respective departments to appear before the committee of the Sendle to confront the witnesses and to cross-examine them Mr. Poolittle, in explanation of his resolution, said that the appearance of such agents would not only be a matter of convenience to the committee, but an act of justice to the head of a Department. We were bound to presume that the head of a Department is as much interested in ferreting out abuses as a committee of the Senate.

ierested in ferreting out abuses as a committee of the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, thought that this resolution was a very singular one. Heretofore the departments had always been ready to communicate any information, or send their officers before the Senate, and he did not understand that there was any difficulty at present in obtaining either persons or papers.

Mr. DOOLITLE said he was prompted to take this action mainly from the fact that he had been appointed to act upon one of these committees of investigation. He was associated on a committee with the Senator from New Hampshire, who had declared that the liberties of the country were in as great-danger from the army of plunderers who beset the treasury as from any armed rebels. He thought it only just to the head of the Navy Department, that some person should be present at the investigation to explain matters that would be inquired into.

in testing at the second of Mr. Doolittle's resolution. It was desirable that we should get directly at the facts and discover whether or not some method can be devised to secure honesty in the navy contract system. The Navy Department was peculiarly contracted. It took a man at least a year to understand its The proposition was simply that the Department The proposition was simply that the Department should detail one of its officers to meet the committee of its vest sation in reference to the matters to come before its vest sation in reference to the matters to come before the cause it is not to be supposed that this should be done, because it is not to be supposed that the members composing the committees are as conversant with the details of the navel bureau as those who have been long connected with it. Witnesses before the committee might, in a truthful statement, convey erroneous impressions, unless questioned by experts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. WALLACE, the Delegate from Idaho Territory, was sworn in, and took his seat.
Mr. J. C. ALLEM of Illinois, offered a resolution providing for the printing of fifty thousand additional copies of McColean's report, which was referred to the Committee ou Printing.
Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution providing that when soldiers are placed on short ations, they shall receive, for the deficiency, a comm ation in money.

The Confiscation Act.

The Confiscation Act.

On motion of Mr. Farisworth. of Illinois, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of so amending the confiscation act as to make it the duty of district attorneys to take steps for the foriefture of the property of iralitors on the complaint, made under oath, of any citiven who shall state cause for such proceedings. On motion of Mr. ROBS, of Illinois the Committee on invalid Pensions was directed to inquive into the expediency of increasing the invalid pensions so as to cover the increased cost of living.

On motion of Mr. ROBS, of Illinois that the expediency of increasing the invalid pensions so as to cover the increased cost of living.

On motion of Mr. ROBS, of Illinois the Committee on Military affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving the sume pay and allowances whose who have rendered military earlies the United States.

A Military Affairs was instructed to inquire what legislation is required to enable en olments to be made under the lirection of the Governors of the States, and report by bill or otherwise. by bill or otherwise.

Emigrants to Territories.

Mr BOYD, of Missouri, introduced a bill to aid in the protection of emigraphs to the Territories. Referred to the Committee on Milliony afters.

On motion of Mr. KING, of Missouri, a call was made

on the Eccretary of War for a report of Gen. Brown's operations as to the Shelby rebel raid in Missouri in Ocoperations as to the Shelby rebel raid in Missouri in October last.

Commercial Intercourse—Treasury Regulations.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, ofered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five members, to inquire into and report the operation and results of the regulations for commercial intercourse with the States declared to be in insurrection against the authorities of the United States; whether said treasury regulations are carried out, and to examine particularly report on the manner in which the neaff Congress constitution whether frands have been practised by officers constitutions are distributed from the same particularly whether frands have been practised by officers constitutions and whether any favori inm has been shown; and to be added to the said treasury regulations is to prevent applies from reaching the rebels; and to inclinate this object the committee have power to see the committee of the said treasury regulations is to prevent applies from reaching the rebels; and to facilitate this object the committee have power to see the committee of the said treasury reconstitution of the said for the previous question—ryes 60, eapond the demand for the previous question—ryes 60, eapond the demand for the previous facilitate in the said treasury as appointed on the sabiect of the erection of a national armory west of the Alieghany Mountains.

Anti-Consecription Resolution. Anti-Conservation Resolution.

Anti-Conservation Resolution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, introduced a preamble seiting forth that conscription or other forced service is contrary to the principles of self-government on which our institutions rest, and that thus far dratting has proved inadequate to the military service, and that the principle of equality and justice requires that the burdens of the Government shall fail equality as far as possible, on all, so as to reach the rich as well as the poor; therefore, he it

the refore, be it.

Resolved. That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to examine and inquire as to the propriety and expediency of repeating or suspending any further draft, and of offering unflictent pay and bounties to so cure the requisite number of volunteers to put down the rebollion and restore the engreement of the Constitution. On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of Stagainst 42. colution was laid on the itable. By a vote of Stagainst 42.

Colored Enlistments.

Mr. GRINMELL, of lows, offered a presmble declaring that.

Whereas, The war policy of the Government has brought into the service, as soldiers and laborors, colored men gad persons claiming to be held as slaves by rabels, and who have rendered valuable service to the army; and whereas, the further employment of colored troops would relieve the demands for Morthern labor, and prevent men of that section from being taxen from their homes and industrial persuits; therefore, balt Resolved, That a more vigorous policy, in order to secure a larger number of persons of Airlean descent in the graph, would meet the approbation of this House.

The resolution was agreed to, by a vote of 80 against 46. YEAR.

Fenton, Garfield, Grinnell Highy, Hooper, Holchkiss Hubbard (Jows), Embbard (Conu), Embbard, Kolley, Kolley, Buldwin (Mass), Baxter, Beannan, Blatne, Bair (Mo), Bair (W. Va.), Blow, Soutwell, Soyd, Frandagee, Broomail, Brown (W Va), Jlark & W, Jlark & F, Jobb, Kaley (Mich),
Kaley (Mich),
Kellogg (N Y),
Longyear,
Marvin,
McGlung,
McGndoe
Miller (N Y),
Morebead, Upson, Van Valkerburg! Washburne (III), Washburn (Mass Wobston Morrill. Morris (NY). Myers A. Myers L. Norton, O'Neill (Penna), Orth, NAYS. Perry,
Proyn,
Randall (Pa),
Robinson,
Rogers,
Ross,
Scott,
Steele (N Y),
Stilles, Lieutenant General.

The Honse resumed the consideration of the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohlo, said there was nothing to be done by a lieutenant general which the general-in-chief himself could not do. The Fresident has a full range of all the generals, and can select any one of them to act in the latter capacity. The bill did not give him power in addition to what he now had, and they had better wait until the war is over and wasee what general toward above all others, and give him the brevet as a crown of merit. The scale is now sliding; the general elevated to day may be down to morrow. They all knew what general would probably be appointed under this bill—a man who towers above others at this time, and justif so. But he would ask the House, in view of our necessities, whether it would be proper to recall him to make him a bureau officer in Washington. Would it not be an act of the greatest danger to call him to this city for service?

General Grant. Mr. FARNSWORTH repiled that while it was true some generals who are elevated to-day may be down to-morrow, it was not true of the General for whom this honor was intended. His star has been constantly listing. He became greater day by day, and by his masterly ability he stands a head and shoulders above all other generals in the army. He had been tried long enough to go down to posterity with most brilliath military honors, and he has done enough to entitle him to the prize. It did not necessarily follow that if Gen. Grant shall be elected he would be brought to Washington to transact his business. He expected that Gen Grant would still command the army, and would haten to points where his skill and his voice are required.

Mr. SFAULDING, of Ohio, inquired whether the bill contemplated that the Lieutenant General should actually take command and replace the General-in-Chief? If So, be would vote for it.

(ally tage command and toward the control of the control of the control of the control of the command the armies of the Lientenant General shall command the armies of Memarks of General Schenck.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, announced his purpose to vote for the bill. He desired to be understood as not wishing to instruct the President, for on the latter should rest the responsibility of making the selection, if the President, eitheen months ago, had been anthorized to confer this brevet rank of lieutenant general, it would have been conferred upon McClellan, or subsequently upon General Meade, or upon Rosscrans, and

If the President, eighteen months ago, had been anthorized to confer this brevet rank of litentenant gengel, it would have been conferred upon McClellan, or subsequently upon General Meade, or upon Rosserlans, and now it may lie upon Grant, so variable are the fortunes of war. He (Mr. Schenck) was unwilling to enter into any discussion concerning the merits of any of the generals. He repeated, he should vote for the nill simply on the ground that it might be considered better for the organization of the army that such an office should exist.

Mr. STEVENS could not see the necessity for the gassage of the bill, as the President now has the power to appoint from among the generals, a General in Chief of the Army. If the present General in-Chief is not satisfactory, the President has full power to appoint another. There was no necessity for the cassage of the bill, unless it was to censure the President for not satisfactory such a change. This bill proposed that the selecting of a Lieutenant General should not; be made bill, unless it was to censure the President for not making such a change. This bill proposed that the selecting of a Lieutenant General should not; be made from a lower grade wore better qualified, an opportunity should be allowed to select from them in other words, from the most able and meritorious, without regard to rank. A General's reputation depended upon his success. The failure to succeed is a loss of regulation. The Hone should wast awhile, before passing a bill of this character.

Mr. WABBURNE, of a direct satisfactor and the content of the content of the properties of the content of the properties of the properties of the content of the properties of General Grant's and when he (Washburne) for the services of General Grant's and our status in the present rebellion, if it had not been for the surpassed in history for the brilliancy of his content, and the properties of the surpassed in history for th salis.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, said that as the war was not ended, other battles had to be fought. Some gentlemen here doubted the expedience of passing the bill under consideration at the present time, believing that all the generals should have an opportunity to compate for the great prize.

all the generals should have an opportunity to compate for the great prize.

Mr. WaSHBURNE said he would tell his friend that the war would never be ended till we have a fighting General to lead our armies. That's what's the matter. Lisuphier, and voices, "you are right." Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, was opposed to the bill, not because he was opposed to General Grant being honored, but because the war was not ended, and such an appointment might create sectional divisions in the army. He desired the selection to be posiponed till the termination of nostilities.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, moved that the bill and amendments be laid on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 19, nays 113. The Grade of Lieutenant General Created

The Grade of Lieutenant General Created.

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, offered an amendment, respectivily recommending Major General Grant for the position of Lieutenant General. This was freed to by a vote of Ill yeas to Ir navs—namely a ferseed to by a vote of Ill yeas to Ir navs—namely a ferseed to by a rote of the Lieutenant General. This was ferseed to by a rote of Ill yeas to Ir navs—namely a ferseed to by a rote of Ill yeas to Ir navs—namely a ferseed to by a rote of Ill yeas to Ir navs—namely a ferseed to Irlian. Longrear, Shannon, Upson, and Williams. The lian Longrear, Shannon, Upson, and Williams. The bill was then passed by a vote of 96 against ill.

It provides that the grade of Lieutenant General is revived in the sumy of the United States, and anthorizes the President. Whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate a commander of the army, to be selected, during the war, from among those officers in the military service of the United States, not below the grade of major general. most distinguished for conrage, skill, and ability, and who being commissioned as Lieutenant General, shall be authorized, under the direction of the President, to command the armies of the United States.

The Lieutenant General appointed in the manner approved, shall be entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the 6th section of the act approved May 28th, 1785; and also the allowance cestribed in the 6th section of the act approved May 28th, 1785; and also the allowance of Winfield Scott, nothing in this bill shall be construed in any way to affect the rank, pay, or allowances of Winfield Scott, in the first part of the act approved in the rank, pay, or allowances of Winfield Scott in any way to affect the frank pay, or allowances of Winfield Scott in the samy; and Congress respectfully recommend Major General Crant to the position of Lieutenant General under this bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on

the state of the Went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order being the senate bill, as reported from thouse Military Committee with amendments, amendatory of the enrolment act

But little progress was made. The amendment confining the term of service to eighteen months was rejected. erren. The committee then rose, and the Honse, at 4½ o'clock, djourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, February 1, 1964. HOUSE. House met at 7% o'clock this evening.

Mr. SMITH and Mr. KERN3 presented petitions from divisens of the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, for the passage or a bill relieving them of their present Sect Connollman.

Mr. SAANGLER submitted a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed, to inquire into the ex-

Mr., SAANGLER submitted a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of framing and reporting a general law by which corporate authorities may at my rime access and collect bounties for volunteers. Passed.

Mr. Lillar submitted the following:
Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means is bereby instructed to inquire into the propriety of abolishing the office of Surveyor General and transferring the duties of that office to some other department or bureau, to report by bill or otherwise. Lost—56 to 36

An act for payment of expenses for transportation and talegraph department, and to view a fifty-feet-wide street in Holmesburg, now in the Twenty-third ward. Philadelphia. Reported affirmatively.

Mr. ElGHam, an act authorizing inspectors of penitarion in the Commonwealth community especies. of certain criminals to whom conditional pardons may be granted.

Air. ALLEMAN, legalizing the payment of certain lan, viz. the city of itarrisburg. Passed.

Mr. WINDLE, an act extending the charter of the Bank of Montgomery county.

Mr. PURDY, an act relative to criminal prosecutions. Passed finally.

Mr. COCHEAN, of Philadelphia, a further supplement to an act providing for the payment of the interest on the State debts. Approved 1853.

This act extends the time of suspension of such banks as complied with said act until such time as the State shall repay them the coin borrowed.

Mr. KERNS, an act incorporating the Juniata Improvement Company. rovement Company.
Mr BROWD prevented a joint resolution to pay S. J.
eas for services as clark in the contested election case of
hambers vs. McKee. Passed finally. Adjourned.

BOSTON, Feb. 1 .- An easterly storm prevails her night. E. F. Keach, a well-known actor, died in this city to day. Accident in New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .- A yawl was capsized in the bay ; esterday, and three persons are believed to ave been drowned.

A Suspension Bridge Blown Away. BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—The small iron suspension bridge across the Niagara river, at Lewistown, was blown away during the gale to day. New York Bank Statement.

Probable Movement against Galveston. The New Bedford (Mass) Standard publishes a letter from the West Gulf Blocksding Fleet. Which hints that, from the steps in progress, G-iveston, Texas, will soon be in our possession. The writer says the city is at our mercy at any moment; and were it not that many loyal people are residing there, it would be destroyed.

The Arkansas State Convention. In the Arkanana State Convention, organized he 10th of January, at Little Rock, and ng half of the territory of Arkansas, twenty-fiv out of thirty two members were born in slave states. The Convention, before its adjournment, will elect a provisional Governor, with power to appoint enrolment officers for the regular election. In March, and to administer the prescribed oath. The feeling of the Convention against slavery is remarkably strong, and refuses all compromise. The new Constitution provides for the meeting of the first Legislature in May next. The following is Article V. of the Constitution, which provides for immediate and unconditional which provides for immediate and unconditional emandipation:
Section I. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall hereafter exist in this State, otherwise than as punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been convicted by due process of law. Nor shall any male person who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, nor any female persons of the age of eighteen years, nor any female person as a servant under any indenture or contract hereafter made, unless such person shall enter into such indenture or contract while in a perfect state of freedom, and on condition of a bona fide consideration received, or to be received, for their services. Nor shall any indenture of any negro or mulatto hereafter made and executed out of this State, where the term of service exceeds one negro or mulatto hereafter made and executed out of this State, where the term of service exceeds one year, he of the least validity, except those given in cases of apprenticeship, which shall not be of longer time than until the apprentice shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, if a male, or the age of eighteen, if a female.

General Grant in St. Louis. General Grant's reply to the invitation extending him a public dinner is characteristic: St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 27, 1834. Colonel John O'Fallon, Hon. John How, and citizens of St. Louis: Colonel John O'Fallon, Hon, John How, and citizens of St. Louis:

GENTLEMEN: Your highly complimentary invitation "to meet old acquaintances and to make new ones," at a dinner to be given by citizens of St. Louis, is just received.

I will state that I have only visited St. Louis on this occasion to see a sick child. Finding, however, that he has passed the crisis of his disease, and is pronounced out of danger by his physicians, I accept the invitation. My stay in this city will be short—probably net beyond the 1st proximo. On too-morrow I shall be engaged. Any other day of my stay here, and any place selected by the clitzens of St. Louis, it will be agreeable for me to meet them.

I have the honer to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Maj. General U. S. A.

On the evening of the 27th Gen. Grant attended On the evening of the 27th Gen. Grant attended the theatre, with his family. On the fall of the curtain upon the play of "Richelieu," chers were proposed and heartily given for the now-famous nilitary chieftain. The General arose from his box, powed his acknowledgments, and, in response to alls, was understood to say that he had never mrdo a speech in his life, and never expected to. Asking to be excused, he resumed his seat amidst a shower of cheers. The orchestra struck up "Hail

Columbia," followed by "Yankee Doodle," and, altogether, the incident wars very pleasant one. Shamokin Coal Basin.

To the Editor of The Press:
Sir: As much attention has lately been drawn to the Shamokin coal region, the following facts may to the Snamekin coal region, the following facts may be interesting to the public:

The four principal coal companies are the Big Mountain. the Fulton, the Green Mountain, and the New York and Middle Field. Of these the Big Mountain is well known, as large amounts of coal were mined the past year, and the supply is ascertained to be inexhaustible. The company holds about 5,000 acres south of the town of Shsmokin. Two lateral railroads extend from the mines to Shamokin, on the Eric Railroad, connecting with New York on the east by the Lehigh Valley Extension, with Philadelphia on the south by the Minehill Extension, and with the great West by the Eric Railroad.

The Fulton tract, of 2,000 acres, adjoins the Big Mountain on the east. The Green Mountain adjoins the Fulton on the northeast, and also contains about 2,000 acres, principally southeast of Green Mountain, and one tract near the Lancaster collieries north of Shamokin.

torth of Shamokin.

The Fulton and New York tracts both rest against the Locust mountain, the coal from which is extenmorth of Shamokin.

The Fulton and New York tracts both restagainst the Locust mountain, the coal from which is extensively known in this city for its superior quality. The Eric Raiload passes directly through the Fulton tract, and divides it into two nearly equal parts.

There is no rivalry between these companies, as the lands they hold all contain inexhaustible quantities of the best kind of anthracite coal, and they occupy the same relative position in the Shamokin region which the Beaver Meadow, Hazleton, and others did in the Lchigh Basin, before they had access to a market. The Beaver Meadow and access to a market. The Beaver Meadow and access to a market. The Beaver Meadow and Hazleton were both called bubbles till the iron bars, stretching from Philadelphia and New York, opened a market for their coal. The Hazleton was once on the point of being abandoned, for a small debt of some \$60,000. Through the able management of its railroad, represents a market value at this time of nearly two and a half millions of dollars.

The whole secret was opening a market for this great wealth. The Reading Railroad, also called a great bubble, but now developed as one of the noblest enterprises in theworld, first demonstrated the great fact that iron rails could stretch their arms auccessfully to every coal field in Pennsylvania. The New Jersey Central, the Lehigh Valley, the New Jersey Central, the Lehigh Valley, the Scranton and Witkerbarre roads, sprang into existence, and, finally, their arms were stretched into the Sasmokin Valley from the east, the Winchill scienton and whitespairs roads, sprang into existence, and, finally, their arms were a tretched into the Shamokin Valley from the east, the Minehill extension from Philadelphia on the south, and the Eric Railroad from the west. The coal muse of the Catawissa and the Shamokin mountains are now cound to all making the catawissa and the Shamokin mountains are now opened to all markets. It is not necessary to go to the shores of Lake Superior, or the quartz moun-tains of California, while we have in possession the increasustible wealth of the coal mountains of Pennsylvania.

CURIOUS AND FATAL DISBASE.—The Clarion Banner states that a fatal disease had broken out in that neighborhood from which four children of Mr. William Bell had died. That paper says: The first indications of the presence of the disease is noted by a sudden trembling of the body and arms, which is followed by slight symptoms of fever and paralysis of an arm and the lower limbs, with severe pains in the back, and thaily the vision becomes affected. Saveral physicians have been called in, but are unable to determine the diagnosis of the disease. It is neither typhoid nor spotted fever, and they are, unable to arrive at any definite conclusion as to its nature. Its action throughout resembles the effect of some powerful narcotic polson

mbles the effect of some powerful narcotic the system."

An economic and scientific exploration of Easter Asia has, it seems, been projected by Surgeon D. J Macgowan. This gentleman, in a communication addressed to T. R. Peale, Ezq , of the United States Patent Office, requests of him, for submission to the Agricultural Committees of the Senate and House f Representatives, any suggestion which may occur on the subject. Mr. Peale, it will be understood has had experience as a traveller and naturalist and, as a member of more than one exploring expe dition, his expression of an opinion was anticipate with interest. Mr. Pcale's reply is pithy and suggestive, and what he states as to the utility of suc an expedition is well worth consideration. One of the objects of the scientific and econor exploration of Eastern Asia is the investigation of progressive agriculture. They include the introduc tion to our soil of some new textile fibre, or any new fruit or vegetable. It cannot be denied that the value of such an introduction is incalculable. In the course of the correspondence it is remarked that cotton, which threatened to become king, is a junior member of the royal products of our soil; that rice and augar cane are emigrants of about the same date; that the tubers of a salauum were carried from the Andes to Europe as curiosities, which were sometimes eaten by the nosities, which were country, that they were found fit, after cooking, to feed cows in Germany with; that they found their way to England and Ireland, and became food for men and women, and that at length they migrated from the Old World to the New under the name of Irish potatoes. It is, in deed, true that such an expedition as the one proected would be more than provided for by half the annual profits to our country of this one tuber. It not easy to overestimate the commercial worth to the nation of new materials. Dependent for our food and clothing upon the discoveries and intro-ductions of our explorers, it is well worth one's while to consider the value accruing to the nation from one plant or animal judiciously selected from abroad, and adapted to our climate and our soil. That this will be duly illustrated in the results of

the projected expedition is fervently desired by all who have familiarized themselves with its design Public Entertainments. THE GERMAN OPERA.—We are very well pleased approunce that on Monday next the German pera, under Carl Anschutz, will begin a new seaso the Academy of Music, and with new claims upon the public. Recently the German Opera, at first something of a failure in New York, has been very successful in that city-a success due to the perseverance of Mr. Anschutz, and the resolution of his artists to triumph over the coldness of the press. The Round Table, excellent authority, lately stated that so mercenary were the critics of many of the New York journals, that in no case could their favorable opinion be gained without a quid pro quo. Did a new tenor want fame—tet him give a champagne supper. Mr. Anschutz in the end triumphed by the help of the musical public, and some new artists and operas. Herman the new baseo, is said to have a noble voice, and to be a true artist. A basso was one of the great wants of the company. Among the new operas to be produced is "Tannhauser," which in New York attracted immense houses, and seemed to be con sidered music for the present as well as for the and essential co-operation of Mr. Adolph Birgfeld in the management. Wolfsonn's Classical Soirees.—The second of Mr. Wolfsohn's classical soirees at the Academy of Music is announced. The programme is very superior. It includes a quintette of Beathoven, a sonate for piano and violoncello, by Mendelssohn and a sonate for piano and clarionet, by Weber. COMPLIMENTARY BALL.—This evening, a comlimentary ball to the Philadelphia Association will take place at the Academy of Music. The or ssion will, no doubt, be a pleasant one to all participants, as every arrangement has been made t

cure comfort and entertainment. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHORE, &C .-The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the valuable and extensive assortment of boots, hoes, brogsus, gum shoes, travelling hags, counters &c., embracing samples of 1,100 packages of prime and fresh goods, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market FIRE IN CAMDEN. - About ten o'clock

FIRE IN CAMDEN.—About ten o'clock isst evening a fire broke out in a two-story brick tuilding attached to Mr. J. F. Siarr's Iron Foundry, in Camden, and used by him as a counting-house. The bright light occasioned by it, led to the belief that a destructive fire was taking place, but all its contents, and a shed on the north side of it. The surrounding buildings were in great danger, but the setive exertions of the firemen prevented the dames from advancing. A small quantity of powder, in a barrel above the safe, expleded, making a loud noise, which was heard in this city. The damage done, as near as can be estimated, will amount to about one thousand dollars. The Weccacoe Engine, and Franklin, Neptune, and Robert Morris Hose Companies, of this city, were on the ground, and by their uncessing efforts saved the surrounding property from being destroyed. This the will, perhaps, open the eyes of the authorities of Camden, and induce them to purchase one or more steam fire engines for service in that town. They should have had at least one long ago, but did not see the use of it. Let this be a timely warning to prepare for any future emergencies.

POR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE POURTE FUNERAL OF MRS. POTTER.—Yester afternoon the remains of Mrs. Potter, the estim wile of Bishop Potter, were taken to St. L.; Ohurch, South Thirteenth street, below Spruce, body was met in the vestibule of the church by Rev. Drs. Newton, Stone, Vaughan, Leeds, and Rev. Mcsss. Cooper and Hare.

Dr. Newton read the opening Psaim.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-ben; Rev. Drs. Dorr, Ducachet, Goodwin, Suddard, wood, and Yarnell.

The Bishop, with his sons and family, took a that had been reserved for them on the south that had been reserved for them on FUNERAL OF MRS. POTTER.-Yes

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan announced the sings, the 124th Hymn:

"Hear what the voice from heaven declares To those in Christ who dis.
To those in Christ who dis.
Beleased from Bil their oartbly cares.
Beleased from Bil their oartbly cares.
They ill reign wite him on high."

which was very effectively rendered to the so notes of Old Revelation.
The Rev. Dr. Leeds said: In the absence o pastor, it was with the despest emotion and trouste respect for the dead and filial regard for who is called to be the chief mourner upon this sion. No one could meet the lamented deriving judgment, and other traits of character we without bring impressed with her superior wirripe judgment, and other traits of character we with her, stood out so prominently.
He never went into a household, when the mod ceath was about falling, where he had so much joy. Her light was always buroing the ite mane winning smile, the same interest it that was passing; relieving sickness of its was by sets and deeds of charity. The reverend speciev-ked the biersing of Providence upon the Bishop and bis family in this sad bereavement.
We noticed Bishop Potter, of Naw York, L. Henry, General Potter, Thomas H. Powers, L. Offin, Samuel, William, and John Welsh. E. John C. Cresson, and other woll-known cir among those in attendance.

THE CITY.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING. The BOARD OF TRADE MEETING. The nual meeting of the Board of Trade of this city beld at their rooms last evening. Mr. A. B. C. occupied the chair. After the usual prelimin the annual report was read by the secretary states that the coal and iron trade during the year has been unusually successful, the excessivered at Philadelphia over any previous amounting to over a million of tons. The excessivered at Philadelphia over any previous amounting to over a million of tons. The excessifiered markets from Port Richmond, on the ware, has been nearly 800,000 tons, whitst the cus lines of coal carriage to the city brought 1,32 more tons than in any previous year.

The estimated iron production shows the yie 381,000 tons of anthracite in Eastern Pennsyl in 1862 was increased to 500,000 tons in 1853, to 1862,000 barrels, valued at \$10.661,379.

The imports for the calendar year of 1863, fo port of Philadelphia, show a falling off, owing the diminished quantity of some articles of installationable. The imports by American was amount to \$3.623,089; by foreign vessels, \$2,305; total, \$6,363; foreign vessels, \$6,007,055; total, \$6,7122.

The exports in 1862 were valued at \$10.00. \$4.749,687; foreign vessels, \$6,057,685; total, 807,172.

The exports in 1862 were valued at \$10,807,172 of 1863, \$11,618,970; showing an increase of \$1,897,172 of 1862, \$13,807,172 of 1862 were \$6,463.058, and of \$7,862,883; showing an increase of \$1,499,775 ling the year past there was, a decrease in a ports over the year 1861 to the value of \$607,300 the imports, \$846,430.

T. Mr. Edmund A. Souder moved that 1,000 cm the annual report be printed, and district amongst the various Boards of Trade, Chamse Commerce, &c., which was agreed to.

Mr. Samuel C. Motton moved a recess be for the purpose of going into an election for to serve during the ensuing year. Messrs, (Wheeler and Richard Wood were appoint ellers, and the following ticket was unanit elected.

wherer, and the following ticket was unanim elected,
President—Samuel C. Morton,
Vice Presidents—David S. Brown, John y Samuel V. Merrick.
Secretary—William C. Ludwig,
Tressurer—Richard Wood,
Executive Council—(twenty-one members elected)—Israel Morris, Joseph C. Grubb, 25
A. Souder, George L. Buzby, Edward C. B. 7 homas S. Fernon, Samuel E. Stokes, George Tatham, Benjamin Marshall, James R. Cam Samuel W. DeCoursey, James C. Hand, Willis Rollon, James Milliken, Andrew Wheeler,*
B. Wattson, * Edward Y. Townsend,* Hora Smith,* Lemuel Coffin,* William H. Woodw S. F. Hutchinson.*
(7 hose marked * are new members.)
After the transaction of business of mino portance, the Board adjourned.

annual Conference, to commence on the lat will be held. The time was occur Fourth street, below Arch; after which, the

SHOT HIMSKLF.—About eight of last evening Officer Alexander Long, of the teenth-district police, accidentally shot himse is so seriously injured that his life is despailed was in the act of drawing a handkerohle his pocket when his pistol was discharged ball entered his abdomen, and passing downloaded in his bowels. He was immediately veyed to his home. CITY ITEMS IMPORTANT SEWING MACHINE IT

not believe in puffing indifferent things, an it a rule to say nothing that we do not believe true. In the case of sewing machines, w admit that many kinds are made to answer, give it as our decided opinion that the Wilson is the most perfect sewing machine world. We advise our readers to examine th derful labor-saving machine. It will save the of thousands of our women, and they will be for recommending them to this best of sew for recommending them to this best of sewir chines. The Whicker & Wilson Agency gi structions to all who upply, whether they we purchase or not; and, to purchasers, they a their residences competen and obliging la teach, free of charge. We hope the day will come when every house in the land will. Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. We understand that the Wheeler & Wilson pany keep constantly on hand a large assorting ladies' and children's ready-made clothing. I sewing done to order. Operators, with or will be a sewing done to order.

machines, furnished at short notice.
Sales Rooms No. 704 Chestnut street, Cut this out and preserve it Send for Ladies' Pocket Almanac and Hand of Useful Information. No charge. THE NEW "PHOTO MINIATURE."-Messi deroth & Taylor, 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut

are now prepared to execute this exquisite new of picture—really the latest and most beautiff of the photographic art. Specimens are now hibition at their gallery. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Great Reduction in Prices. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Oloaks. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks.

Also, Rich Furs of all kinds. In anticipation of the close of the seaso now prepared to make a large concession mer prices on all our stock. J. W. PROCTOR & Co The Paris Cloak and Fur Empor

THE DAVENPORT BOYS, -AT CONCERT Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evening week. SEWING MACHINE PUZZLE .but the RRVEB EVOVE VOROV REVER REKER

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," fo tis, Hoarseners, Coughs, Asthma, and all of the Throat, are so well known for their cinal qualities, that comme hardly add to their favorable notoriety. VISIT THE "FLORENCE" SALES RO CHESTNUT STREET, AND SEE THE OLD REVERSABLE-PEED, LOOK, AND KNOT-STIT

ING MACHINE. WE CALL ATTENTION to the advertis another column, of the Connecticut Mulinsurance Company, one of the oldest successful institutions—having issued so housand policies more than any other thousand poincies more than any other the country, accumulated an immense has already paid under its policies and its to the insured many millions of dol company being purely mutual, all the pa the insured. A favorable opportunity to now offered, as all policies issued immediately. participate fully in the division of profits

THE PERPECTION OF SEWING MADE CALL AND SER THE "FLORESCO CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED MAIL'S, former, and all diseases of the feet, our pain or inconvenience to the patient, by rie, Surgeon Chiropedist, 921 Chestrut sur to physicians and surgeons of the diry. THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MILES 839 OHBSTRUT STREET, IS WALLANTS BEST IN THE WORLD. FURNITURE SLIPS, in loosa cov.ers, W nd made, are a great improver lent to a fine suit of furniture. W. Henry

