MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1865.

- We can take no notice of anonymous comm ideations. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

The Concentration of Our Armies. Since General GRANT assumed the command of our armies his military policy has been the concentration of force upon important points, with effective raids upon the great storehouses and railroads of the rebellion. It has resulted in the condensation of a war that had previously been scattered from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red River, and has given us a year of uninterrupted victory. Grant has nailed LEE to Richmond, and made it possible to defend the Shenandoah Valley with a small force, instead of the army that formerly protected the line of the northern Potomac, The concentration of a grand army under EHERMAN forced Johnston to call to his aid nearly all the troops distributed throughout the Southwest, and when Atlanta was taken, enabled SHERMAN to divide his army, and move with one half upon Savannah, and Thomas to crush Hood with the other. It is not likely that so successful a policy would be changed before its ultimate end has been attained. Yet the capture of Savannah, the attack upon Wilmington, and the probable advance upon Charleston have been misinterpreted as indications of a return to the old policy of occupation. Some of our strategists are afraid that GRANT does not understand his business, and that we are to have our armies scattered in provost duty in Southern towns. There is a loud cry for concentration. Now, if we see anything at all in the movements of SHERMAN, it is this very policy of concentration on vital points. We have ruined the rebellion in the Southwest. This must be granted. Where is the first-class rebel army in that region? Where is the force able to meet THOMAS in open battle? Hoop is retreating, closely pursued, with his artillery gone, his troops broken up, and unable to make any stand. There is no longer any need of SHERMAN in that part of the field, and this he knew when he left Atlanta, and marched through Georgia to the coast. Under Thomas there is a large army able to march into the interior of the Cotton States, and unquestionably destined to do so, but the strength of the rebellion is now in the east, with its front at Richmond, and SHERMAN has therefore reinforced. with a greatly over-balancing force, the armies of GRANT and FOSTER. The Secretary of War has left Washington for personcampaign, having for its object the defeat of LEE as decisively as the defeat of Hood. HARDEE has already despatched to Richmond the important news that a part of SHERMAN'S force has crossed the Savannah river, driven back his pickets, and menaced Hardeeville, and by this date it is probable that he is falling back toward

him, will leave no army in his rear. With one month to reinforce that city, from the time SHERMAN left Atlanta, the rebels could muster but fifteen thousand men for its defence. It ought to be evident now that the capture of Savannah does not require Sherman to leave a large part of his army as a garrison, and that what is called the policy of occupation is not to be substituted for that of concentration. On the contrary, at once there is concen-

tration. For many months Gen. FOSTER's army has been too weak of itself to attempt any formidable movement against the elaborate defences of Charleston, yet his troops are by no means inconsiderable in numbers. By the capture of Savannah EHERMAN unites with FOSTER, and the result is that the power of each army is doubled. Before it was isolation; now it is co-operation. FOSTER is made dangerous and strong by the contiguity of SHERMAN, and FHERMAN finds the road northward made incomparably shorter by the presence of Foster on the enemy's flank.

Our great armies are now concentrated in the East, and GRANT has virtually received immense reinforcement, while there is no indication that LEE has had any aid from the West. Forced already to send men to Wilmington, Richmond is destined not to be reinforced but weakened. LEE has now two foes instead of one; his strategy has the double and difficult task of baffling Sherman as well as Grant. It is more than probable that these movements will result in the evacuation of Richmond, which cannot be effected without extreme danger and great loss to the enemy. Savannah is now as securely ours as New Orleans. Charleston, when it is taken, will compel the troops defending it to retreat northward through North Carolina, and SHERMAN, with an army greatly inoreased, will follow the enemy if he attempts to establish himself in the interior, or will directly co-eperate with GRANT. The whole Atlantic coast will be restored to the Union. Small garrisons will hold the cities, and our great blockading fleet will no longer be required to do "provost duty." The strength of the navy will be vastly increased by the liberation of many men-of-war. Could there be concentration more effective? Could there be a shorter way of bringing our immensely preponderating force to bear directly on the main armies of the rebellion?

Despondency and Dissension in the South. When the rebellion begun the people of the South were not united in its support. Virginia reluctantly passed the ordinance of secession; North Carolina and other States were bullied into treason. In 1862 the South was for all practical purposes united; that year of failure for the Union consolidated the Southern people. In 1864 the series of immense victories has unsettled Southern society, and threatens the system of the rebellion with dissolution.

The Revue des Deux Mondes has drawn a faithful picture of the condition of the rebellion, and shown how within itself exist the elements of ruin. It would be difficult to sum up the condition of the war more clearly than it is done in the following

"The Southern Confederacy stands face to face with the glocmy reality; it sees its army decimated, half its original territory lost forever, its last remaining cities threatened, its treasury empty, its credit exhausted. No free volce can make itself heard in those States subjected to the military government; but the accounts of prisoners and refugees, the tone of the few Southern journals in which regret and weariness may be discerned under an assurance of enforced enthusiasm, the speeches recently delivered in Georgia by Mr. Jeff Davis himself, the messages of several Governors of rebel States, the disgrace of the Vice President, Mr. Stephens, who formerly made great efforts to prevent the secession movement, all lead to the belief that the confederation is at this moment being slowly torn asunthe disgrace of the vice Pressent, Mr. Stephens, who formerly made great efforts to prevent the secession movement, all lead to the belief that the confederation is at this moment being slowly torn asunder. A silent struggle has commenced between those who, satisfied with having vindicated military henor, have no wish to plunge their country in great disasters, and those who, despairing of victory, wish at least to surrender merely a solitude to their enemies. This might be foreseen from the commencement of the rebellion; the new Confederacy contained within at two germs of death, slavery and the very principle of secession. The South rose against the North because it believed its favorite institution threatened; and now, at the end of four years of contest, people begin to talk at Richmond of giving arms to the negroes, and of, offering them liberty as the price of their alliance. The slaveowners took up arms in the name of the sovereignty of the States, and now the Governor of the State of Georgia plays off that sovereignty against the despotism of Richmond, and gives it to be understood that each of the Confederate states can separately make peace with the North. Never has the logic which flows beneath the events

of history been more imperious or more visible; nothing has been able to retard its decrees—neither the courage of the Southern armies nor the firmness of that soldier President, at once military and civil organizer, around whom there is something of a tragic grandeur to which even the most resolute enemies of his cause cannot remain insensible. If the war in the United States had been an ordinary war, that commanding figure might perhaps have secured the favors of fortune; but this great contest is in reality a revolution, and in the strungle of principles at stake the victory will rest with the citizen President." principles at citizen Presid

The struggle to which this able writer refers is no longer silent. Its mutterings are not loud, but deep, and the very energy with which such papers as the Richmond Sentinel attempt to convince the Southern people that never were affairs managed with more ability than the rebellion has been by Davis, is an evidence of corresponding dissatisfaction. The war is a failure on the part of the South, and it cannot be conscaled. Governor VANCE of North Carolina paints in darkest colors the danger of an internal quarrel, and while "Druid." the hopeful correspondent of the New York World, avers that PRICE raised forty thousand men in Missouri, and that the total reinforcement of the rebel armies is not less than eighty-five thousand, the Richmond papers admit that fresh soldiers cannot be obtained, and that the people are disheartened. There is a strong party in favor of giving a military dictatorship to LEE, a measure that would take from Davis what prestige he retains. The opposition to Davis is not less formidable because it is less open than the opposition to Mr. Lincoln in the North. Another evidence of failing hope is the advocation of a surrender of the rebel States as colonies to England or France. The advantages of such a

measure are gravely debated in the rebel papers. The fierce quarrel between the Richmond usurpation and the State Governments of Georgia and North Caro. lina is not ended. There are many other indications that the rebellion is now racked by a struggle between contending elements unequalled by any of the political quarrels of the North, and that its people are beginning to ask themselves whether it would not be better to submit to the Union at once, rather than persevere in a suicidal war. The action of the leading citizens of Savannah is an important instance of the rapidity with which cheerful submission will follow utter defeat: and as Savannah is more truly representative of the feeling of the South than is Richmond, the redemption of that city, already assured, is a revelation of what we may hope from general victory. Though the Southern people are not yet able to submit, they are contemplating the advantage of submission. The rebellion is not only struggling with the Union, but with itself.

WHEN THE PORT of Savannah is fully opened to trade, it is to be hoped that the evils which have too long been permitted at New Orleans will not be allowed al consultation with the three generals, and | by the authorities. Major General CANeverything indicates an energetic winter By has furnished the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, which is now considering the subject of trade with rebel States, important information. This letter says "that the city of New Orleans, since its occupation by the United States forces, has contributed more to the support of the rebel arms, more to the purchase and Charleston with an army following. If equipment of privateers which are preying SHERMAN should remain inactive in Sayan- upon our commerce, and more to maintain nah, if the capture of that city obliged him the credit of the rebel Government in to transform a mobile column into a garri- | Europe, than any other port of the counson, then we should consider the gain of | try, with the single exception of Wilminga large garrison, for the reason that lious States are loyal and honorable, and he there are no rebel forces to attack it, knows that intermediate agents are either and because it may at any day be speedily | rebels, unprincipled men, or actuated only and heavily reinforced by way of sea from | by the instincts of gain. He says he Hilton Head. The railroads leading into has not sent an expedition into the enemy's Savannah are destroyed for many miles | lines without finding agents of this chafrom the city, and while our troops could | racter in communication with the rebels, easily reach it by steam in a day from giving them information regarding our Hilton Head, rebel forces would have a movements, and that nearly every expedilong march on foot. Savannah is also tion has been foiled to some extent in some protected by the attack on Charleston, of its objects by information so communiand SHERMAN, driving HARDEE before cated. He speaks of them as a class who follow in the track of the army, traffic in its blood, and betray the cause for which it has fought, with all the baseness of J_{UDAS}

ISCARIOT, but without his remorse." To Savannah will now hasten troops of speculators who should be dealt with as firmly and as wisely as were the land speculators at Hilton Head by General SAX-TON. Collector DRAPER will have a difficult task, but the chief danger of abuse will begin when Savannah is made a centre of trade.

The Keystone Funeral Feast. The banquet of the Keystone Club, on Saturday night, was a gloomy affair. Its members ate their oysters and drank their whisky in the faith that the country had gone to the "demnition bow-wows," and dismally celebrated the memory of a great soldier, who, did he now live, would be the first to scorn their principles. The terrible defeat of their party made this banquet very much like a wake or a funeral, and, indeed, a dozen political dead men were present, or contributed to the general gloom by letters. Mr. McClellan wrote a mournful epistle assuring the club of his grief; HORATIO SEYMOUR, without referring to Governor Fenton, did his part in depressing the spirits of the club, and W. H. WITTE sent a Napoleonic bulletin. Hon. Guy VAUX, who in his first flush of ambition wanted to be President, then would have been satisfied with a Senatorship, then gloomily accepted the inferior position of Mayor, and now usefully exists as a warning to the boys of Girard College not to write bad English, did Andrew Jackson a little compliment. We believe he considered the old hero's subjective concatenations as opposed to his objective concatenations as opposed to his objective corollaries with an especial view to showing what a great book the Dictionary is for long words. Then the health of the President of the United States was drunk in solemn silence, which was intended to make Mr. Lincoln wince. Then came a toast which compared the Democracy to the old physician whose sands of life have nearly run out, and the country to one of his patients. Liberty was next defined inferior position of Mayor, and now use. his patients. Liberty was next defined his patients. Liberty was next defined to mean slavery, and, to maintain the general inappropriateness of everything said or done, the band struck up "Woodman, spare that tree." Extremes meet when Mr. Richard Vaux praises Jackson, and Edward Ingersoil to a toast to the Union. The speech of this gentleman was, next to the whisky, the feature of the evening, and would have been disgraceful as the utterance of an American citizen. But Mr. Ingersoll is not on good terms with his country at present, and probably wants to be considered a Canadian or an Ishmaelite. The war, in his opinion, having resulted in the capture of Atlanta. Savannah, the defeat of Hood. to mean slavery, and, to maintain the geneof Atlanta, Savannah, the defeat of Hood, and other rebel misfortunes, is "an outrage upon humanity." The Union, he believes, is to be saved in the blood of Abolitionism, which means the extinction of half the

men in the North, and to accomplish this salvation we are to have revolution in the loyal States. Probably Mr. INGERSOLL did not expect this part of his speech to be published, and only meant it for the long ears of his club. We advise him to go to Canada. There he may safely call the Keystone Club to arms, and speak his whole mind without danger of arbi- THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CAN NEITHER MARE A trary arrest. He insults the people of trary arrest. He insults the people of Philadelphia when he declares slavery elected in order that the might continue the war for to be as sacred as free speech or the right of habeas corpus. For his abuse of the President and the Cabinet no one cares, but it is certain that we have suffered so much from one rebellion that we are not willing to let such men as Mr. INGERSOLL foment another. The banquet of the Keystone Club was a farce and a failure. Mr. McClellan would not come, and Mr. Vaux would not be kept away, and we think Mr. INGERSOLL misunderstood the occasion when he supposed the feasters cared as much for blood as they evidently did for whisky.

CHANGES IN THE BOOK TRADE.-Mr. James S Claxton, who is the successor to the business of William S. and Alfred Martien & Co., wishes us to state that he will continue it at the old place (606 Chestnut street), under his own, but not under the name of the old firm, as stated on Saturday.

Washington, January 8. THE LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS. The subscriptions to the national loan on Friday as recorded at the Treasury Department, amounted as follows: To the ten-forty loan, \$2,568,000, and to the seven-thirty loan, \$1,640,000 The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan yesterday, as recorded at the Treasury Department, amoun to \$4.169,000, and to the seven-thirty loan to nearly

WASHINGTON.

FARRAGUT IN WASHINGTON. Vice Admiral FAREAGUT visited the Navy Department to-day, and, in company with Secretary Welles, afterward paid his respects to the Presi-

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF REBELLIOUS STATES. It is known that a bill is pending in the House of Representatives for the reconstruction of the State the governments of which have been subverted o overthrown by rebellion, thus establis applicable to them all. Representative Wilson, o lowa, has introduced a substitute for the bil, pro-viding that no representatives shall be received from any such State, until by act or joint resolution of Congress, approved by the President, or passes netwithstanding his objections, it shall be declared the State has formed a just local government, re publican in form, and is entitled to a representative in Congress. In other words, the substitute pro-poses to deal with each State separately on its own merits, without establishing a system of readmis-

sion, applicable to them all. A PRINTERS' BANQUET. The Columbia Typographical Society, last evening, commemorated its fiftieth anniversary by a supper. Amongst the invited guests were Speaker Colfax, Representatives Baldwin of Massachu-setts, Mr. Brooks, and Ambrose W. Clark; Wm. FAXON, chief clerk of the Navy Department; J. G. NICOLAY, the President's private secretary; ex-Postmaster General Horatto King, Major Ban PERLEY POORE, and other gentlemen, who, like elves, have a practical knowledge of printing and who severally responded to the regular toasts much to the delight of the large assemblage of the

MRS. HUTCHINGS PENITENT—SHE TAKES

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. As some publicity has been given to the account of the arrest of Mrs. HUTCHINGS, of Baltimore, the following may prove of interest: City of Fitchburg, county of Worcester, State of Mas City of Fitchburg, county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, sa.

I, Sarah L. Hutchings, of Baltimore city, in the county of Baltimore, and State of Maryland, do hereby acknowledge that the act for which I have been tried, convicted and am under sentence, was a wrongful and improper act on my part; and I do give my word of honor that henceforth I will be of good behavior towards the Government of the United States, and do no act to aid or comfort its enemies, and will hold no intercourse with them, and will conduct myself as a loyal citizen of the United States. And I do solemnly swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully conduct myself as a good, loyal citizen of the United States. So help me God.

SARAH I. HUTCHINGS.

Commonwealth of Massachusells, Worcester, ss.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this twenty-third lay of December, 1864. GEORGE A. TORREY, Justice of the Pcace. MISCELLANEOUS. The American Academy of Science, which held

ession in this city during the week, adjourned tolay sine die. Assistant Secretary of War Dana is acting as seretary in the absence of Mr. Stanton. The Republican of this evening says it has the highest authority for stating that the report of the ntment of General Franch as minister t France is untrue.

Fearful Railroad Collision—Four Persons Killed and Twenty Wounded. Special Despatch to The Press.] York, Pa., Sunday, Jan. 8. Yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, a terrible railway accident occurred on the Northern Central Railroad, near this town. So far as could be ascertained in the confusion and excitement that prevailed, the particulars are as follows : It seems that the express train from Baltimore having been deayed was approaching York at a rapid rate. When t had reached a point about 1% miles from York came in contact with a freight train going south, which was running quite fast. The excitement that prevailed after the collision occurred can be more easily imagined than described. A heavy snow storm prevailed at the time. Both freight and passenger locomotives were completely wrecked, as were also a number of the cars. There were a large the city no equivalent for the virtual loss | ton. He says he has no doubt that many of | number of passengers aboard. The remains of four of an army. But Savannah will not need the persons engaged in traffic in the rebel. persons who had been instantly killed were removed, fatally. It has been found impossible up to the time of this writing to ascertain the names of the killed and wounded.

> Arrest of "Druid," of the New York World. BALTIMORE, Jan. 8 .- Harry M. Flint, a newspaper correspondent—"Druid," of the World—has been arrested here, by the military authorities, on -"Druid," of the World-has charges of disloyalty. He is now in custody. [The following extract from "Druid's" letter in the World of Saturday will show the tenor of his correspondence. He therein declares that President Lincoln has no intention of clo but will purposely continue it till the end of his term of office; and he also endeavors to discourage the people of the North by stating that the rebellion is better able to maintain itself than ever, and that Lee is about to invade the loyal States with a fornidable army :] THE REPORT OF A NORTHERN INVASION.

THE REPORT OF A NORTHERN INVASION.

Two reports, which are a good deal talked about here, may merit a few words. The first is, that preparations are being made to evacuate Richmond. The second, that General Lee is preparing for a grand offensive movement into Pennsylvania. Of course, no reader of the World will believe the first for a moment. It is too ridiculous for serious refutation. There is more plausibility in thesecond; but your readers may rely upon it that no such design is entertained at present by the Confederate leaders. The design of a Northern invasion forms a part of their scheme for gaining their independence, and it is their dearest hope to dictate the terms of peace to the North, some day, from Independence Hall, in Philadelphia. But the time for such a movement to be attempted has not come yet. The movements of Gen. Sherman, and the peril which so recently threatened Wilmington, and which they think has not yet entirely passed away, are quite enough to occupy their whole attention at present. When General Sherman's intentions become sufficiently developed, if they do not threaten Charleston, and when the attempt to take Wilmington shall be definitely abandoned, then it is not improbable that a Northern expedition may be undertaken.

THE CONFEDERATES HAVE TROOPS ENOUGH FOR THE PURPOSE.

Fears for the safety of Richmond or Petersburg will not deter them from making it. Those strongholds can be held against Gen. Grant's whole army by a much less force than Gen Lee now commands. Nor will the fact of its being winter be any obstacle. The march can be made from Gordonsville through the Shenandean Valley, and the Potomae can be crossed at a dozen points between Cumberland and Williamsport. Once in Pennsylvania, the column would be in no need either of food or clothing. Nor is it a lack of troops that would prevent them from making such a movement. The total number of troops now under Gen. Lee's immediate orders is 113,000, of whom 60,000 are at Richmond and Petersburg, 25,000 are at Wilmington, 10,000 are under Early in the Valley, and 10,000 are at Weldon and Hiersford. If the expedition against Wilmington shall be definitely abandoned, 15,000 of the troops now there can be recalled, and 25,000 can safely be drawn from those at Richmond. THE CONFEDERATES HAVE TROOPS ENOUGH FOR THE RESULT WOULD BE TO RAISE THE SIEGE OF

FALSE HOPES IN REGARD TO THE END OF THE WAR.

THE CRADLE AND THE GRAVE.

The comparison is neither a happy nor a just one. The shell, so far as the case of Georgia was concerned, was found to be full of excellent meat; was found to be full of excellent meat; was found to be full of grain, flour, vegetables, poaltry, cattle, and horses. As it was in Georgia, so it is everywhere in the South.

And if the people of the North suffer themselves to be deluded by the assurance that the rebels have their last man in their armies, and that they have no means of recruiting the latter, they will pay dearly for their credulity. Gen. Grant made a statement to that effect on the 16th of Augustlast, and added that even at that time the rebels had been compelled to rob the cradic and the grave for recruits. The events of f. ur mouths have shown how radically he was mistaken. During that period Gen. Price has raised thirty thousand recruits have joined Gen. Lee, and fifteen thousand men, who never shouldered a musket before, are now doing so at Augusta and Macon—eighty-five thousand new men in all. SUCCESSFUL WAR, OR AN HONORABLE PE elected in order that he might continue the war for four years more, and he will do it. At the end of Mr. Lincoln's second term, the end of the war, so for as the conquest and subjugation of the South is concerned, will be no nearer than it is now; if indeed, before that time, the South does not make a military and commercial alliance with France or England; and where will the North be then?

Railway Accident near Penghkeepsie-POUGHKERPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 8.—A sleeping car attached to the train due here at noon to day, was thrown from the track two miles above Straats and was tumbled into the river. The car contained thirty-five or forty passengers, who were all more or less injured by the shock, and out with glass by reaking out the windows in endeavoring to escape death by drowning. A brakeman named Kenny was badly hurt. The regular passenger car was also thrown from the track, but did not go into the iver. The accident was caused by the breaking of

a wheel. The Canadian Raiders to be Tried. MONTERAL, Jan. 7.—The question of jurisdiction in the case of the raiders was decided to-day. The decision was that the court had jurisdiction, and the trial will proceed. THE WAR.

REBEL REPORTS FROM SAVANNAH CONCILIATORY POLICY OF GEN SHERMAN.

HIS MOVÉMENT ACROSS THE SAVAN NAH RIVER CONFIRMED. Gen. Hood's Death Currently Reported.

THE DEATH OF PRICE DENIED. SUCCESSFUL UNION EXPEDITION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Great Destruction of Bailroad Property, HOOD'S ARMY REPORTED MOVING TOWARDS TUPELO.

dpebations in the Shenandoah Valley. GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

APPAIRS IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG AND RICH-WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- Information from City Point, under date of yesterday, is to the effect that the artiflery firing on Tuesday morning was aimed at the lower part of the city, and, besides doing a good deal of damage to property, frightened the residents in the vicinity badly. No casualties are reported in the Petersburg newspapers. The enemy replied by an occasional shot, doing no damage. Since that time everything has remained quiet in front of Petersburg.

Nothing of interest is transpiring in front of Richmond. Operations in the Dutch Gap Canal are said to have ceased for the present. Scarcely a shot has been fired there for some days,

[SECOND DESPATOR.] VHEREABOUTS OF KILPATRICK—RUMORS ABOUT GENERALS AND RAIDS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Richmond papers of yesterday, the 6th inst., have been received. They contain the following items:
"Augusta, Ga., Jan. 5.—Kilpatrick has crossed the Altamaha river, but is supposed to be on the Carolina side of the Savannah river. "The Western Virginia papers report that Forrest has been killed by one of his own men. "A Yankee raid on the Mobile and Ohio Ralload tore up miles of track near Verona.

"A private letter says that General Price is not "It is currently reported here that General Hood ADDITIONAL FROM SAVANNAH. "CHARLESTON, Jan. 5 .- No further movements

of the enemy are reported to day. His force is still concentrating, and are assembling between Hardee-ville and the Savannah river. There is no truth in their reported advance on Grahamsville. SHERMAN'S COURSE TOWARDS THE CITIZENS-HOOD, AND WHAT HE MAY DO. "The reported deaths of Hood and Forrest are not "From Savannah we learn that Gen. Sherman is

pursuing a very conciliatory policy towards the people in Savannah, and has issued a proclamation permitting planters to bring in their isual, and holds out inducements for them to do so. This looks as if he felt secure, and meant to make all the friends he could." "The Charleston Mercury understands that Sherman has given the citizens of Savannah fifteen days to settle up their bank and other accounts, which

are to be balanced in Confederate treasury notes. If this really is true, there will be but few open occunts in Savannah after the fifteen days' grace expires. Everybody and everybody's relation will be enger to square up at once. "General Hood, being now safely across the Tennessee river, beyond all doubt, we wait with some interest for the details of his future move ments. Thomas will endeavor by all practicable means to prevent him, if possible, but delay him at all events, from proceeding to Charleston or any other point in the prospective line of Sherman's march. Whether it be the object of Hood to march to the defence of Charleston remains to be seen.

If such is his determination, we may anticipate more severe fighting between the rival armies of

"Meanwhile Sherman's march northward from Savannah does not appear to be making very rapid headway. Possibly the weather has been unpropitious, er other and more important causes have We have nothing of interest from that quarter." QUIETUDE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE JAMES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A letter from the Army of the James, dated January 6, says that all is quiet in that department. "A severe rain-storm has prevailed all day, making the roads almost impassable,"

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. ESTRUCTION AND CONFISCATION OF THE PRO-PERTY OF SECESSIONISTS. county, Virginia, dated January 8, says: A cavalry force from General Sheridan's army visited the neighborhood of Upperville and Middleburg on December 27th, and destroyed and carried off a considerable amount of property belonging to Secession-ists of that neighborhood. A few days ago another party of Union cavalry entered the county from Fairfax and made several arrests of disloyal residents. A brigade of cavalry and artillery has been stationed near Lovettsville, under command of Gen. Devine. Winter quarters are being erected, and it is probable that this force will remain in the vicinity f Lovettsville all winter.

FORTRESS MONROE. RESUMPTION OF THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. FORT MONROE, Jan. 6.—The exchange of prisoners has been again resumed. Col. John E. Mulford arrived here from Washington yesterday afternoon, and to-day left in the flag-of truce steamer New York for Varina, on the James river, with about 500 rebel officers, mostly A heavy southeast storm set in to-day, and promises to be a severe one.

THE SOUTHWEST.

ESTRUCTION OF THE MOBILE AND OHIO.RAILROAD BY OUR CAVALRY.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3, via Catro, Jan. 6.—General Dana has received information from his cavalry force, sent from here on the 21st of December, that they struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad five miles below Corinth, and had, on the 27th, utterly de-stroyed it to below Okalona. Twenty-nine bridges, a good deal of trestle-work, thirty-two railread cars, aree hundred army wagons, and four thousand carines were destroyed. Forrest's camp of dismounted men at Everona was dispersed. Six officers and twenty men were captured. The expedition did not lose a man. General Grierson has orders to destroy the road as far as Meridian, and release our prisoners at

BENTUCKY. RESTRICTIONS IN TRADE REMOVED-GOV. BRAM. LETTR'S MESSAGE—THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—General Burbridge has emoved the restrictions upon trade in Kentucky. Resolutions were introduced into both Houses of the Kentucky Legislature yesterday, declaring for

the immediate abolition of slavery. Governor Bramlette, in his message, recommends the gradual emancipation and ultimate removal of the slaves, rejoices over and thanks Sherman and Thomas for their victories, denounces the arrest of Col. Woolford and Lieut. Governor Jacobs, and says his object in attempting to regulate the enlist-ment of slaves was not to save the institution, but the people of Kentucky from unnecessary burdens in its accomplishment. Kentucky has furnished nearly 76,000 soldiers to the United States army.

NEW ORLEANS. GENERAL NEWS-MONEY FOR THE SOLDIBES. Carro, Jan. 7.—The steamer Henry Ames from New Orleans on the 31st ult., arrived at this port to-day, with the mail for the North and thirty-four bales of cotton for St. Louis and thirty bales for The steamship Creole had arrived from New

York, also the naval transport Union, with four million dollars for the disbursing officers at New Or-Gen. Hurlbut had issued an order prohibiting officers and soldiers from attending the theatre, billiard rooms, and other places of amusement on Sunday, denouncing the habit as dishonorable, and contract to the duties which soldiers owe to themselves and their country.

Col. J. Davis, of the 1st Louisiana Cayalry, had been appointed a brigadier general, and ordered to report to Gen. Canby. A Matamoros paper gives an account of the wreck of the steamer Rely, from Matamoros, off the mouth of the Rio Grande, in a squall. A number of the

of 600 bales of cotton belonging to merchants at Matamoros. Corrow.-Middlings are quoted at 86@38c at Maamoros, Texas; crushed sugar at 16@18c, and ordi nary brown at 9@10c. There is but little inquire cotton in the New Orleans market. Flour BEBEL NEWS.

crew were drowned. It also notices the destruction

APPAIRS IN SAVANNAH AND GEORGIA GENERALLY WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Richmond papers of the 5th instant contain the following items in addiion to those telegraphed last night: A despatch from Augusta, Georgia, dated the 4th nstant, says:
"The city of Savannah continues quiet. An o er had been issued not to cut the shade trees for fuel. Sherman proposes to bring wood by the Gul Railread. The 14th and 15th Corps are in entrench-

ments reaching from the Savannah river to the opposite the Exchange. Many negrees, who joined Sherman in the country, are leaving, and the roads are lined with them. Sherman is glying levees to the negroes in Savannah. Several Federal steam ers are engaged in removing obstructions from the river. About 300 negroes were sold in Augusta, on Tuesday, at auction, at an average of from \$8,000 to \$3,560 each. Several buildings and 500 bales of cotton were burned in Albany, Ga., last Tuesday, by an ncendiary. "The yellow fever has entirely subsided at Gal-

"General Kirby Smith has impressed tobacco for the use of the army. "Everything was quiet in the Trans-Mississipp.
Department. No Yankess were south of our (the rebel) army, and the condition of the troops was fine. They were well clothed and fed." A UNION RAID IN ALABAMA REPORTED-HOOD'S ARMY GOING TOWARDS THERLO-A PIGHT WITH "TOBIES" IN NORTH CAROLINA—GEN. D. H. HILL ON THE WAY TO CHARLESTON. Washington, Jan. 8.—Richmond papers o Saturday, Jan. 7th, contain the following items:

"Mobile, Jan. 5,-A rold is reported advancing

veston and Houston.

outh, towards Smithfield. 20 miles north of Aberdeen. The destruction of property is-unknown. It is also reported that General Hood's army has crossed the Tennessee river, and is moving on Tapelo, which place will probably be the future base of ope-

"The Fort Gaines prisoners are expected to carries In this city to day from Western North Carolina." The Raleigh Confederate of January 3d says: We learn that on December 22d a fight took place emaker's Gap between the companies of Captains N. Price, Ross, and Gortreil, and some de-serters, tories, and robbers. They attacked our forces from an ambush, but were speedily routed and severely chastised. They lost 14 killed, 4 wounded, and 4 were captured. We lost no killed or wounded. The woods were fired during the engagenent, which caused the discharge of a considerab number of guns which had been thrown away by the

"Captain Price was in command of the battalien, and distinguished himself by coolness and bravery, as did his entire command." The Columbia Carolinian says : "Gen. D. H. Hill passed down the South Carolina Railroad yester day, under orders to report to Gen. Beauregard as Charleston." The Rebel notices the arrival at Selma, on the 20th

ult., of "a detachment of 400 or 500 galvanized Yan-kees, under the charge of Captains Clark and Rice and Adjutant Seymour, of the 10th Tennessee, on their way to the front. They are strong, ablabodied soldiers, mostly foreigners, embracing almost every European nationality, with only a slight mix-ture of the genuine Yankee. Captain Clark informs us that almost any number could have been btained, but that only those were accepted who had no families in the North, and few ties to attach them to that section. They will be distributed through the Itals regiments of the Army of the Tennessee, and will fill up their deploted ranks." "At the battle of Franklin the Missouri Brigade went into bettle 688 strong, and had 109 killed, 242 wounded, and 96 captured, making a total loss of 447. Gen. Cockerel was wounded three times, but not seriously. Col. Gatz was also wounded. Col. Gar land and Major Parker, with a long list of captains and lieutenants, were among the killed FATAL TORNADO IN ALABAMA-BLANKETS FOR

UNION PRISONERS—SHERMAN ACROSS THE SA-VANNAH RIVER. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Richmond papers of Friay, January 6th, in addition to what has already een telegraphed, contain the following: "A violent tornado passed over Middle Alabama on December 27th, killing fifteen persons, demolish-ing a large number of houses, and destroying the railroad bridge on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, twenty miles east of Montgomery. The amount of damage done was immense." The Examiner says: "Yesterday a commissioner from Grant's lines arrived at Varina, under a flag

of truce, with 1 500 blankets for distribution among the Federal prisoners in Richmond, in addition to 1,000 received last week. "Of the fity-odd thousand Yankee prisoners held in the South, not over 2,000 are confined in Richmond, For a year past the great body of them has been ing south, and Richmond, hard pressed to feed its superabundant population, and the large army de ending its gates, is relieved from the incubus of an overstocked prison post in its midst.
"The report of Sherman's having crossed the Savannah river is confirmed, and he is believed to be moving on Grahamsville."

THE REBEL PRESS. Our files of the rebel papers of the 6th do not contain much news boyond the frightened telegrams from Charleston. They are still discussing the intervention scheme, and are all the while exthe fast failing strength of their Confederacy. The intervention, or "protectorate" theory, is still a favorite there. If France, especially, does not immediately intervene, this, according to the Enquirer, is what will be the result: Napoleon might be startled with another pha-Napoleon might be startled with another phenomenon upon peace between the North and the South. It might not be impossible that a portion of the troops now engaged in deadly conflict might unite under the same bunner in a march upon the invasion of Mexico. We forbear to extend this suggestion, but it is borne out by the history of almost all nations who have fought with each other. The people continue hostile; soldiers will fraternize in common enterprise.

THE BAILROAD SYSTEM IN GEORGIA AND SOUTH The occupation of Savannah renders very desirable a medification of our railroad system in South Carolina and Georgia. The railroad line from Wilmington to Augusta, makes a detour at Sranchville precisely in the wrong direction, because toward the coast. From Kingsville, by Columbia to Augusta, would be no farther than by Branchville to Augusta, and would give a much safer line. Cannot a link between Columbia and Augusta be put in? The distance as measured in the map is about seventy-five miles. The railroad as it stands, however, is from Augusta to Atken, almost in a direct line to Columbia. Making Atken's point of junction would shorten the distance seventeen miles, or reduce the whole say to sixty miles. We should thus have a safe and direct line from Augusta to Columbia, where the choice of roads leading bitherward would be head by Wilmingston or Augusta to Columbia, where the choice of roads leading hitherward would be had by Wilmington or Charlotte and Danville. Still higher up is Abbeville, which is in railroad connection with Columbia, and opposite to it in Georgia is Athens, which is in connection with the Augusta and Atlanta Railroad. These points are, by the map, about sixty-five miles apart. If they, too, were connected, we should have another and a more interior line between Georgia and the Eastern States.—Richmond Sentinet, Jan. 4

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH In expectation of the invasion of South Carolina by General Sherman, the Governor of that State has issued the following proclamation:

Headquarters, Charleston, Dec. 29, 1864.
SPROIAL ORDERS.—The Legislature of South Carolina has declared that all free white men, between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, not already in the Confederate service, shall be liable to militia service.

the ages of sixteen and sixty years, not already in the Confederate service, shall be liable to militia service.

The city of Charleston requires for its defence all within its limits who are between these ages. This service is for the defence of our homes. It cannot be declined except by those who are unwilling to defend that State whose laws protect them—that city by which they are sheltered.

All will come forth; all must come forth. The free profier of service is what the State desires. The service not profiered will be demanded.

Officers charged with the organization of this force will, as much as possible, reconcile the service with the employments in business or labor of those who are ready to perform it. They who promptly respond to the call of the State are entitled to, and will receive from it, a careful consideration of all that affects their welfare.

Vacancies in all organizations in the city of Charleston will be filled without delay by appointment—the most active means adopted to complete all anolments and perfect every organization.

Arrest and punishment, as provided by law, will be only resorted to when indispensably necessary to refort to either.

The enrolment and organization of regiments, battallons, or independent companies, will be reported to the adjutant and inspector general. Officers will exercise all the authority with which they are invested to maintain the respect due to the law of the State, which requires for its defence the service of those who live within its limits and under its protection.

In this sorvice there are no exemptions; none can

service of those who live within the limits and its protection.

In this service there are no exemptions; none can be allowed except under special circumstances. Certificates of disability, or other causes, in consequence of which exemptions have been lithertogranted, will not be regarded unless renewed. Exemption from this service is what no one will ask who is true to the State. If there are any not true to the State they have no proper place among those who now prepare for its defence.

A. G. MAGRATH. A DIFFERENT ACCOUNT OF THE BOANORE EXPE-

The annexed version of the late affair on the Roanoke river is given by the Raleigh Progress of the Sist ult. It differs considerably from the anouncement made in the Richmond Sentinel of the 2d inst., that 600 of our men had been killed and wounded, and eight gunboats destroyed:

We learn on the authority of a gentleman who left Fort Branch, on the Roanoke, the preceding Monday, that the engagement had with the Yankees on the occasion of their late advance was evry small affair, not a man being killed on either side, and none seriously wounded. Col. Hinton and five or six men were taken by the Yankees, while eight of the Federals were teken by boys. Two of the Yankee gunboats were blown up in the river by torpedoes. Col. Whitford's arm was broken; but it was thought there was no danger of his losing it. The enemy came above Fort Branch; but becoming slarmed, they retired to Plymouth without making any determined effort to take it. wounded, and eight gunboats destroyed :

Loss of a Mississippi Steamer. CAIRO, Jan. 6.—The steamer Odd-Fellow was sunk by the ice at Columbus to day. She went down in 100 feet of water, and will be a total loss. Her value was \$15,000 or \$20,000. No insurance.

THE attention of parties interested is requested to the sale of captured stock, consisting of milch cows. teers, helfers, and calves, which takes place at York, Pa., on Tuesday, January 17th. See adver-tisement in another column.

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE. -The excellent coevery lover of the genuine and natural school of acting. Their performances during last week were attended and thoroughly appreciated by large and discriminating andiences. To night the fine comedy of "The Heir-at-Law" will be presented, with Mr. Warren in the character of Doctor Pangloss. The farce of "Dunducketty's Pionic" will also be ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. and Miss Richings, after a long absence, will make their appearance once more among their Philadelphia friends this evening, and will undoubtedly receive, as they merit, a hearty welcome. The favorite opera, "The Daughter of the Regiment," will be sung, in which they will perform their popular roles of Cartouche and Merie. "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White" will be the afterpiece.

venport Alliance, consisting of Messrs, J. W. Wal-lack, E. L. Davenport, and Miss Rose Eytinge, will commence an engagement at the Walnut this evening. The historical drams of "The Iron Mask" will be performed by the alliance, and the farce of "Sketches in India" will conclude the entertain-NATIONAL CIRCUS.—Messrs. Murray and Hutchinson, and the celebrated trained dogs, will reappear at this celebrated place of amusement this evening. Some of the scenes to be enacted are enirely new, and will maintain the popularity already attained by the great company of artists. Anew pantomime, entitled "Mad as a March Hare," will

WALRUT-STREET THEATRE.—The Wallack-Da-

séances is drawing to a close. /Those who desire the pleasure of witnessing his skill will therefore take notice. NEW YORK CITY.

SIGNOR BLITZ announces that the term of his

CITY ITEMS. JARED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS" removes all smallpox marks and black worm specks from the skin. JARED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS" gives the skin the

s, texture, and color of polished alabaster. JARED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS" is endorsed by Lucille Western, M'lle Vestvall, and Mrs. Bewers. JARED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS" IS used by refined. Ladies. E. Jouin, agent, 111 S. Tenth. Orders by mail must be addressed "Jared & Rene, Philada." " SCOURING THE OCEAN."—The rebel pirate She nandoah, formerly the British steamer Sea King, is actively engaged in the destruction of our merchant vessels on the Atlantic, and, as the papers say, is "scouring the ocean." Query—Will she use up the sands of the sea in the operation? The captain and crew, whether British or reb, that have gone off in her on this scouring expedition, might be called the off-scouring of the world; we believe they are Some kinds, and this raminds us that the place to get new clothes is at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

EYE. EAB, AND THROAT DISEASES, CATARRU asthma, Pulmonary and all nervous affection reated with the surest success, by Dr. Von Mon chrisker with his newly-constructed apparatus Office, No. 1027 Walnut street. N. B.—Dr. Von Moschzisker's work on the above iseases, "A Book for the People," will be ready in a few days. SEATING BY MOONLIGHT, "on Park Thirty-firs and Walnut streets." Open until 10 o'clock to night. A full and superior brass band afternoon and evening. The ice has been flooded, and is in fine condition. A number of fine skaters are con tantly on the park to give instructions to any one ir

the art of skating, free of charge. SAMURL SIMES, Treasurer. EVERY CITIZEN should read the January Num

"UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE, It contains a Biography of Farragut, with Portrait, an important letter from General Sherman and is filled with the most valuable and interesting Sold by all newsdealers. Sent, post-paid, for a ents. C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher 441 Broadway, New York. THE finest lot of "York-river Plant Oysters" the season has just[arrived and for sale by Brady Painter & Gilbert, at the depot, Broad and Prime

No LADY'S TOILET COMPLETE unless there b he fragrant Sozodont : unto the breath sweet odd t imparts, the gums a ruby redness soon assume he teeth quick rival alabaster tint, and seem pearls set in a coral vase. Sold by all druggists and erfumers. THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL continues open, ore, for the entertainment of guests, wh will still find therein the superior comforts and at

ention for which this House has always been distin BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT, an infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun shot wounds, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No fami ly should be without it. del6-lm GRORGE STECK & Co.'s Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, for sale only by J. F Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

EYE, EAR, AND CATARRE, Successfully treate by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine st Artificial eves inserted. No charge for exar ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. The Continental. The Continental.

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G Duncan, Virginia
Prather, Virginia
P Minnick, Pittsburg
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B D Washburn, Boston

Jonathan Boynton

Jas Hodges, Baltimore

H Shriner, Battimore

J K Shepard, Conti

IM S Sanford, U.S.A.
Capt Hunt, U.S.A.
Capt Hunt, U.S.A.
W. J.Reid, New York
Mrs Gen A Beard, N.Y.
Geo K. Otts & Wife
F H Dove
David Lamb
M.T. Betton
Fred Ecx
H. D. Cooke & Wife, Wash,
Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence, N.Y.
Mr. & Mrs. Bagtev & son N.
Mr. & Mrs. Bagtev & son N. Dy Drake, Boston
Lapt A T Bliss, Washington
Mr & Mrs Mittsburg, Londin
W Skeddy, Stamford
Miss Keddy, Stamford
Miss L Skeddy, Stamford
John M Ingersoll
R Flint & da. Fond du Lae
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A P Michols & wf, Buffalo
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E Tunney, New York
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J Brooks, Lansingburg
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Dr W M. White, E Island
J D Wilson, E Holand
Mr. Lathrop. Wash, D C
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Rev H W Head, Wash, D C
A Davidson, New York
D Moran, Wash, D C
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Miss Angers, New York
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Thomas, Maryland Thomas, Maryland J McBride Walsh, Jr. Baltimore M Thayer, Chambersbur ason Kincell Wylie, Baltimore
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V Howall, Washington
A Rice, Washington
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O B Hoffman, Trenton
Jas F McNeat, Perry co, Pa
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1 M V Tavis, City Peint
J P Marsey, West Chester
P E Chase, Mechanicsville
R K Lanning, New York
T E Addis, New York
F C, Keller, Baltimore
S H Beker, Latrebe
M U Kirk, Mercer co, Pa The States Union.

The Barley Speaf. tept en Moors, N Jersey D B Danforth, Philada lex Johnson, New Hope d Atthron, Wasbington Biackwell, New York T Qorck, New Jersey J Davidson, Cheltenham The Black Bear. John Willard Adam Shiffer, Belfast, Pa B Reinbard, Jackson, Pa J Wilson, Jackson, Pa E R Harper, Olney, Pa

SPECIAL NOTICES. HEATER SCOOPS AND POKERS, HEAVY and Light Axes, Wood Saws and Horses, Heavy Coal Scattles, Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers, Zinc for Stoyes, TRUMAN & SHAW'S. No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth, BRANDS, WITH MOVABLE OR PERMANENT Also, steel Figure and Letter Punches, in sets, for tamping metal, for sale at the Hardware Sto TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Right Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth, E. McClain's Cactus Grandistoris

OR, NIGHT BLOOMING CERUS —We believe it to be the only genuine extract in the market, it being made rom ope of the most beautiful and fragrant flowers of the Castus tribe; also, his new extract Queen of the Meadows, Perfect Love, and other choice extracts of the tollet. Prepared by W. E. McClain, No. 334 B. SIXTH Stre N. B.-A liberal discount given to wholesale deal HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—harmless, instantane-ous, and reliable; produces a splendid Black or Natural

Brown; remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. BATCHELOE, 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. ja2-mwirly GEORGE STECK & Co.'s PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.
Over 60 each of these fine
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by Mr. G., and the demand
is constantly increasing.
For sale only by
SEVENTH and CHESTRUT Sts.
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Overcoats from \$14 to \$55. Overcoats OVERCOATS FROM \$14 to \$55. OVERCOATS. VERCOATS FROM \$14 to \$55. OVERCOATS. ERCOATS FROM \$14 to \$55. OVERCOATS WARAMAKER & BROWN, OVERCOATE. S. E. Sorner SIXTH and MARKET Street. We Young Men's Suits and elegant variety of the est class Clothing at REASONABLE PRICES.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premius LOCK-STITOM SEWING MACHINES. THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, AND BEST.

lesrooms, 704 CHESTNUT Street, above Sevenik. MARRIED. Rev. W. M. Rice, Mr. Work, all of this city.

ERDMANN.—On the 6th inst., Esther, relict of the late Frederick Erdmann, in the 70th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2020 Peplar street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 10 clock. To proceed to Ronaldson. Cemelery.

GAETLEY.—On First-day, the 8th instant, John W.
Gartley, in the 27th year of his age.

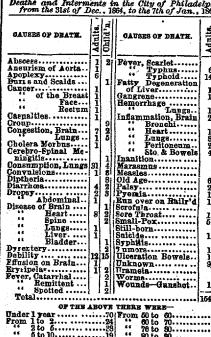
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, School street, Germantown, on Fourthday (Wednesday) afternoon, the 11th instant; to meet at the house at half past 20 clock.

WALTER.—On First Day morning, the 8th inst., Edwin Walter, ased sixts four years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 136 North Twelfth street, on Third Day, the 10th inst, at 10 clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MOORE—On the 6th inst., Thomas W. Moore, in the S5th year of his age. MOORE—On the 6th inst., Thomas W. Moore, in the 35th year of his age.
His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. From S. R. Robinson's, No. 226 Shipley street, Wilmington, Dal, this after neor, 9th isst. at 1½ o'clock. Without further notice. **
MCALLISTER—On the morning of the 6th instant, Susan Bilzsbeth Mcallister.
Therelatives ard friends of the family are respectfully finvited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 508 North Sinth street, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Weekly Report of Interments Health Office, January 7, 1865 Deaths and Interments in the City of Philadelphi from the 31st of Dec., 1864, to the 7th of Jan., 1865



WARDS. WARDS. Sixtenth Seventh 19 Sixtenth Seventh 19 Sixtenth Seventh 19 Sixtenth Seventh 19 Sixtenth Sighth 17 Seventeenth 19 Seventh 19 Seve WARDS.
7. Nineteenth
6. Twentleth
11. Twenty-first
3. Twenty-second
11. Twenty-third
11. Twenty-fourth
9. Twenty-fifth
14. Twenty Sixth
8. Unknown Net deaths in the city.....

ponding week or 100s, and to 100s;

Week ending January 9th, 1864, was 292.

Week ending December 31st, 1864, was 335.

Males, 186; females, 141; boys, 102; girls, 71.

Deaths and interments of soldiers, 20.

By order of the Board of Health.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERS, Registrar. WHITE AND BLACK SKIRTS, \$4.50. Just received, White and Black Striped Bal moral Skirts, full size, at \$4.50 each. BESSON & SON, Mourning Store, ia9-3t No. 918 CHESTNUT Street. N. B.—Skirtings by the yard, \$1 to \$1 57%. MOURNING BLANKETSHAWLS, \$10. Finest quality Black and Gray Woolen Long
Shawls reduced to \$10 (original price \$13.50).

BBSSOP & SON. Mouraing Store,
ja9-5t

No. 918 CHESTNUT Etreet.

GREEN BAIZE FOR SKATE BAGS. NOTICES. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS-SOCIATION.—The Monthly Meeting of this Association will be held TO. NIGHT (Monday) in the Keome 1609 and 1611 CHESTNUT Street, to which Ladies are respectfully invited. A. R. VAN HORN, Esq., will read. "Parrhasius," by N. P. Willis. Debate and Vocal and Instrumental Music will commence at 7% o'cleck. POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA Penns , January 7, 1885.

The time of salling of the Steamer AUSTRALASIAN, from New York for Liverpool, baving been changed from Wednesday, the 11th, to TUESDAY, the 10th, at 5% o'click P. M., the mails from this office to be despatched by this Steamer will close at 5 o'clock on TUESDAY MORNING, the 10th inst.

1t C. A WALBORY, P. M.

TUESDAY MORNING, the 10th inst.

C. A WALBORY, P. M.

SOLDIERS. OF THE WAR OF

1812 will celebrate the Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the SUPREME COURT ROOM. General attendance requested.

[it] JOHN H. FRICK, Secretary.

FIRST DAY OR SUNDAY-SCHOOL. FIRST DAY OR SUNDAY-SCHOOL
SOCIETY—The annual meeting of the Society
will be held on WEDNSSDAY next 11th instant, at 4
o'clock P. M. at No. 1422 CHESTNUT Street,
ja9-31* ALRXANDER KIEKPATRIOR, Secretary. THE BELIGIOUS MEETINGS AT the OLIVET CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND and MOURT VERRON ets. being well attended, and deep-yery evening, will be continued THIS EVENING and every evening this week. Several ministers from other thurches will be present. All are wetcome. GBAND COMPLIMENTAGE BALL to be given to.
THE "REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES." AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 18th inst.
Tickets can be procured at the
National Units Clint, 1105 Chestnut street,
Lee & Walker's music store, 722 Chestnut street,
J. E. Gould's music store, southeast corner Chestnut and Sevenin streets, and of the Committee of Arrangements, ja9-4t TWEI, FTH WARD BOUNTY
FUND.—The citizens of the ward are invited to meet THIS (Monday) EVENENG, et 7% o'clock, at the Alleghania Lyceum Rooms. NOBLE Street, above 1 outh, to hear the report of the Treasurer and Disbursing Committee, and to recryanize and take measures to clear the ward of the present draft.

THOS. H. CONNELL, Serpetary.

THOS. H. CONNELL, Serietary.
L. B. Englis, Treasurer.

NOTICES. BAYARD TATLOR, E.A. OURSELVES AND OUR RELATE AT CONCERT HALL TUESDAY EVENING, JANUERY ! Tickets 26 Cents. For sale at the Book of mead & Evans. No. 724 CHESTRUT on after Saturday. Also, at the Hall on the Ry ecture.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8. REV. H. M. SCUDDER, WHO HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM I Will deliver his fine Letters on

THE HINDOO MUTINY AND THE IN RICAN BEBRILLING." ACADEMY OF MUSIC MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 9 This is one of the most successful efores of liant Lecturer, and he comes to Philadelphia urgent invitation of many of our leading of Tickets to be had on and after TUS-by MARTIEN'S, 606 URESTURY Street, and This is one of the most succe. tores generally, at 25 cents each. Stores generally, as 20 cents each.

A number of Tickets for Reserved State will posed of at MARTIEN'S at #0 cents sect.

AND NOTICE.—To avoid crowding and latter state of Tickets will commence on Tuzzin LECTURE BY D. C. Medil at the ASSEMBLY BOOM, SAYSHE HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, LORDY, Subject: "MATERIALS, ABD RESULTS TO USE."

This Lecture will illustrate the only me which the world of mankind are to receipt of intelligence and moral work which their true province, as designed by the of the present status and future position of intelligence. The present status and future position of in the Universe. Tickets can be procured at the via GOULD, corner SEVENTH and CHEST REV. HENRY WARD WILL Lec'ure before THE Y CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN THE Y MUSIC Japuary 19th. INTERESTING COURSE TURES, to come of, under its Social, Givil, and Statistical Associat People of Pennsylvania, at CONGRU WM. LLOYD GARRISOF, the Potalway canes, and the Unswerving A Bights. will deliver the opening led on MONDAT EVERING, January Burths Gunit, Punishment, and R. Country. Country. Tickets of admission. 25 cents. May be by PUGH, SIXTH and GHESTNUT Streets. The proceeds to aid Freedmen. & DR. FITZGIBBON'S HUPAN ELECTRICITY— Inn 7th and 9th. Illustrated by Physical hrough Mrs. FERRIS and the End Y Fam Occute; reserved sents 75 cents. Doors of mence at 7½ o'clock. THE CITIZENS OF PHIL

PHIA are requested to meet at the TRADE ROOMS on TUESDAY, the Kit o'clock M., to take such steps as man-such to alleviate the distresses of the CITIZESS ON NAH. s. Mott, os, Kent, Santze, & Co. R. White. John Tucker, Tredick. Stokes, & Co., W. P. Hacker, ja9-2t ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
STATES INTERNAL BEVENEZ STATES INTERNAL FAMMEST CHANGES BANK BUILDING, NO. 127 (STEET. PHILADELPHIA, Jan

PHILADELPHIA Javent,

Notice is hereby given that the efficient is seesments, for the FOURTH GOLLEGINO is seesments, for the FOURTH GOLLEGINO is of Fennsylvania, of the SPECIAL IXOME in quired to be made by provisions of the Joint tion of Congress, of the Fourth day of July, a now ready for examination, and will result the inspection of all persons, who have apper purpose, during the ten days neat enseing, and sandays.

Appeals in writing, specifying the particular matter, or thing, respecting which a decision quested, and staying the ground or principles of complained of, will be entertained by mean abefore the 20th inst.

D. P. SOUTHWOST FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICE OF COLLECT SPECIAL INCOME TAX

NOTICE is hereby given that the lists of tareas:
in accordance with the provisio, a of the intredict of Congress, approved July 4, 1861 impulsar approach of the provision of the provis come for the year ending December 31. Ishi and the increase upon Licenses of wholesis cases, liquor dealers, hotel keepers and prediers in of June 30, 1884, has been returned to me by the so of the District, and that such taxes are may payable, and that payment thereof is hereby dealed with the control of the District, and the office in Langenoth. But Germantown, and those for the Twenty thick the (1808. Frankford street, Frankford, betwee hours of 9.A. M and 3 P. M., until SATURDAT, 37. 51.

PENALTIES —To all those who neglect to pay in before said 21st day of January a special density is 25% of the 12st day of January a special density is 25% of the 25st day of 12st day provides a feet two certs, and four ceals per mile, and tan percent per say ill be seen by reference to the 25st ecclosed of June 30, 1864. Money of the United States of June 30, 1864. Money of the United States of College Country of College Country of College Country of the United States of College Country of Country of College Country of Country of College Country of Cou je9-mwftja21 HARMONY FIRE COMPANY The Members will meet at the Hall, Thir TERNOUN, at 1 o'clock, to attend the Ingeral c late fellow member, GEORGE W. DORSET. derr will be ready. [1t] F. L. LEVERING, 8 MOSHANNON COAL COMPAN The annual mesting of the Stocker derivative be held at the office of the Company (No. 3 19234) South FOURTH Street, or Mass DAY, January 18th, 1886, at 12 of clock M, for purpose of electing five Directors to serve the extra year, and transacting such other business as may usefore the meeting SAMUEL W. WRAY, Sevent. GEBMAN.-THE INTRODUCTO RI to the SUPPLEMENTARY GOUSE given on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, at SPRING G. HALL. THIRTHENTH and SPRING GARDEN. 69 P. M. Admission, 10 cents. For particulars, 106 S. THIRD street, or 919 LOMBARD Street jag-24*

ASSESSOE'S OFFICE.

STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. F
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TEICT. Notice is hereby eiven that the official first ments for the FHET COLLECTION DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby eiven that the official first ments for the FHET COLLECTION DISTRICT.

be made by provisions of the Joint Resolution of all persons who may apply for that purpose, the ten days next ensuing, exclusive of strikes Appeals in worlding, specifying the particular matter, or thing respecting which a decision is ed, and stating the ground or principles of en plained of, will be entertained by me static fore the 20th inst.

[189-6t] STOCKHOLDERS OF OIL PANIES OF OIL (I PROSURE A COPY OF THE LAWS BY WELLE LIABILITY to be appeared. Liability to be assested. How have not have been may be forfeited and sold, Liability for all debts and contracts, Right to obtain statements from officers and fit Power and manuar of voting by proxy, and General privileges and responsibilities units. AGTS OF THE LEGISLATURES

PENNSY LVANIA,
WEST VIRGINIA, and
OHIO.
Now ready in pamphlet form. Price in cent-Address A. K PEDRICK NATIONAL EXCERANGE BAY
OF PHILADELPHIA —AN RLECTION of the Directors of this Bank will be held on TI Shext, January 10th, at the Office of E. N. RAIHS!
REQ., No 203 WALBUT Street between the harmonic of the Cook M and 2 P. M.
jas 2t GEORGE J. HAMILTON, Cashing

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 159.

An Election for inen Directors of this Bank will held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jaguary in 1865, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Andrews deel-mujalo THE FOURTH NATIONAL BAN The Annual Ricciton of Directory of the Sanking House of the Banking House of Tuesday, the lot of January, 1866, between the hours of 2 and 4 of Marking House of Sanuary, 1866, between the hours of 2 and 4 of Marking House of Sanuary, 1866, between the hours of 2 and 4 of Marking House of Sanuary, 1866, between the hours of Sanuary, 1866, between the hours of Sanuary, 1868, between the Sanuary of Sanuary, 1868, between the Sanuary, 1868, between EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK An Election for Directors, to Lerve the will be held at the Banking House, on TU 10, 1855, between the hours of 10 A. M. av. ja3 tusm3t MECHANICS NATIONAL

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the will be held at the BANKING HUDEs of the DAY, January II, 1885, between the hours of the election of Ring Direct serves for the eneuing year. WIEGAND, Is, California, 1885, and 2. The Stockholders of Ring Direct serves for the eneuing year. FARMERS AND MECHANIC NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Day ber 9, 1864.

The Annual Election for Directors of this birth is beld at the BANKING HOUSE, on WENVER the Hith day of January next, between his because o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. RUSHTON, JR., 635-84 del0-tight SECOND NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA
The Annual Ricetion for Directors of this Berk
be held at the Banking House, on TUESPAL Buth, 1865, between the Lours of 12 M, and 3 P, and 4 C, and 4 C, and 4 C, and 5 C, and 6 C, and 6 C, and 7 C, and 8 C, and SEVENTH NATIONAL 813

OF PHILADRIPHIA,

DECREES 1982

The Second Annual Meeting of the Trick fill of the Third National Bank of Philadelpha 1982

held at the Banking House, S. W. corner of the and MEERICK Streets, on TUESDAY, January II.

An Election for Directors to serve for the entire of the late of the same day, between the bound and 2 of clock.

dello-im

R. GLENDINING, called the company of the control of the THE CORSOLIDATIONAL
THOMAL BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockhodes believed to be bours of hos of believed to be believed to be bours of hos believed to be believed to be bours of hos believed to be believed to be boundary.

The believed to be believed to be bours of hos believed to be believed to be

ds 9 fmwijalo Jos. N Francisco Jos. N Joseph PHILADELPHIA (RIL)

CLUB, NOTICE TA Annal Major CLUB, NOTICE To Annal Major CLUB, NOTICE TO A NOTICE THE Street on MONDAY, 9th install M. A full attendance is decired to the club of the