TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1865.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu We do not return rejected manuscripts. bleations. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

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

"Circulation Over Sixty Thousand." We have to announce that the Inquirer newspaper, after declining our former proposition, has, with amusing reluctance, finally accepted the offer we made in our issue of Saturday. The reader will remember that this offer was presented in the fol-

the Richmond Sentinel, to draw the con-

conquered rebel cities, and the healthy.

and manly, and patriotic course of the au-

you may honestly anticipate that the noble

imitated by every Southern community

when the inhabitants thereof are protected

by Union forces and permitted to range

hemselves safely under the old flag.

regard this Savannah demonstration

as a moral victory of far more consequence

than two great battles now. We had no

such demonstration when New Orleans fell

into our hands. At that time, the leading

the former leaders of the Democratic party-

peace asked for by Mr. Lincoln are the

acknowledgment of the Federal Govern-

ment, the restoration of the Union, and

the constitutional abolition of slavery,

(the latter soon to be effected, let us

hope, by the adoption of the joint re-

solution in the House of Representatives

providing for such constitutional abo-

lition,) they will clearly see the wisdom of

following the Savannah example. It is

not, and never has been, the policy of the

Administration to degrade the seceded

States into provinces or territories. The

Southern rebellion did not, according to

the ruling and the action of all patriotic

men, take a single State out of the Union.

To admit this doctrine is to recognize the

right of secession itself; and I am happy in

the belief that small as the party in favor

of it has been in Congress, it is growing

smaller every day. Louisiana is now

knocking at the doors of the Capitol, asking

admission for her Senators and Representa-

doubted by some, yet are there so many

considerations in favor of it that I firmly

hope and reasonably believe that

tised in fire and in blood. To deny them

the right of representation on any grounds

inconsistent with the conditions above

stated, is in fact to deny that Andrew John-

son himself is the duly elected Vice Pre-

sident, and to pave the way for the wild-

est confusion. What is true of Louisiana

and of Tennessee is measurably true of

Arkansas, where the sure process of or-

ganization is rapidly going on. I know that

some of our friends entertain apprehen-

sions that in the admission of these and

other rescued Commonwealths, and the

return of those who are forgiven under

the President's amnesty proclamation, we

shall run the risk of having our loyal friends

voted down in the Southern States; and

there is yet another class who contend that

there should be no welcome back of the

repentant rebels until provision is made

to confer the right of suffrage upon the

entire colored population of the South.

But we must understand that when the

Southern people express their willingness to

return, accepting all the offers and pledges

of the Government, and yielding to the

irresistible judgment abolishing slavery in the

such a petition. If with the preponderating

vote of the free States we cannot hold this

free Government in the hands of anti-

slavery Administrations; if with the aid

of emancipated Maryland, and West Vir-

ginia and Nevada, and a redeemed Supreme

Court, we are not strong enough to defeat

our repentant enemies, we shall be un-

worthy of the great trust which has been

confided to us. After all, when this Union

is forever cleansed of slavery, the remains

of the disease will soon be purged away,

and the energies of the Union directed to

lofty, comprehensive, and stupendous

national and international interests. As

to the question of negro suffrage, that

is a matter of purely State con-

cern. Does it become us to embar-

rass the Government in this momen-

tous hour by pressing the consideration

of Congressional legislation in this matter?

We must first consider that there are few

even of the old States in which the colored

man has a right to vote; so that, before

we begin to experiment with the as yet

illiterate and inexperienced colored popu-

lation of the South, we should deliberate

and act in regard to the intelligent, indus-

trious, and useful colored population of the

North. These are commonsense truths,

and they are as useful to those who have

not felt the sharp, keen, cruel pangs of

war, as they are to our long-suffering,

down-trodden, and foully-betrayed brothers

swept as by a tempest of flame and blood,

and who are now, let us hope, on the eve

of avowing their willingness to come back

to the embraces of the Government of their

WASHINGTON.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The items in the legislative, executive, and judi-

cial appropriations, all reported to-day, are heavier than heretofore. The appropriations for the Go-

vernment Printing Bureau amount to nearly

\$1,500,000, paper alone being \$622,000. The total amount for the Agricultural Department, including

the purchase and distributing of seeds, and for the

propogating and experimental garden, is over

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed

New York, as commissioner for the settlement of

claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agri.

The President has sent a message to Congress

cultural Company, vice DANIEL S. DICKINSON, d

THE SCHELDT DUES.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 9.

fathers.

and sisters in that region which has been

lowing terms: There are two facts to be settled before we proceed any further: "Circulation over 60,000." This has appeared in large type under the head rer for vears.

thorities of Savannah. From this contrast 11. "THE CIECULATION OF THE INQUIREE AVE. RAGES OVER SIXTY THOUSAND COPIES steps taken by Dr. Arnold and his friends, in yielding to the Federal Government SUBSCRIPTION AND THREE-CENT DAILY PAPERS | and in acknowledging the supremacy of IN THE CITY COMBINED."

This has appeared under the editorial head of the the Constitution and the laws, and the humane tenders of President Lincoln, will be

Inquirer for many months.

This is the case of the Inquirer, and upon the truth of these statements we renew our proposition of Thursday, with one modification. We shall not ask the Inquirer to advance a dollar, but we shall double the amount of our proposition, and place in the hands of Mr. Binney, of the Sanitary Commission, and Mr. Stuart, of the Christian Commis-sion, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be disributed to both of these institutions on these terms: has over " sixty thousand circulation ? FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS If the Inquirer

classes were not only defiant and insolent. but the laboring people were moody and TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS if the Inquire threatening. At Savannah it is the promihas over forty thousand circulation. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS if the Inquire nent men-the controllers of public opinion, has over thirty thousand circulation.

We make this offer in good faith, and propose who have commenced the good work; and that the month of December shall be taken as the test, and Mr. Binney, Mr. Stuart, and any third when the oppressed and starving and departy the *Inquirer* may name, shall take affidavits of clerks and pressmen. We cannot make this offer spairing men and women of the South come to understand that the only conditions of

more conclusive and comprehensive. The cashier of THE PRESS called upon Mr. BINNEY yesterday with our check for ten thousand dollars, but that gentleman had left for Washington. He also called at Mr. STUART's place of business, but he could not be found. The money now awaits the order of these gentlemen, to be distributed by them according to the above stipulations, as soon as the evidence of the Induirer satisfies our cashier that the terms of the proposition have been fully answered, and that a full, thorough, and conclusive examination has been made. This announcement, we need hardly repeat, withdraws the controversy from the columns of THE Press, and the next publication will merely be the report of the gentlemen to whom the matter is entrusted. If the absence of Mr. Binney or Mr. STUART should delay the investigation, we shall be willing to accept any three gentlemen of the newspaper profession, as competent persons to examine the books of tives. However this experiment may be the Inquirer, and make a report. We throw out this editorial suggestion merely for convenience and expedition, and not as in any way amending our original propo-

The details of this subject are committed to the hands of our cashier. Until we have received his report we shall close our columns to the discussion of any side issue, or any statement that may unjustly affect the minds of those who are now to sit in judgment upon this controversy, and to decide whether the Inquirer has "over sixty thousand circulation," or "more than double all the subscription and threecent daily papers in the city combined."

## The Terms of Submission.

We said yesterday that Savannah represented the South more thoroughly than Richmond does, and it is every day more apparent that in the rebel capital is condensed an extreme spirit of animosity and revenge which is only partially felt by the people throughout the seceded States. Richmond is the headquarters of the conspiracy. There is the machinery that moves its armies, conscripts the men, drains the land, and wrings the very life-blood out of the once-prosperous South. There are all the men who have set their lives upon the cast, and perish if the rebellion fails. The spirit of the city is not free, but enslaved by the will and influence of JEFFERSON DAVIS. It is, therefore, not from Richmond that peace is to come. JEFFERSON DAVIS will not submit till all is lost, and wherever he abides, wherever his armies march, there will be desperation and defiance. We can only know how far the people of the South are convinced of the uselessness of the rebellion by the spirit in which they vield to the laws of the Union in such territory as we have regained. And as Savannah is the metropolis of Georgia, a cotton State, a slave State, one of the first States to secede, the ready submission by its authorities and inhabitants to the Government is a revelation of the ultimate result of the war. We need not refer to Tennessee or Louisiana in further evidence; the action of Savannah is repre-

The people of Georgia and of the whole South will now ask themselves this great question, Why did the authorities of Savannah voluntarily renew their allegiance to the United States? The reason cannot be concealed from them. They must know that it was because the rebellion is a proven failure, and because the Government asks nothing of the people of the South that they cannot honorably grant. More than this, they must see that with their submission they will be restored to all the rights they possessed before the war-that Georgia will be again the peer of Pennsylvania under the Constitution, and that the solitary stipulation is the constitutional abolition of slavery—a measure already actually contemplated by the rebel leaders. They will understand that the United States cannot conscientiously insist that the liberated negroes shall be allowed to vote, while the free colored men of the North are denied that right by the State laws. They will understand that restoration is to be effected upon broad grounds of justice and generosity; that we are to deal as Americans with Americans. and that the details of the reconciliation will not be difficult to arrange if the grand principles of one nationality are admitted. Then they will ask themselves a question yet more close: "If with such assurances and for such an object the authorities of the Georgian metropolis can return to the Union, why cannot we all honorably imitate their action ?"

Now that the threat of intervention is renewed by the Canadian papers, and more foolish rumors of approaching danger are current than we have time to notice, the following remarks of the first Napoleon may be interesting to the third. We quote from Abbott's Life of the Emperor: "After the Emperor had declared his intention of going to the United States, the Baron Fleury said: Rut will the English allow you to cultivate your fields in peace? You have m remble. As long as you are alive, or at least at liberty, she will dread your genius. The Americans love and admire you. You have great influence

liberty, she will dread your genius. The Americans love and admire you. You have great influence over them. You might perhaps exoite them to enter prises fixed to England. 'What contexprises?' replied the Emperor. 'The English well know that Americans would lose their lives to a man indefenge of their native soil. But they are not fond of carrying on a foreign warfare. This jar not by the arrived at a pitch to give the English any serious unassiness. At some future day, perhaps, they will be the "avengers of the sea.' 'No washington, and their resolutions of the 28th of December, accepting the generous terms of President Lincoln's ammesty proclamation, is one of the most cheering signs of the times. I hall it with joyful gratitude. General Sherman's Field Order No. 143 is in noble harmony with the care of that matchless soldier-statesman—of the hero who attacks with impetuous yalor and forgives with dignified complandors. We are waging for the restoration of our ways and store of that matchless soldier-statesman—of the hero who attacks with impetuous yalor and forgives with dignified complandors. This is the true spirit of the war waysing for the restoration of our wear are waging for the restoration of our pleiding any proceedings that has spirated to the collection of the people of savannah, in their resolutions of the 28th of December, accepting the generous terms of President collections of the 28th of December, accepting the generous terms of President collection, and their resolutions of the 28th of December, accepting the generous terms of President collection, and their resolutions of the 28th of December, accepting the generous terms of President collection, and their resolutions of the 28th of December, accepting the generous terms of President collection, and their resolutions of the 28th of December, accepting the president collection of the 28th of December, accepting the president collection of the 28th of December, accepting the president collection of the 28th of December, accepting the presiden

beloved Union. And knowing Richard D. | tex. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to refund to the proper party or parties the tax col-lected under the provisions of the 7th section. Arnold, the Mayor of Savannah, as I do, I am not surprised that that sound old Union SINKING OF A STEAMER IN THE CHESA-Democrat responded to the offer of the Presi-PRAKE - SUPPOSED LOSS OF ALL ON dent and the example of Sherman. The Sa-BOARD. vannah people will be amply rewarded for The captain of the steamer Collyer reports that

in the severe gale of Friday last, on Chesapsake their sensible and patriotic course, and the Bay, the large side wheel steamer Knickerbooke question at the close of my letter of Friday Capt. Martin, went down between Smith's Light last, will be eagerly responded to by their house and Smith's Point, having been driven in to-wards shore and doubtless knocked a hole in her fellow citizens in the interior. Henceottom by running against a snag. All on board forward events will move with almost the vessel are supposed to have been lost, as nothing has been heard of the crew, although they may have lightning rapidity. What has been done by the good men of Savannah is been saved, for a steamer was seen to go towards the Knickerbocker just as she sank. It is believed by river men that the Knickerbocker will be a total but a logical sequence of the triumph of the Union policy and the Union arms, and loss; and as she is an old vessel, it is feared the northeast winds will knock her to pieces. She now of the utter defeat and despair of the rebel leaders. You have only to read the last lies entirely submerged, with the exception of her utterances of the organ of Jefferson Davis, hen she went down, and had come around for the trast between the appalling dilemma of the opged to the People's line of steamers. Acker & population of Richmond and of other un-

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE INTERVIEW OF COL. THOS. M. KEYS WITH GENERAL HOW-ELL COBB. The President to-day, in answer to a resolution o the House of Representatives, communicated the report of Col. Thomas M. Krys, giving an account of the interview between himself and General How-

BLL COBB, on the 14th of June, 1862, on the banks f the Chickshominy. The report is addressed to of the Chickshominy. The report is addressed to the Secretary of War.

Col. Keys says: "I am instructed by Major General McClellan to report to you the substance of an interview held yesterday by me with Hon. How. ell Cobb, now acting as brigadier general in the rebel arm y at Richmond. I was ordered to proceed with a flag of truce to the bridge crossing the Chickshominy on the Mechanicsville road, where I would be met by Gen. Cobb, for the purpose of a conference with regard to an exchange of prisoners, my instructions being to learn the views of the rebel Government and report them to Major General McClellan and making arrangements for a second meeting. cond meeting.

I also received permission to converse with General Cobb upon the general subject of the existing contest, informing him, however, that all such conversation was purely personal, and not in any respect of an official representative character. I

conversation was purely personal, and not in any respect of an official representative character. I went to the place appointed, and was mot upon the bridge by General Cobb. We availed ourselves, as suggested by General McOlellan, of the shelter of a little hut made by our pickets, a few feet from the bridge, and talked together for several hours, the conversation being carried on chiefly by him in regarc to the exchange of prisoners. He exhibited written authority from General Lee, commander of the whole army of the Confederate States; giving him full power to make any convention on the subject as to any or all prisoners of war wherever captured. He expressed a readiness to make an agreement embracing all prisoners now held by either side, or one including only those taken by the respective armies now confronting each other before Richmond, and to make such agreement applicable either to existing prisoners, or also to those hereafter captured. He stated that he would sign any cartel which was based upon principles of entire equality, and he proposed that exchanges should take place according to the date of capture—first, however, exhausting the list of officers—the scale of equivalents to be any one which we might present, and which would operate equality; for instance, the one exhibited to him by Gen. Wool, at a conference between them, and which was taken from a cartel between them, and which was taken from a cartel between them, and which was taken from a cartel between the United States and Great Britian in 1812; the exchanged persons to be conveyed by the captors, at the captor's expense, to some point of delivery convenient to the other party. The rule of exchange to operate uniformly, without any right of reservation or exception in any particular case. He professed ignorance of any complaint against this 'Government' in any matter of exchanging prisoners, and pledged the propose of prisoners remaining on hand after the exchanges had exhausted either party."

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---Second Session. SENATE. Vice President HAMLIN was in the chair.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, presented the memo-rial of the Board of Trade of Racine, in relation to the establishment of a naval depot on the Western Lakes. INCREASE OF THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS. Petitions for the pay of army officers were presented y Messre. MORRILL and WADE, and referred to the ommittee on Military Affairs. this appeal of the loyal people of that State will be acknowledged, and that before the close of the session her Senators and Representatives will be welcomed to seats in the National Legislature. Such I know is the wish of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. He and his friends are rapidly organizing their new State Government, and will, as soon as it is possible, elect a Governor and Legislature, and two Senators and the legal number of Representative that the same and the legal number of Representatives will be welcomed to seats in the National Legislature. Such I know is the wish of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. He and his friends are rapidly organizing their new State Government, and will, as soon as it is possible, elect a Governor and Legislature, and two Senators and the legal number of Representative that the same of lands subject to confiscation. He whence the memorial of the President of the Refuges Relief Commission of Chio, asking for the appropriation of money for the Support of the Southern refugees.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, presented the memorial of the President of the Refuges Relief Commission of Chio, asking for the appropriation of money for the Support of the Southern refugees.

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Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, presented the memorial of the President of the Refuges Relief Commission of Chio, asking for the appropriation of money further were thousands of loyal refugees in the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisyille, and their condition was deplorable. Not less than a hundred thousand white people had been rendered homeless and scattered through the South Park and the President of the Refuges Relief Commission of Chombels and South Park and Park AID TO SOUTHERN REPUGEES.

Senators and the legal number of Repre- THE PROCEEDS OF THE SAVANNAH COTTON NOT TO REGIVEN TO SHERMAN'S ARMY. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported back the resolution to distribute the proceeds of the cotion captured at Savannah amongst the officers and soldiers of General Sherman's army, with the unanimons recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. It was so ordered. coln votes in the last election than Kentucky. Her loyal people have been bap-WISCRELANEOUS PETITIONS.

MISORLLANEOUS PETITIONS.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Bhode Island, offered the remonstrance of the National India Embler Company against the extension of Goodyear's patent. Referred to the Committee on Patents, Hall of New Hampshire, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to Inquire into the expediency of increasing the compensation of the American council at Halifax, R. S. Passed. American consulat Haniax, M. S. Fassed.

INQUIRY INTO ALLEGED BRUTALITY TO INDIANS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, offered a joint resolution directing that inquiry be made into the treatment of the Indian tribes by the civil and military authorities, which was referred to the Committee on Indian 1676; which hornites, which was released:
item Affairs
Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin. called attention to a
Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin. called attention to a

the nom an officer stationed in Colorado, in reference the alleged bretality of Col. Chevington towards cor-in Indians, stating that he had wantonly slaughtered im plundered them, &c. ONVOCATION OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS. Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, offered a resolution di-recting the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legis-lation was necessary to enable the President to call an-extra session of the Thirty binth Congress without giving the sixty days, notice now required. Adopted. PREEDOM TO THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF CO-LORED SOLDIERS.

DORED SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the joint resolution freeing the wives and children of colored soldiers was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY. of Delaware, spoke against the resolution. He denied the authority of Congress to pass such a resolution. Congress had no right even to free the slaves enlisted in the army. It had no right to levislate on the subject of slavery, although it had done so and contemplated doing so in the amendment of the Constitution. There was no necessity for passing such a resolution, for all slaves were practically free now according to the party in power. He denied the right to capture and carry away property, espadisly in States that had never been in revoit. This doctrine was held by John Cuncy Adams in 1830, who wrote that a nation at war with another had no more right to capture negroes and free them that to use polson or murder prisc ners in cold blood. He opposed the measure before the Senste on the ground of policy and of humanity, and because it was opposed to the legitimate rules of war. This policy proposed by the party in power was abhorrent to Napoleon. Gen. Scott had expressed his opinion against the right of Congress to interfere with servery in the States.

Mr. DAVIS moved a amend the resolution so as to make its addioupropective only, and not retrospective, as reported by the Military of the Constitution, but it must pass, the did not seen that freeing the wives and chi dren of those already in the service would promote sulstments, and he, therefore, hoped that it would be made to operate only in the eases of those who abound hereafter callet.

Mr. Chark coped the measure that would not be United States, no party can stand before

hereafter enlist.

Mr. OLAEK hoped the amendment would not be
adopted, and spoke briefly against it.

Mr. FUMEROY spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. BROWN said he intended in a short time to call
apther solutions in relation to slavery introduced by
after at the last session; but he did not wish this to prevent the passage of the resolution now before the Senate.

went the passage of the resolution now before the Senate.

Mr. BENDBICKS, of Indiana, argued against the proposition before the Senate, though he believed that a vote for it would be a vote in favor of the slave-owners, because, as the maje slaves had all been put into the army, it would be for the interest of the slave-owners to be relieved from the care of the women and children.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio. thought the proposition before the Senate was so plain that it needed no argument it ought to have been passed when Congress decided to take colored men into the army. He dealed that the Republican party in a time of peacs ever attempted to interfere with slavery in the States, but when the war broke out and slavery tried to kill the Government, the case became different. Slavery was an organized rebellion, and he hoped there would be no peace until it was aboilised. The war was, in the commencement, strictly defensive, but now he hoped it would continue for thirty years, if necessary, or until the nation was bankrupt, rather than that it should end before the abolit on of slavery. He was glad the South had held out, and he hoped they would hold out in their blunders until they necessitated the only thing that would give us lassing peace.

Mr. DAVIS resumed the foor in opposition to the reof slavery. He was glad the South had held out, and he hoped they would hold out in their blunders until they necessitated the only thing that would give us lasting peace.

Mr. DAVIS resumed the floor in opposition to the resolution. He and his constituents were slaveholders, and their rights were gnaranteed by the laws of their sixts and by Congress. The cruzade sgaint slavery was unjust, fanatical, and piratics], like all other crusades. Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, disputed the authority of Congress to pass such a resolution. There was no doubt of the antenity of Congress to enlist slaves, or of its right to amend the Constitution so as to abolish elevery. He thr. Johnson) did not believe that the fact of the slave being called out in the service of the United States made him free, though he believed it to be the duty of Congress to provide for the freedom of all such men by compensation to their masters, or by some other constitutional means. There had been no difficulty experienced in getting colored soldiers, in Maryland especially. He knew that all the male slaves had been taken into the service either forcibly or of their own voltion. He (Mr. Johnson) disliked the institution of alavery as much as Mr. Wade or snybody else, he believed it to be a dire evil. but he could not endorse Mr. Wade when the latter said he wanted the war to continue for thirty years, if necessary, Taker than that it should end without the abolition of slavery. Sistery was already mortally wounded, and could not andorse Mr. Wade when the latter said he wanted the war to continue for thirty years, if necessary, Taker than that it should end without the abolition of slavery. Sistery was already mortally wounded, and could not sandy were declared to morrow. He considered the rebels had good reason to believe that England and France would he submit to the dissolution of the Union, provided the South hould abolish slavery? He (Mr. Johnson) was happy to knould the Ensator from Ohle do than? Would he submit to the dissolution of the Union,

favor of this settlement, but commenced to the views of Mr. Wade
Mr. Wade and the opinions of the President had no more weight than those of any other man on this subject. He had his own views on the question of slavery, and had nothing to abate of what he had said on it. He did not fear the bngaboos of foreign intervention. He feared nothing for this country but injustice Let us clear our own skirts of injustice and wrong, and then we shall have little to fear from any other source. The Senator from Maryland had deploted the evils of slavery, and yet he feared to walk up to the way of its abolition.

intion.

The Convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln laid down the principle that slavery should be eradicated, and Mr. Lincoln consented to it. Would the Senator from Maryland, say that Mr. Lincoln had backed out of

for the President. The people were better than any President, and they were right.
Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, next took the floor in advecacy of the resolution, which he said would emancipate from 75,000 to 300,000 women and children.
The amendment of Mr. David was then voted down.
Mr. POWELL offered an amendment that the owner of the elayes emancipated, under the provisions of the resolution, should be compensated.
Mr. POWELL spoke against the resolution, and reviewed the course of the war and the policy of the Administration, after which the question was taken on the adoption of his amendment.
The yeas and nays were demanded with this result doption of his amendment. The yeas and nays were demanded with this result-eas 7, nays 30.

7, nays:30. : amendment was lost. : RAULSBURY offered an amendment exemp from the operations of the resolution all States that have not attempted to secode from the Union. Not agreed to.

Mr GARLILE. of Virginia, spoke against the resolution and depled the right of the Government to corsering either whites or blacks for the army. He depled
the right to put a slave in the army in any capacity.
He balieved elevery to be a civil and political breesing,
and thought the negro was made to be a slave to the
white must e man e joint resolution was then passed—yeas 27. nays 10. e Senate then went into executive session, and after adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE AMENDMENT ORDAINING SLAVERY'S TOTAL The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which to abolish slavery

into programment the country.

Mr. YEAMAN of Kenincky, said the country had rejected, as impracticable, the scheme for the reconstruction of the rebel States presented during the last session. A similar bill was now before the House, but he could not support it, because his opinion was that no Shaton the state of the country of the States. After work of the Senate's resolution, which, if responded to by a constitutional majority of the States, will forever settlet the vixed question of slavery. And he had come to this conclusion as a national man, from the Kennicky stand boint. The passage of this joint respired it to be provided the state of the conclusion as a national man, from the Kennicky stand boint of the state of the conclusion as a national man, from the Kennicky stand boint of the state of the provided the provided

backs on the dark past, and our eyes on the bright future.

Mr. E. WAED. Sof New York, said it was not his intention to discuss the wrongs which had inaugurated the rebellion. It was enough for him to know that a sacrilegious attempt had been made to break up the wisset Government that human wisdom ever devised, to feel that it was his duty to join in the effort to chastise the perpetrators of the crime. If the heresy of secession were to be recognized as a canon of political faith, there would be an end to all a overnment. If the conduct of the war had, not been marked by naurpations of poyer, his voice whild never have been raised except in the way of encouragement and of sympathy. He then proceeded to show that, if pure patriotism and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution had been the rule of action with both branches of the Government, the year would have

have been based except in the way of encouragement pure patriothem and also norceeded to show that, if you patriothem and also norceeded to show that, if you patriothem and also norceeded to show that, if you patriothem and have not been the day with have the constitution had been the first of the surpement of the Constitution and been the first of the constitution and the true of the surpement of the day with have generous and conciliatory spirit had been evinced towards the misgraided people of the seceded States, but that all our legislation on the subject had been character zed by a spirit of vindictiveness and oppression nuworthy of a Caristian nation. He was opposed to the readmission into the Day, which the rights of the property, of any kinks and the was not willing prolong the war longer than was necessary to select its legitim at object.

After denouncing the policy of catain legicialors who acted throughout as if the people would only be-imate to do right by driving them, and dwelling at laugth upon the reasons which compelled him to vite against the proposed amendment of the Constitution, he concluded by stating that if the war should be brought to a close within a reasonable time this great Republic, with its immense recourses, would spring into new life, and under the blessed reign of peace, would ultimately shake off its bordens to repose queen-like among the nations of the earth.

Mr. MALLORY, or Kentucky, remarked that gentile manight say what they chose about this joint rosolution, but no one could deny that it proposed a radical change of the Government of the United States. It was not an expedient to end the rebellion and restore peace, but was a blow aimed at the foundation of the Government of the United States. It was not an expedient to end the rebellion and restore peace, but was a blow aimed at the foundation of the Government of the United States. It was not an expedient to end the rebellion and restore peace, but was a blow aimed at the foundation of the Government of the pending the whatever shall be done, he hoped it would rejound to the bonor and interests of the country.

Mr. CLAY, o' Kentucky, opposed the reskinion, araing that such an element should not now be thrown into our counsels. We have no right to touch properly without inst compensation, and cannot do swen this unless the slaves thus taken are for public need. He did not believe that in Kentucky there was a solitry press not under duress and dictation. He said he had been called a rebel because he would not both to the knee to power; but, so help him God, he never would vote for what he considered to be wrong. You will never make a man love your laws by oppressing him, and plundering and robbing him of he risks, so had been done in Kentucky, and the passing obthosomatic totional amendment would be an outrage and a breach of faith against that State. The dominant power he said was carrying out the very policy with which the rebels had charged it. These points he isaborated, and the Russead,

Railroad. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Farm West Virginia, on Saturday morning, between the express train bound West, which less mere on Friday evening, and a freight train bound East. Both engines were crushed, and the barraire, mail. were destroyed. Several soldlers were wounded one sengers were injured.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.-Attorney General Cochrane gives the opinion that the vacancy occasioned in Congress by the resignation of Governor Fenton can only be filled at the next general election therefore, no special election will be ordered. Col. Townsend has received orders to suspend ac tion under the last call for men in this division of the State, because of alleged inaccuracy in the apportionment of the quotas. Aid for the Suffering People of Savanna BOSTON, January 9.—A large number of mer-chants and leading men met at Fanuici Hall to-day o inaugurate measures for sending food and other necessary supplies to the people of Savannah. Mayor Lincoln presided, and resolutions were adopted to effect the object of the meeting, and a

Hearty sympathy with the purpose was manifested, and at the adjournment three cheers were given for Savannah and Sherman. Meeting of the New Jersey Legislature. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—The Legislature of New Jersey meets to morrow. There are 13 Democrats and 8 Republicans in the Senate, and 30 of each party in the House. There will be a compromise made in the organization of the House. A joint meeting to elect a United States Senator cannot be

committee was appointed to receive contribution

Addresses were delivered by Mayor Lincoln, Col.

BALTIMORE. Jan. 9 .- The disaster which occurred tributed to a neglect of the despatcher of trains at York, in not directing the night train to wait until the express trains had reached that point. An Ohio Bolling Mill Burned. CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—The extensive rolling-mill of P. Hayden, of Portsmouth, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Thursday, with a large stock of manufac tured from. The loss amounted to \$150,000, on which

The Cause of the Accident on the North-

ern Central.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.-Mr. Flint, the correspon dent of the New York World, has been released from arrest, on parole, by General Wallace. THE POSITION OF VIRGINIA.—John A. Gilmer, formerly a member of the Federal Congress from North Carolina, and now a member of the rebel Congress from the same State, publishes in the Richmond Whig, January 4, a letter on the "position and duties of Virginia in the existing state of political matters." He favors State action and interposition in bringing about peace, and argaes that Virginia is at liberty to take such action without consultation with the rest of the Confederacy. He declares against the emancipation of elawes in the army, and says "Confederate emancipation is worse than Federal or coerced emancipation."

Belease of " Druid."

there is no insurance.

THE WAR.

UNWONTED QUIET AT ALL POINTS. HISTORY OF HOOD'S CAMPAIGN

What he Lost-What we Gained. GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. ECUTION OF DESERTEES - DESERTIONS FROM

THE ENBMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan.

1865.—There is nothing new to report on the lines n front of Petersburg.
Some shelling took place near the Appomattox resterday morning, but without any important rehung and the rest shot. The first was W. Thorn the enemy. The men who were shot were John Berson, 5th New Hampshire; Peter M. Cox, 4th New Jersey, and Michael Worl, 184th Pennsylvania. Some fifteen deserters from the enemy came in today, four of them being cavalrymen, with their aorses and equipments.

A party of poor whites, numbering about twentyive, said to be lately inmates of a poor-house in Prince George county, came into the lines yesterlay, and were sent North to-day. They were forced leave on account of the searcity of food in the di trict where they lived, and looked as though they and suffered for the bare necessities of life for some W. D. McGregor. FORTRESS MONROE. ....

PERSONAL ITEMS-ARRIVAL OF AN UNKNOWN FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 7.—Secretary Stanton and Major General Meigs arrived here at a late hour last evening, from Washington, D. C., on the revenue cutter Northerner. Simeon Draper, Henry Miniurn, Esq.; and seve ral attaches of the custom house in New York, arrived here yesterday, and sailed for Savannah, Ga., at noon to-day, on the steamer Grenada. A large iron-clad monitor, supposed to be the Dictator, arrived in Hampton Roads, Va., this after-

DEPARTURE OF STANTON FOR SAVANNAH. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 8. Secretary Stanton accompanied by Major General Meigs and others of the Department in Washington, left here yesterday afternoon, in the steamer Nevada, for Hilton Head, South Carolina, and Savannah. The mail steamer Dictator did not arrive from Washington vesterday until 8 o'clock P. M., in conchor, owing to a dense fog, which prevailed during the entire day. Captain Blackman reports having een, a mile and a half this side of Smith's Point Light, an unknown sunken stea THE SOUTHWEST.

VAR MOVEMENTS-THE REBEL RAM TENNESSEE GOING INTO SERVICE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Advices from Morganzia, .e., state that all is quiet there, and that the recent strict measures adopted by General Uliman. a most salutary effect upon predatory rebels. f Commander Thatcher by destroying the fabel esidences in the vicinity of the scene of the bloody

An expedition, consisting of a portion of Nim's battery, and an infantry and cavalry force, had een sent by General Ullman beyond the Atchafalaya, but met only a few rebels, who fled at their appearance. A report was current that the ram Tennessee aptured at Mobile, was to be sent up the river, proably to Vicksburg. The health of the garrison at Morganzia was ex-Brigadier General Andrews has been appointed o the command of the 3d Brigade of the Reserve

MISSOURI. THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION-PROTECTION FOR THE BORDER. Sr. Louis, Jan. 8.—The Constitutional Convention effected a permanent organization, yesterday, by the election of Colonel Arnold Kretchell, of St. Charles county, as president, Charles D. Drake; of St. Louis, as vice president, and Major A. R. Foster as secretary.

The State Senate yesterday passed a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee of eight to memorialize the Secretary of War to establish a

of the State. Both Houses passed a bill authorizing the Board of Public Schools to provide for the education of colored children in this city. THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION. ST. Louis, Jan. 9.—The Convention to-day decided co completely reorganize the Constitution, and passed a resolution for the appointment of a com ent articles of the Constitution, and whose duty it

e deemed advisable. Forts Smith and Van Buren, Ark., have been evacusted by order of General Reynolds. It is understood, however, that the President has revoked the order at the instance of citizens of that section of

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

DETROIT (Mich.), Jan. 9.—Advices received to day from Little Rock, Arkansas, dated January 1st, tate that the military situation remains without hange. The Hon. William L. Stewart has been lected United States Senator from Arkaness, for ix years, from March 4, 1865, receiving a two-thirds ote of both houses on the first ballot. The Arkanas Legislature has passed the \$300,000 loan bill,

REFUGEES FROM THE STATE.

CAIRO, Jan. 8.—The steamer Lockwood, from Little Rock, arrived here to-day. She has on board live hundred refugees and fifty orphans, in a destitute condition. Many of them are sick, and several lied on the way up. Three other boat-loads are ex HOOD'S RETREAT.

HIS LOSSES DURING THE RETREAT—THE PIGHT ING-THE DIRECTION TAKEN BY HIS FLYING FORCES-A REBEL RAID-A RECONSTRUCTIO CINCINNATI. Jan. 9.—Despatches received her furnish some details of Hood's retreat. After a skirmish, five miles below Pulaski, in which the rebels attacked Harrison's brigade, on the 25th, and captured one gun, they abandoned their position which was a gap in the mountains, and marched al night and next day without halting. Gen. Wilson evertook them on the evening of the 26th, at Pine Hook, fifteen miles below, where they had again entrenched. The rebel infantry attacked, and here we lost two men killed and eighteen wounded. During the night they again feil back, and marching without cessation, crossed their rear guard over at Baint's Ridge.

On the 28th our forces, wearled with marching and out of rations, did not again engage them. They came so close upon them, however, that Foron the bank of the Tennessee. On the other side of their pontoons; but most of them were cut loose and floated down the river. They were merely wooden scows. Forrest resisted to the last with the ntmost determination. He kept his men well together, and, with the assistance of Hood's mob Hood has gone off in a southwesterly direction

and is now below Corinth, probably on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The estimates heretofore given of his army are substantially correct. He lost while in Tennessee between fifteen and twentthousand men, and carried out of the State between wenty-five and twenty-eight thousand men. A Nashville despatch of the 7th says : Yesterday Lvon, with between five and eight hundred me passed through McMinnville, capturing part or all f a company of Tennessee cavalry stationed there ow.Tullahoma, and tore up a few rails. He is or his way rapidly to cross the Tennessee and join For-rest at Russellville. His men and horses are much The convention for reconstruction meets in Nash ville to-day. Parson Brownlow and one hundred and thirty East Tennesseans are in attendance. [We give in detail all the above facts, and some

dditional, in another place.-- Ep. 1 ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF HOOD'S CONDITION-THI REBEL RAIDERS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—The Commercial's corre spondent estimates that Hood took across the Ten-nessee river from twenty-five thousand to twentyeight thousand men. Forrest abandoned about one hundred and fifty wagons on the north side. On Friday, Lyon, with about eight hundred men, passed through McMinnville, capturing a company of Tennessee Union cavalry. He then crossed the Chattanooga Railroad, below Tullahoma, and tore up a few rails. He is on the way to join Forrest at

CALIFORNIA. DEMAND FOR BAILBOAD HANDS. San Francisco, Jan. 9.-The Central Pacifi on the grade of the road zcross the Sierra. Nevada nountains. They expect to have fity-two miles in running order by August. The weather is fine.

REAT EXCITEMENT IN CANADA-THE NATIVES THREATEN "RETALIATION"-THE TOBONTO The excitement in Canada over the passport sys om is unabated, seeming rather to grow in intensity and many of the merchants on the border are endeavoring to raise indignation meetings, for the purpose of demanding the withdrawal of the order. following article on the subject, which is a very

has been unusually favorable to our cause:

necessarily they had to cross the sea, numbers were smuggled in. Effective registration is impossible in the United States in consequence of the similarity between the Northerners and their foes. How, then, can Mr. Seward hope to make foes. How, then, can Mr. Seward hope to make his passport system of any avail? It is a simple his passport system of any avail? It is a simple his passport can get it, the exact reverse were the case; if it here were any good in it; if he stead of being very certain that the Southerner who wants a passport can get it, the exact reverse were instead of being easy practicable; then we should not see so much reason to find fault with the passport order. But Mr. Seward must know that it is quite worthless. There is not the shadow of a reason for its maintenance. So absurd is it, in fact, that something more than the suspicion is, raised that it is intended, not for the purpose for which it is extensibly instituted, but as a means of annoying Canadians, as a sort of retaliation upon us for the misdeeds of the raiders. By it many of, our citizens are put to great inconvenience and expense, and through the passenger traffic from the United States of three lines of railway is virtually destroyed. We see no reason why we should be subjected to this. The raids which have been made on United States territory were unlooked for, and consequently were not provided against. But our Government has done everything, and will continue to do everything, which good faith demands, to prevent their repetition. Instead of strengthening their hands, the course taken by Mr. Stward is calculated to weaken them. Were he animated by the same spirit of friendship to Canada as our Government have shown to the United States, the order would never have been issued, or at least would be speedily with drawn. If it be not, we trust our Government have shown to the United States, the order would never have been issued, or at least would be speedily with drawn. If it be not, we trust our Government will look out for s

The annexed card from the rebel General Page appeared in the New York Times of Saturday:
FORT LAFAYETTE, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1864. To the Editor of the New York Times:

From a recent issue of your journal I take the enclosed paragraph:

"The rebel General Page, captured near Fort Morgan, applied by letter lately to his old classmate, Commodore Rodgers, for assistance in getting exchanged. The reply was: "I can do nothing for you. You neither defended your post like a man, nor surrendered like an officer."

It does me great injustice, and, though a prisoner of war in the hands of your Government, I do not hesitate so fish to presume off your sense of right as to solicit a correction of the misstatements involved in the aforesaid paragraph.

The facts of the case are just these: Some time ago, while ill and suffering, I sent a private note to Commodore John Rodgers, an old comrade and former friend, requesting him, if he thought proper, to second an application I had addressed to the Federal authorities, for a parole or a transfer to a warmer climate—which transfer, I may add in parenthesis, the surgeon of the post had stated to be essential to my health. To this communication I have never received any reply, written or verbal, nor has any ever passed through the official channel of correspondence with the inmates of this prison.

As to whether the fort of which I had command was properly fought or defended, this is a question on which it becomes me not to speak. My own Government and they with whom I shared the parils of the fight are alone competent to pronounce on the matter. I am content to abide their opinion. Immediately after the capitulation of Fort Morgan, certain false an injurious reports were circulated, imputing some irregularity and unfairness on my part in the surrender of the work. By a council of war, ordered by Gen. Canby, and composed of officers of the Federal army and navy, I was, after a most searching and protracted investigation, promptly and entirely acquitted of all and every of this council were officially published in the New Orleans papers, and it would have been agreeable to my desire to have had the whole "proc To the Editor of the New York Times:

From a recent issue of your journal I take the

The Rebel General Page.

The Shooting of Moseby. OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR FRAZAR—MOSES OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR FRAZAR, WOUN CERTAINLY SEVERBLY, IF NOT FATALLY, WOUNDED.

The following official report has been made by Major Frazar in regard to the injuries received by the celebrated rebel guerilla:

Col. W. Gamble, commanding cavalry brigade:

COLONEL: In obedience to your command, I have the honor herewith to report what I know concerning the wounding of Colonel Moseby. He was shot by a man of my advance guard, under Captain Brown, 13th New York Cavalry, in Mr. Lake's house, near the Rector cross-roads, on the evening of the 21st ult., about 9 o'clock, at which time! was in command of the 16th and 13th New York Cavalry. Several shots were fired, and I was informed by one of the advance guard that a rebel lieutonant had been shot. I immediately reinforced the advance guard and dismounted and entered the house, and found a man lying on the floor, apparently in great agony. I asked him his name. He answered Lieut. Johnson, 6th Virginia Cavalry. He was in shirt sleeves (light blue common shirt), no boots and no insignia of rank—nothing to denote his position or rank in tervice. I told him I must see his wound, so as to make up my mind whether to bring him along or not. I opened his pants and found that a pistol bullet had entered the abdomen, about two inches below and to the left of the navel, a wound that I felt assured must be mortal. I therefore ordered all from the room, and being behind time on account of skirmishing all the afternoon with the enemy, I hurried to meet Lieut. Col. Clendennin, 5th Hillinois, at Middlebury, according to orders received. Nearly every officer of my command, if not all, saw this wounded man, and no one had the slightest idea that It was Moseby. Clendennin, 8th Illinois, at Middlebury, according to orders received. Nearly every officer of my command, if not all, saw this wounded man, and no one had the slightest idea that it was Moseby. Major Birdsall and Captain Brown were both in the room when this occurred. After arriving at Middleburg I reported the fact of wounding a rebel lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel Clendennin. As soon as the camp-fires were lit, so that things could be seen, an orderly brought me Moseby's hat, trimmed with gold cord and star. I immediately, and, although late in the night, went in must be a field officer. I took the hat immediately, and, although late in the night, went in among the prisoners. I had captured eight in number of Moseby's men, and told them that the man who wore that hat was shot dead, and asked them if it was Moseby, stating that it was no use to conceal it, as he was shot dead. They all said no, and said that he never wore such a hat, &c. Some of them said that it was Major Johnson, 6th Virginia Cavalry, home on leave.

In the morning I reported the facts, and showed the hat to Lieutenant Colonel Clendennin and Mr. Davis, the guide. All this while I considered, as did all my officers, that the wound was mortal. From Middleburg we came to camp.

On this scout, from which I have to day returned, I have the honor to state that the man shot in Lake's house was Colonel Moseby. He was moved half an hour after he was shot to Quilly Glassock's, about one and a half miles distant, where he remained three days. The ball was there extracted, having passed round, and, perhaps, through the bowels, coming out behind the right thigh. I conversed with persons who saw him. He was reported as very low the first two days, but better the third. I then tracked him to Pledmont, thence to Salem, and out of Salem towards the Warrenton pike. I met pickets in various parts of the country, and understood that till within a few days they have extended as far down as Aldie. Various signalizing was carried on with white flags mear Pledmo

wo scouts I captured nine prisoners, without the oss of one horse or man.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, DOUGLAS FRAZAR,
Major 13th New York Cavalry
FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Dec. 31, 1864. THE KENTUCKY ANTI-SLAYERY CONVENTION—
The Anti-Slavery Convention held at Frankfort, on the 4th inst., already reported briefly by telegraph, was a large and entinusiastic gathering of the Union men of the State. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That we hereby request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote in favor of submitting a proposed amendment of the national Constitution, abolishing and prohibiting slavery throughout the domain of the United States; and that we invite the co-operation of the Legislature of Kentucky in carrying forward this request.

That in the judgment of this Convention the slave-ode of the State should be revised, repealed, or modified, so as to be in accordance with the present status of affairs in Kentucky, so far as the State Constitution may permit. sent status of anairs in Kentucky, so far as the State Constitution may permit.

That we approve, cordially, of the most vigorous retaliatory warfare against all guerillas, raiders, and predatory bands of assassins and robbers who commit murderous ravages upon the people of this Commonwealth, and we fully endorse the action of the Federal military authorities in the discharge of these duties. hese duties. That the steadfast loyalty of the mountain coun.

des of Kentucky, and their unmurmuring sacrifices of life and property in the cause of the Union, entile, their citizens to more efficient protection than hey have received from the State or Federal Goremments.

That the recent brilliant achievements of the army and navy entitle our brave soldiers and seamen to renewed favor and honor, and especially do we feel profoundly grateful for the happy deliverance which they have just given to Kentucky in freeing her from the horrors of a ruthless Confederate invasion. NEW YORK CITY. New York, January 9, 1865.

FROM HAVANA.

The steamer Liberty has arrived with Havana lates of the 4th inst. She brings no news. BANK STATEMENT.
Statement of the condition of the banks of New fork for the week ending January 9: Loans, decrease \$1,000,000
Circulation, decrease 100,000 EVENING MONEY MARKET.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange the market was very dull. Gold closed steady at 226%; New York Central, 118; Eric, 84; Hudson River, 109; Reading, 116%; Michigan Southern, 74%; Michigan Southern guaranteed, 147%; Illinois Central, 128; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96; Ohto and Mississippl certificates, 62%; Canton Company, 35; Cumberland preferred, 45%; Quicksilver Mining Company, 99; Mariposa, 114%.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, barks Queensland, Foo-Chow; M. W.
Brett, Cow Bay; brigs S. Thurston, Cardenas; C.
M. Reynolds, Cardenas.
The schooner Susan R. Lane, of Vinal Haven,
from Glace Bay for New York, was abandoned in a
sinking condition on December 30. All aboard were

nking condition on December 30. All aboard we wed and brought here by the bark M. H. Brett. ARREST OF A NEW YORK HOTEL BURNER -- One the persons concerned in the hotel-burning in New York has been arrested in Detroit. The Tribune, of that city, of Friday says:

"A few days since a commotion was visible among the detectives in this city, which gave rise to a suspicion that something unusual was going on. What the commotion was we had some difficulty in accertaining, but after careful inquiry we learned that several New York detectives had traced one of the hotel incendiaries of that city to Detroit, which, as may naturally be supposed, was taking a feather out of the cap of our own officers. The individual was living at one of our first class hotels, at which place it was thought he has been maturing plans for arepetition of the New York affair.

"He was taken into custody, and evidence found upon his person that it is thought will be sufficient to insure his conviction. He gave his name as Cobb. Although it was previously ascertained that he registered himself at New York as Sidney Stannton, he is, we believe, a Southerner, and is bold er ough to attempt no disguise. He will probably claim to be a belligreent, and as such entitled to all the benefits of a prisoner of war." New York has been arrested in Detroit. The Tri-

count to attempt no disguise. He will problem to sentries on the frontier; not in the proportion of about one man'to a thousand miles, but about one man to every fitty yards? Because, if he is not, his passports can be of little avail. Nearly the whole iront of New York State, where it borders on the south side of the St. Lawrence, can be reached from the Canada side by means of the lee at this season of the year. And in the summer time it can be gained by means of boats. Small parties of men, having reconnitered during daylight, and chosen the spots both of embarkation and debarkation, may cross during the night time, unknown te all the world but themselves. Then, again, a very great portion of Lower Canada is separated from the States by no natural boundary. It is almost as easy to cross from one country to the other as it is to cross a common thoroughfare. The Niagara frontier is somewhat more difficult, but in the west the Detroit river is nearly as a wallable as the St. Lawrence. How difficult it is to prevent unauthorized persons getting into a country is shown by the example of England in the last century. A passport system was then enforced, but it was found necessarity to add to it a system of registration. Every foreigner had to be reported the moment he landed, and to procure a certificate giving him leave to live in the country. But even then, though the people of the continent are so easily distinguished from those of England, and though ENGLISH PICTORIALS .- From J. J. Kromer, 493 Chestnut street, we have the Illustrated News of the World of December 24th, with supplement portrait on steel, with brief memoir of Fiorence Nightngale—only forty-two years old now, yet faded by the body and mind labors of humanity; also, the Justrated London News, a double Christmas number, with colored supplement representing the bringing home in Germany of the Christmas tree. From Mr. Kromer we also have the January nur bers of the Cornhill Magazine and Temple Bar. In the first of these Wilkie Collins's new romance of "Armadale" is continued, and, in the latter, Mr. Yates's very spirited novel, " Broken to Harne is concluded. Lovers of fiction will be glad to learn that a new novel by Miss Braddon, called ed. Lovers of fiction will be glad to 'Sir Jasper Tennant," has been commenced in the January number of Temple Bar, and the first chan ters of a new serial tale by Mr. E. Yates will be given in the February number of the same magazing ENGLISH MAGAZINES .- From W. B. Zieber, 106 South Third street, we have Blackwood's Magazine

for December, and the North British Review, both to

THE CAMPAIGN OF GEN. HOOD. Full Resume of all the Events since Heod's Departure from Atlanta—What he has Lost and what we have Won—

paign, have written a resume of all the events. They are matters of history, and we owe our readers at least a condensation.

Hood, it will be remembered, left Macon early flast fall with nearly 30,000 veteran troops for the expressed purpose of cutting Sherman's communications with Chattanooga, and thus force him to evacuate Atlanta. By a long detour he reached our rear at a point between the Big Shanty and the Allatoona range. A grand raid was made upon the railroad, which resulted in a few miles being torn up, and in severe defeats of the troops engaged in the work. But though we were thus successful in driving off some of the raiders, still they grow so numerous and troublesome as to defy us and cause us much trouble. Sherman, therefore, withdrew from Atlanta, leaving the town to be occupied by the 20th Corps, and went in pursuit of Hood. By this time Hood had made his appearance before Resacca, but could not either bully or fight the Federal commander out of this stronghold. At Dalton he succeeded in tearing up four miles of track and in capturing eight hundred colored troops. This is all the damage the rebel commander did the Federal communication in Georgia. By this time General Sherman was pressing the enemy close in Lookout Valley, and Schofield was watching him at Ringgold. Our advance-skirmlahed with the robel rear, and Hood rushed his army, believing that Sherman was this heels, post haste, through Northern Alabama, hardly stopping until he arrived at Florence. Portions of his army even crossed the river, and went as far as Corinth. Here Hood discovered that no pursuit had been made, and later, the fact that Sherman had gone back us Atlanta, becamp aign through Georgie became known, and the chagrined Hood, to redeem himself, commenced his Tennessee campaign. The history of this campaign is fresh in the minds of the public. How he was reinforced by portions of Dick Taylor's forces and Forrest's cavalry, and how he marched upon Franklin with 40,000 men, and was whipped by 17,000, and how he was subseq was striking for Decatur. But Lee and Stawart moved their fragmentary columns upon the Mount Pleasant and Lawrenceburgh roads, the whole rebel rear being protected by Forrest's cavairy, the extreme rear guard, composed of Roddy's command, being manœuvred by Gen. Forrest nimeelf. This was the fifth day of the movement, and our troops were still buoyed up with the hope of bagging the one-legged chief and his army. On account of the muddy state of the roads, made still more furious by the use of the rebels in their retreat, it was next to impossible to move our artillers and trains. The

muddy state of the roads, made still more furious by the use of the rebels in their retreat, it was next to impossible to move our artillery and trains. The scene could not well be described. The reader must picture to himself one vast avalanche of mud, in which the army floundered—the cavalry up to their horses, bellies, the infantry up to above their knees, while the only glimpse to be got of the artillery was an occasional view of the guns and the tops of the wheels. For miles all that was visible of the wagon trains were the canvas-tops.

All this time Hood was making his way toward the Tennessee river upon their roads. Portions of his wagon and ambulance train could be seen all along the Lawrenceburg road, while here and there might be seen cast aside and forever forsaken the truthful, serviceable cannon, which upon many occasions, have hurled death and destruction into the ranks of Father Abraham's patriots. But our army struggles on, and the dismal, stormy morning of the 20th finds it victorious, but dirty and hungry, south of Pulaski. Headquarters were pitched in town, and the infantry took a half day's rest, the greater portion of the cavalry being engaged in harrassing the disordered columns of the fleeing enemy. Gen. Steadman, on the 18th, had really out looss from the main body of Thomas' army and struck out for a point midway between Decatur and Huntsville. Hood had our right of infantry, with pearly all of Wilson's cavalry on his flank. On this day Frank Cheatham very suddenly left the old Decatur road, and threw his corps on the Lawrenceburgh road, which Cheatham very suddenly left the old Decatur road and threw his corps on the Lawrenceburgh road, am subsequently moved upon the Lexington road, which lies between the two highways above mentioned, it being the direct communication with Bainbridge and Brown's Ferry. Up to the 26th headquarters remained at Pulaski, and operations were very slow. On the 27th and 28th Gen. Wilson drowded the ene-

an hour, when the robels suddenly wheeled around, leaving two guns, over 200 killed and wounded, and 400 prisoners in our hands. We lost about 200 killed and wounded. Despite all our efforts, the runs ways gained upon us, and on the evening of this day a portion of Lee's corps, under command of General Steadman, had crossed the river at Brown's Forry. This is just nine miles above Florence, and seven miles above the foot of Muscle Shoats. The retreat of Hood and his selection of this place for crossing his array is the only proof we have that he possessed an atom of sagacity. Had he attempted to cross his army at Florence, our gunboats would have materially interfered with his designs. Steedman, this day, etruck near, and crossed the river at Decatur, and passen rapidly towards Florence. Hood had spanned the river with three pontoons, although he used but one, owing to the fact that one was swept away and another rendered unserviceable from its incompleteness. Early on the morning of the 29th the last of the remains of Hood's almost rained columns crossed the river.

the last of the remains of Hood's almost ruined columns crossed the river.

The last heard from Hood was, that portions of his strmy passed through Jacinto and Riengl, on the Mobile and Ohio road, and that he was making with all possible speed in the direction of Okalona, Miss. The railroad is cut south of him, and he is without railroad and telegraphic communication from any point of the compass. In the meantime General Thomas' superb army is preparing for a new aggressive campaign. Our new base will be upon the Tennessee river, probably at Eastport, a small town Tennessee river, probably at Eastport, a small town in Mississippi, about twenty-eight miles north of Florence. This will deprive Nashville of much of its vas-importance. The military eye will at a glance comprehend the magnificence and strongth of the situation of the Northwest. Florence, Tuscumbia, Iuka, and

phonon the Northwest. Florence, Tusoumbla, Iuka, and Corinth are all in our possession, and the telegraph will be in operation between these places this week, and railroad communication will speedily follow. This will give use "belt" of territory with alemphis on the right and Chattanooga and Knoxville on the left. The entire State of Tennessee, for the first time during the war, has been thoroughly cleaned out, and no rebets in arms occupy any of its territory. General Thomas has officially informed Governor Joinson of this fact; and adds that the State must now keep itself, as the army may soon be operating elsewhere.

The results of this campaign have been most splendid. Hood came to Nachville with 100 pieces of artillery, and crossed the Tennessee, in retreat, with less than one-tenth of that number. The reader, in looking over the annexed statement, prepared by a correspondent of the New York Times, will derive an idea of what has been done, how little we lost, and how much the rebels have suffered:

UNION LOSS.
Killed and wounded before the battle of Franklin, Killed and Wounded at the battle of Franklin, (official)...

Killed and wounded at the battle of Nashville
Dec. 16 and 16, (official)...

Killed and wounded since the 18th, (about)..... Total killed and wounded..... - 6,100

Missing before the battle of Franklin. (about)
Missing at the battle of Franklin, (official)
Missing in the battle of Mashville

ms is wen understood, we lost no cannon or wagons, coming out of the campaign with all of our paraphernalla of war as complete as when we entered-it. No general officer was injured except Stanley and Bradley, both slightly—Stanley in the neck and Bradley; both sightly—Stanley in the neck and Bradley in the arm. General Rousseau lost over a hundred men in his battlenear Murfreephore which swells are leaved to the form of the standard of the st

oro, which swells our loss to 7,000 strong. REBEL LOSS. Killed and wounded before the battle of Franklin, Total killed and wounded.....risopers taken before the battle of Franklin, (offi ners taken second day's fight. (official).....

Total prisoners..... The provost marshal's books show an officia of 8,900 names, but this does not include the l batch captured by Wilson, near Brown's Ferry. Nine hundred deserters have taken the

Nine hundred deserters have taken the oath Hundreds are coming in, and hundreds of men be longing to the Western section of Alabama, North ern Mississippi, and Tennessee, have escaped their homes. Hood did not conseript a thousan men in all, and they all got away from him. The total loss of the rebels in this campaign will no fall a man short of 22,000. There were two rebe generals wounded at the battle of Nashville, no mentioned before—Lee and Buford—swelling the list as follows: Febel general officers killed ... Rebel general officers wounded Rebel general officers captured

Total

Cannen captured at Murfreesboro
Cannen captured in first day's fight at Nashville
Cannen captured in second day's fight at Nashville
Cannen captured since battle of Nashville, duri

SHERMAN'S NEW CAMPAIGN.-The Richmo

journals are confident that Sherman is moving on Branchville, S. C. This place is certainly the point upon which General Sherman might be expected to move, inasmuch as its capture would be of iar more importance to us, strategically, than the reduction of Charleston. It is located on the Charleston and Augusta road, sixty-two miles from the former, and sixty-eight miles from the latter Charleston and Augusta road, sixty-two miles from the former, and sixty-eight miles from the latter place. Here, this road is intersected by another which runs north through Columbia and Salisbury to Greensboro.

The gap intervening, prior to the war, between this latter place and Danville has been completed, so that communication is now had from Eichmond through Branchville to Augusta, and thence on to Atlanta and other points West. Should Shezman move on to Charleston, leaving this village (Branchville) unmolested, he might capture the city, but the enemy would still have one line of communication left. Looking at the matter in this light, we are not surprised that the rebels are looking for Sherman at Branchville, and have despatched engineers from Lee's army to fortify the place.

SALVATION OF LIFE AT SEA.—The late fatal disaster to the United States transport North America, which resulted in the loss of one hundred and ninety-four lives, mostly of sick and wounded soldiers, has called forth many suggestions as to means of precaution against such terrible sacrifices. The Government has, in view of these facts, taken the matter into consideration, and has farmished many of the United States transports with the new patent life-preserving mattresses and pillows, which, being made of prepared cork, are not only cool and pleasant to those suffering from fractures and shot wounds, but are also valuable as a judicious and humane precaution, by which many, if not all, lives could be saved in similar disasters at sea.

No language can depict the horrocced a storm, and the following vivi picture of Badajoz, as it appeared or Heod's Departure from Atlanta—What
he has Lost and what we have Wen—
Betailed and Interesting Statements.
The movements of Sherman, his labors, his triumphs, have all been fully recorded. His army was one-haif of that great hots which steadily advanced, despits the best efforts of the rebels, to capture Atlants, the key to their whole system of Southwestern railroads, and the gate to the cotton States and the seaboard. The other half, which shared as well in the labors and dangers as in the giory (that, under Gen. Thomas), also deserves the same careful attention. Its operations, skitched out for it by Sherman, have also been crowned with the very fullest success, holding Hood in check until Sherman was well away on his mission, and when the time arrived, descending on him like thunderboits from the olouds, to meet him, to crush him; to scatter his mottly army in wild dismay. Correspondents, who have accompanied Thomas in his brilliant campaign, have written a resume of all the events. They are matters of history, and we owe our readers at least a condensation.

Hood, it will be remembered, left Macon early "Mast fall with nearly 30,000 veteran troops for the expressed purpose of outting Sherman's communications with Chattanoogs, and thus force him to evacuate Atlanta. By a long detour he reached our rear at a point between the Big Shanty and the Allatoons range. A grand raid was made upon the railroad, which resulted in a few miles being to the control of the results of the results of the control of the results of the work of the results o fter it had been carried, will co the dreadful outrages that ensu

How the English Co

when more than one officer perished of the very men whom a few hours led to the assault?"—Maxwell's Vi lington and the British Armies.

anions as they staggered on head the miserable inhabitable

-The collowing heretofore unpublished from President Lincoln will be read with lar particularly by members of the Society of tion to Mrs. Eliza P. Gurney, the willow well-known Friend and philanthropist, Jone Gurney, who was one of the wealthlest of London. Mrs. Gurney is an American lassince her husband's death has resided at R ton, N. J:

MY ESTEBMED FRIEND: I have not for probably never shall forget, the very large eccasion when yourself and friends visited en my reliance in God. I am muci integer good Christian people of the country in stant prayers and consolations, and to no

having very great trials, on principles and posed to both war and oppression. They the other.

For those appealing to me on coming the other.

For those appealing to me on coming grounds I have done and shall do the beriand can in my own conscience under my and law. That you believe this, I doubt not, a lieving it, I shall still receive for our coars myself your earnest prayers to our Father yen.

Your sincere irlend,

It is a noteworthy sign of the time in L'Ecole," a work by M. Simen, a Denoise opposition member of the Corps Legisland drawn from the French Minister of Public struction a letter of compliment and approval dressed to its author. Jules Simon support theory of "gratuitous and obligatory" : in education. Setting aside the value of his argue that the State, as a general tutor of minors an to secure their rights, should force name eminently valuable; a well-ordered magazine liable facts, classified and labelled so that it can easily and safely consulted by any one studies the actual condition and destitution in the next of "schooling" of the French people-one of mously "resolve" themselves to be the most as lightened and freest people on the face of the earth One-third of them cannot read or write their name and write correctly. The old republic of the lution in this regard. They neither of them irel

long enough to put their plans well into execution.

— A good joke on the English antiquaries appears in the London Reader; it reminds one of Dickers' calebrated account of the discovery of "Bill Stump, His Mark." When the British Association went Stonehonge, last summer, their attention was at racted by certain marks on the under surface of the egarded as the keystone to the temple. They were ed to resemble either an astronomical symbol a cussion took place thereon. Professor Rawinson denied that the marks could be anything but Roman; observing, however, that he should not this it necessary to conclude that Stonehenge will eracted at times subsequent to the Roman is vasion The centleman who lectured on Stonehenes "762 there have appeared a rustic school-mass, a low laborer, who distinctly assert that there present when the marks were made-about ! five years ago.

a development of the feeling against the call persistent seclusion, of which the Times which n the third anniversary of the death of : Consort, was but the expression. The mail are of two parties, one taking the milder accrete for and sympathy with the Queen's upled with the hope that she will see the tive necessity of rousing herself, while boidly, not to say brutally, denies the straight its protraction, pronouncing it "game a amusing instance of this latter is told by a man who visited Marlborough House, the resolution of the Prince of Wales, just before the proished rooms by a talkative old lady, with Ther having recently performed the same eff Hor Majesty—then but a one year's old widex quiries about her manner and supposed general jection were met by a flat contradiction for right," asserted the old lady; "she felt it i oman, of course, and why shouldn't she bat come round again by this time. It's the at a got about her as puts her up to it!" -Berlioz, the French composer, is charged the following atrocity, committed in the allow Patti. Monsieur Berlioz, who, by the water 121 singular facial resemblance to photograph profes nents of Jeff Davis, is thoroughly at home is t

merits of his much-discussed "Les Troiens," libretto, also written by the composer, was classical and ingenious to a degree that would excite the al This is what M. Berlioz wrote: "Oportet Petiwith diverse translation, such as that of the goat with diverse translation, such as that of the grammands, "we must have the pattles," but finally and as that of all the dillettant, "we reed Pattl."

— Permits were granted last year, by the Frent Government, to two hundred lecturers to talk, within safe, limited, interpolitical boundaries, by popular assemblies. Alexandre Dumas lecture recently, in the hall where a magnificent collection of the pictures and sketches of Eugene Delacal had been on exhibition for the preceding month. about Delacroix and himself, with brilliant success An indiscreet chronieler of La Presse ENTS Lin Alexandre was lately discovered in a book same buying a rhyming dictionary, on which scattled the

buying a rayming discionary, on which schools he builds up hope that Dumas is going sariously work on his long-since proposed poetical translation of the "Old Williams" "Romeo and Juliette."

— "Commodore" Nutt and Miss Minnis Ward. probably be the case for all time—they can har hope to find a nicer pair than these eccentric of nature. Nutt informed a friend, that if General" and Mrs. Tom Thumb had proveded genial, he would willingly have taken a Load - The National Intelligencer announces that

George H. Thomas has been appointed mil general in the regular army, to date from Decen 15th, the day of his great victory over Hood, 211 fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. John C. Fremont.

— Gounod is at work on a "Romeo and Julient" Public Entertainments.

CHESTNUTSTEERT THEATRE,—This evening the Warren combination will appear in the pip comedies of "The Serious Family" and "A Bre of Promise." Mr. Warren's impersonation of unctuous Aminadab Sleek is a perfect study WALNUT STREET THEATRE. - The trage. "Hamlet" will be performed at this theatre evening, the principal characters being susta by the members of the Wallack-Davenport

ings will reappear to night in "The Daus the Regiment." The after-place will be ARCH STREET THEATRE BAYARD TAYLOR TO-NIGHT AT CONCEST HAL -Bayard Taylor will lecture to-night, at Hall, on "Ourselves and our Relations." tleman is well known as a novelist and Feet we suppose that many will avail themseltes opportunity to hear him.

CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB.—The ninth man selection of the control of th née will take place to-morrow. A fine se music is announced, and the ability of the

composing the club is too well known ! Praise.

A PAINFUL incident is mentioned in c. with the loss of the Havelock, mer Kird Scotland. As time wore on, and as all of tain communication with the shore protein and the ill-fated vessel was being rapidly to pieces, her crew seemed to haver! on by they assembled on the deck, and joined in thy mer they assembled on the deck, and joined in thy mer they assembled on the deck, and joined in they assembled on the deck, and joined in the mer they assembled on the deck, and joined in the mer they assembled on the deck, and joined in the two distinctly auditole through the form to those on shore, who were inex, to the rigging, where, with the twinst to the rigging, where, with the twinst compositive they seemed to a wast their and