WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous commu-lications... 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 be paid for.

What Shall We Pay for Peace ? One of the most interesting phases of the present war is the earnest yearning for peace. There is no subject more apt to catch the attention of the people than a peace story. No matter how preposterous, the nation accepts it. When a couple of adventurers worked their way through the lines, and entered into the presence of DAVIS, the people of the North found it interesting enough to become excited, and Mr. BENJAMIN SAW proper to give an account of the interview to the European Cabinets. The eagerness with which all men accept these stories shows that one thought lies in every human heart. Whatever may be dazzling or attractive in this blaze of war, beyond it the bright vista of peace presents a fascination that no pomp or triumph can surpass. To the earnest Northern heart war is only necessary because it is the means by which we can gain a permanent peace, and the friends of the Administration eagerly sustain war because

The Palmerston Cabinet consists of fifteen members. The octogenarian Viscount at its head has to keep all his colleagues in they are convinced that peace can only be gained by its vigorous prosecution. Among our public men there are two controlling ambitions—the desire to become the great Warrior, and the great Pacificator, and it is difficult to know to which history will assign pre eminence. We ourselves feel an absorbing interest in this question. We desire peace. We are tired of bloodshed and debt. and we shall hail with joy any offer of the olive branch. We care not who is the ambassador. Let it be the humble, weary dove, or the traitor Davis himself, we can take it for the blessings it will bring. We want peace: and the question now is: What shall we pay for peace? How much can we afford to give? Are there any lessons of war

that are as yet imperfectly learned? Have the people been sufficiently chastened? The war has slain slavery. Thank God for that! Whatever may be surrendered to peace. we can never surrender emancipation. The war has freed the negro by educating public sentiment at the North and compelling Davis and his generals to make freedom a part of the military necessity of the South. The negro blood and brawn is found useful for the rebel armies, to dig, and drill, and hurl upon Northern bayonets. We have shown that the negro is a soldier. Davis accepts the lesson and profits by it. Negro slavery cannot be tampered with and live. The Southern leaders cannot take away a portion and hope to reconstruct a system out of the remainder. Like a toy-house on a play-ground, if we touch a brick the whole edifice falls. When the negro fires a Confederate gun he will cease to wear a Confederate yoke or follow a Confederate plough. The negro has the wisdom of simplicity. "Give me but to see," said the old Greek. ' Give the negro but to see a squadron of his fellow-slaves following the fife and drum and from that day the distinctions of master and bondsman cease. When the Southerner kneels with his slave before the same rifle-pit he makes that slave a man. So that the war double-edged sword. In our hands we strike with united public sentiment. In

the hands of our enemies we strike with a

military necessity. However or whenever

the war may end-to-day, or twenty years

from to-day—the slave rises up from his

Having gained this, what more shall we pay for peace? There are social and political issues that will arise in the discussion. Here comes the question now agitating Congress—the status of the re-admitted States. Has the mere operation of the war heen abundant punishment? Shall we consider SHERMAN's desolating march sufficient penance, and thus settling our account with Georgia, throw open the doors and bid all of its people to hurry forward and accept the old flag, or shall we make new oaths, and tests? Shall the war end by endorsing the theory of some accomplished publicist who finds in his books the remedy for every public woe and the true source of every peace, or shall we allow grim SHERMAN and GRANT to move on their battalions and find it with the sword. We do not know what the policy will be. But as the people began the war, the people will end it, and the Government will find the surest method of pacification when it thoroughly searches the heart of the nation and discovers its hidden thought When peace comes, let it be everlasting, and when such a peace is proposed, we feel sure the nation will say Amen!

The Fort and the Garrison. The war has worked its way to an entirely new position. While 'the rebellion has an immense territory to defend with a small army, the Union armies are not called upon to guard one inch of Northern ground, and it is not the least result of the plans of GRANT that they make our forces in every quarter offensive. Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, are not even menaced; the gates of the Shenandoah are locked and bolted; Washington is as little in need of protection as Philadelphia. The rebellion, on the contrary, is altogether on the defensive. All its remaining positions are attacked. Richmond, Charleston, Wilmington, and Mobile are threatened, and Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi are awaiting new attacks. The fort is too large for the garrison. To repel the attack

on the east, the west must be abandoned. Thus Hoop, incapable of fighting two armies at once, abandoned Georgia to SHER-NAN, and HARDEE surrendered Savannah without a blow, in order to reinforce Charleston. LEE yielded the invaluable Shenandoah to save Richmond, and the dilemma which now confronts the rebellion is whether Richmond shall be sacrificed to the coast and the interior, or they to Richmond. It is demonstrated that Charleston, Wilmington, Richmond, and | will make out a strong case for even inthe cotton States cannot be simultaneously | creased money grants to make the British defended; yet they are simultaneously attacked. The military policy of the South can no longer be the defence of its outworks: the citadel itself is in danger. in the world. Sir CHARLES WOOD, at Our Norfolk correspondent quotes from the the India Board, will scarcely make Georgia Constitutionalist an article which | heavy drafts on the national treasury, for concludes with this emphatic confession: "Our armies must be kept together and own, and we may be positive that Mr. unsubdued, if we are reduced to the area | MILNER GIESON, president of the Board of a single State." This policy may not be unrewarded by transitory success, but the vielding of so much army-sustaining terri- hour, in the fine days of summer, when he tory and such valuable ports must end in weakness and complete defeat.

General SHERMAN is now advancing into South Carolina. It is not merely against Charleston that he moves, but against the army that defends it; and he will take the shortest road to the battle-field, whether it | new line sought to be legalized by statute. be at Branchville or Charleston. He will Already, the English papers complain, meet with decidedly more opposition than there are more railroad schemes on the tahe did in Georgia, and the united armies of | pis than even in the session of 1845-6, and BEAUREGARD and HARDER will fight him | it will take a long time and much consibehind entrenchments. We must not ex- deration to dispose of even a third of these, pect the campaign in South Carolina to be all other Parliamentary business being also as brief and easy as that in Georgia, but we forwarded. These railroad schemes, of have every reason to believe it will be even | themselves, are sufficient to occupy both more successful. Success comes with battles now. The more hard fighting the better for us. How much better it would be for the rebellion had Hood avoided instead | fatal to the grouse-would be little more of seeking a battle with Thomas. The re. | than a disagreeable inconvenience to the sult of a victory at Charleston, admitting | Ministry. But danger threatens them from the escape of its large garrison, will be that | another source. As if by common conthe rebel army will fall back on Richmond, leaving the entire cotton line open to our | Tories, have quietly agreed to put Parliaentrance. There will then be no ar- mentary Reform on the shelf. Another mies in the South excepting that un | party, that of the People, has lately given der Hood and that at Mobile. To proof that it "still lives." In Yorkshire INSANE ASYLUM.

Insane Asylum. the struggle, the more valuable will be best be employed—by the same system of Mr. SUMNER said he had intended to call up to day

great victories, and the shorter its duration. In the meanwhile, there are two armies that seem destined to await the determination of SHERMAN's movement-those of GRANT and LEE. The grand fight is likely to be at Richmond, which, notwithstanding all the reasons why it should be evacuated, seems to be the point on which the war is concentrating, and destined to become the Armageddon of America.

The British Political Situation. The British Parliamentary session 1865 will commence on Tuesday, the 7th, or Thursday, the 9th of February-a week later than usual, which may arise from the expectation of little to do, or from a desire to put off the evil day as long as possible. It is understood that the Government will not bring forward any but the most necessary measures. At the same time, individual members of the Cabinet have separate propositions of their own to introduce and carry through, and it is not improbable that, in riding these respective hobbies, they may jostle each other, and even cause a tumble or two.

has kept him so long in office.

William Shaw Lindsay, M. P.

in defiance of his Sovereign's Proclama

observe the strictest neutrality, at home and

abroad, in the American war, is not in a

condition ever to resume his seat in the

House of Commons. He has been attacked

by paralysis, and his doctors have pre-

scribed, with the ordinary treatment, that

he shall live in the least exciting manner,

leaving business and politics to those whose

health enables them still to labor at the

oar. His absence will not be any loss to

the British Legislature, where, however,

he was considered somewhat useful. His

faults, as a public speaker, were diffuseness

of language and flagrant incorrectness of

statement. He was as unscrupulous in as-

sertion as he was illogical in argument.

On the subject of the war in the United

States he was a rabid partisan, worthy of

companionship with ROEBUCK, GREGORY,

Bentinck, Laird, and Company. He was

heard, with attention, in the House of

Commons, on matters of business, for he

was a self-made man, who had risen from

a very low position, (that of cabin-boy on

prosperous shipping-house, which owned a

small fleet of vessels, and his experience

in business was much relied upon. At the

age of twenty he had risen to the com-

mand of a merchantman, and, four years

after, (in 1840), founded the firm of W. S.

LINDSAY & Co., Austin Friars, London,

of which he remains the head. In 1842

he published a volume entitled "Our Na-

vigation and Mercantile Marine Laws.'

He was strongly impressed with the con-

viction that as British commerce might

benefit by the alteration of the navigation

laws of other countries, particularly the

United States, the commercial commu-

nity in these other countries ought to make

the changes he suggested. A short time

before the war broke out, Mr. LINDSAY

visited this country, and made speeches

in some of the great cities, (in the

hall of the Board of Trade, in Phi-

ladelphia, among the rest,) but made

no converts, and returned to England high-

ly displeased with the non-success of his

self-constituted mission. Perhaps this lay

at the bottom of his later antagonism to

our Union and his avowed sympathy with

and championship of "the so-called South-

ern Confederation." As a speaker, inde-

Mr. Lindsay was awkward and brusque,

His favorite attitude was to put both hands

into his pockets, and, standing with his

legs very much apart, sway his body from

1859, for Sunderland, when he was opposed

by George Hudson, "the Railway King,"

who will probably succeed him. Mr.

LINDSAY is now in his 49th year, having

been born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1816.

a small coasting vessel,) to be head of

check, and prevent them running into wild action. Earl GRANVILLE, Lord President of the Council, has nothing to do except preside at Cabinet and Privy Council meetings when the Queen is absent. The Duke of Argyll, who was made Lord Privy Seal, to keep him out of mischief-for the little man is ambitious, and fancies that by himself he could carry on the whole Government of the British Empire—is more ornamental than useful, as a public man. The Earl of Clarendon, whom general opinion has designated as proximate Premier, in the event of PALMERSTON'S resignation or death, has nothing to do, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, Postmaster General, stands in much the same predicament. Here, then, are five out of the fifteen ruling heads of the Government departments, who are not at all likely to introduce measures on which would arise the party discussions which prolong the Parliamentary session, and. sometimes, have caused the wreck of apparently stable Administrations. We might add that Sir George Grev, the Home Secretary, and Mr. VILLIERS, President of the Poor-Law Board, are not likely to be active in the coming session, though the former may be exercised, by the serious section of the Commons, on the subject of having capital punishment privately performed in future, as in this country, and the latter may have to set his wits to work to raise funds to keep the Lancashire operatives from starving. These deductions made, there remain eight Cabinet ministers, each of whom will have something to say and do next session.

The Lord Chancellor, as first lay subject of the realm, is entitled to the pas. Lord WESTBURY is an old gentleman of remarkable energy, whose "particular vani- pendent of his wordiness and incorrectness. ty" (as Sam Weller has it), consists in retorming the law. In this he follows the example of his much older friend, Lord BROUGHAM, who brought forward a bill for remodelling the Court of Chancery, before | side to side-precisely after the fashion of he had been four-and-twenty hours in a landsman on board ship, in a heavy roll of office. Lord Westbury's chef d'auvre the waves, trying to get his sea-legs. His was a new Bankruptcy Bill, which he politics-except where this country was in rushed through Parliament, but which, question-were of the ultra-liberal class. unfortunately, is far less effective than that | He has sat in Parliament since March, 1854. which it superseded. It has been so uni- -first for Tynemouth and since March. ness public, but by the judges themselves. that it must be repealed or amended in the ensuing session. If Lord WESTBURY does not take it in hand, some other person will, and, at all events, the subject cannot be legislated upon, as before, in hot haste and precipitation.

take vin ordinaire in preference to good

malt liquor—the best popular beverage in

reducing taxation, and for endeavoring to

economic limits. In the next session

he will inevitably be in decided antago-

nism to the heads of the Foreign, Colo-

nial, Naval, and Military departments,

all of whom, we may be sure, will re-

sist any reduction in the several expendi-

tures under their control. Lord Russell,

of course, will submit, that England shall

continue prepared for war, not only on ac-

count of the permanent necessity of hold-

ing England's terrible French ally in or-

der, but because there may be American

hostilities, arising out of the constant

breach of neutrality by British subjects.

Lord DE GREY and RIPON, at the head of

the War Bureau, will naturally protest

against any reduction in the military de-

partment, half a dozen Depot Battalions

being the utmost that he can consent to

lop off, and even these being doubtful, for

Mr. CARDWELL, Colonial Secretary, re-

ports that the rebellion in New Zealand has

broken out again, and large military rein-

forcements may be required to put it down

and keep it down. There will probably be

a demand on John Bull's money-box for a

fleet in the Canadian lakes, the American

Government have given the necessary six

months' notice of an intention to increase

the armament there—a notice, even The

Times admits, perfectly justifiable, under

the recent circumstances of the St. Albans

raid, robbery, and murder. We may be

sure, too, that the Admiralty mouthpieces

-the Duke of Somerset in the Lords, and

Lord CLARENCE PAGET in the Commons-

navy (no longer "the wooden walls")

more effective, particularly as our Ameri-

can navy is becoming the largest and best

British India has a large revenue of her

of Trade, will neither say nor do anything

to prolong the session, for he grudges every

is not aboard of his yacht, which he han-

The Railway business of Parliament,

however, is under the surveillance of the

Board of Trade, which has to report upon

the plans, sections, and estimates of every

Houses far into the month of August.

These delays, however—the prolongation

of the Session to that twelfth of August so

sent, the two belligerent parties, Whigs and

dles with the ability of an "old salt."

PHILADELPHIA yesterday stretched out a hand of welcome to Savannah. The Next in importance is Mr. GLADSTONE. meeting at the rooms of the Board of Chancellor of the Exchequer-who, in his | Trade, of which Bishop POTTER was the way, is a doctrinaire, as Guizot was-an president, faithfully expressed the feeling able, eloquent, plausible, persuasive man, and intentions of the people of this city. highly educated, a nervous father than a We are ready to help the citizens of Savanpopular writer, self-opinionated to a de- nah with all our power. In coming back into the Union, they will not find the gree, and so unscrupulous in his ambition that if the broad principles of BRIGHT and North indifferent to the sufferings imposed COBDEN or the narrow doctrines of Derby | upon them by the rebellion. Northern and DISRAELI were left to his choice, he | wealth and trade will once more be poured would adopt those which gave most cerinto the chief city of Georgia, and of the tain prospect of landing him in the office twenty thousand people, who are now alof Prime Minister. At present, and for the most without the necessaries of life, we last four years, he has been bidding for shall not willingly leave one unaided. A popularity by reducing the taxes which committee of some of our leading citizens press most heavily on the productive inwas appointed yesterday to prepare an apdustry of his country, and, to do him juspeal to our citizens. It will be emphatitice, has effected much good in this direccally answered. tion. We may doubt whether his fiscal measures will ever induce John Bull to

RICHMOND and Savannah are now the poles of the South. The opposition is perfect. Alarmed by the readiness with which the people of Savannah acknowledged the the world—but he merits public thanks for have the national expenditure kept within

son authority for such a publication, nor have we any intention of doing so. The business of printing circulars to abuse our neighbors, and endeavor to ruin their business, is another of the monopolies which we gladly surrender to our contemporary.

## WASHINGTON.

THE DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Matter still before the House THE RECENT PEACE RUMORS UNFOUNDED.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NOT YET ACTED UPON BY THE HOUSE. The debate did not end to-day, as was expected, on the constitutional-amendment resolution. Many rentlemen desire to be heard on the subject, and if

may be several days before a vote shall be reached THE RECENT PEACE RUMORS. The present speculations about neace movement loyal and rebel newspapers, rest on a weak founda-tion. It is safe to say that no person, either au-thorized or unauthorized, has lately left Washington for the front on an errand of peace or with a view to consult the Confederate authorities concerning the existing difficulties.

THE PORT OF ST. ALBANS, VT. The President has issued a proclamation that the port of St. Albans, Vermont, is entitled to all the rivileges in regard to the exportation of merrovinces extended to other ports. A PROVOST MARSHAL REINSTATED. Major George Abbott has been reinstated as royost marshal of the Twelfth district of Illinois

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS----Second Session. SENATE. Vice President HAMLIN was in the chair. NAVY PAY DEPARTMENT. Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy, which was eferred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

GENEBAL OFFICIES.

Mr. WILSON presented a resolution calling upon the Adjutant General for a list of the names of regular and volunteer major generals and 1855, where semployed, how employed, &c., which was passed. Mr. WILSON presented a resolution authorizing and directing an inventory of all articles in the arsenats of the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee. RECRUITING IN RESEL STATES.

Mr. BUCKALEW introduced a bill to repeal the act to authorize recruiting for the United States army in the rebel states, which was referred to the Military Com-THIRTY AND NINETY DAYS TROOPS. THIRTY AND NINETY DAYS TROOPS.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said that he some days ago offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate under what authority he called into the public service volunteers for thirty and ninety days. He has not roplied to the resolution I hold that the Secretary of War, as a member of the Cabinet, lain every sense subject to the orders of the American every sense subject to the orders of the American every sense subject to the orders of the American every sense subject to the orders of the American every sense subject to the orders of the American every sense subject to the orders of the James and the discount of the control of the sense of the matters in the CHAIR directed Mr. Saulsbury to draw up a resolution embracing this desire, and he did so.

Mr. GLARK objected to it, and the resolution lies over.

the resolution repealing the reciprocity treaty; but it the request of Mr. Howe, who wished to debate it, le would not call it up till to-morrow. organization that compelled PREL, in 1846, to repeal the Corn Laws. In this new agi-APPROPRIATIONS tation we see coming danger to the Pal-Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill to supply deficiencies in last year appropriations, making several additions, and strik out the appropriations for increasing the salaries of Opical amployees. Also, the consular appropriation by which was taken up. merston Cabinet. Its aged chief has always been a Tory, and averse, even in Lord GREY'S Ministry, to Parliamentary Reform, though he voted for it, and is now more averse than ever to its principle. He will not consent to that Reform, and his re-

which was taken up.

THE SALARIES OF CONSULS.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, wished the consular bill petponed till Friday. There was a proposition for the Committee on Commerce to increase the compensation of the consul at Halifax, and he wished the discussion on the subject before acting on the bill. The consulat Halifax was not paid sufficiently. Since the var broke out that point had been most important to there bels as a denot of supplies, and our coisul had to bely-traordinarily vigilish. There was most work to be done by him there than by the minister at London, and he got but two thousand dollars a year.

Mr. SHERMAN said an attempt was made last year to have the salary of the Halifax consul increased, and it was not successful. He did not believe it would be successful this year. fusal will make him so decidedly unpopular that he will have to resort to a General Election, in the autumn of 1865 or the spring of 1866, with the loss of that prestige Which essful this year. Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, was opposed to the in This gentleman, who was largely con-On motion of Mr. HALE the bill was postponed till cerned in blockade-running and its profits, THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the deficiency bill was tion ordering that British subjects should

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the deficiency bill was taken up.

Mr. HARLAN, of lows, offered an amendment appropriating six thousand dollars to defray the expenses of Joseph A. Wright to Brussels, to attend an international fair.

Mr. Süreman Nazid he had no coubt Mr. Wright had rendered good service to the country, but Congress had refused last year to compensate lim.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, said Mr. Wright went to Europe with the distinct understanding that no compensation would be allowed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, inquired by whom the appointment of Wright was made.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, inquired by whom the appointment of Wright was made.

Mr. SUBMER, of Massachusets, said he had great respection for Mr. Wright, and had no doubt he rendered excellent service in Europe. Hahad made an interesting report on the subject, but he (Mr. Sumner) could not forget that the mission was one of a private citizen. He (Mr. Sumner) had twice infroduced a resolution to compensate him, but the Sente had voted it down. Since that time, however, he had see that the mission was a private one. The President had no right to make such appointments, and call upon the Senate to pay for hem.

Mr. HARLAN was sorry that such opposition to a such appointments, and call upon the Senate to pay for heem.

Mr. HARLAN was sorry that such opposition to a measure in which the agricultural interests of the country were so largely invived should be made by Senators who had asked and obtained so harge appropriations for the advancement of commercial interests. Mr. Summer had asked for immensioning the terests. Mr. Summer had asked for immensioning a few thousand dollars for the bepath of Agricultura.

Mr. SUMMER was sorry to hear. Mr. Harlan accuse him of being indifferent to the agricultural interests of the country. He would go hand in hand with him (Mr. Harlan) in anything for the real benefit of agriculture, but he could not yots for an appropriation not annothing to the real benefit of agriculture, but he could not yots for an appropriation of the appropriation, and Messrs. Davis, Saulabury, and Pomeroy spoke against it.

On this question the vote was years 3, nays 20; so the amendment was not adopted.

NAVAL APADEMY.

NAVAL ADADEMY. The report of the Naval Alademy was laid before the enate and ordered to be printed. A SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of a second Assistant Secretary of War, which was referred to the Military Committee. EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Fenate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MILITARY ARRESTS.

Mr. KERNAN, of New York, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Military affairs to inquire and report what legislation or action, if any, is necessary to secure to persons arrested and imprisoned by the military authorities a prompt examination into the came of their arrest, and their discharge if there is no cause for their detention, and a speedy trial for those who are detained for cause. THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

and a speedy trial for those who are detained for cause.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAYERY.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's joint resolution proposing a change of the Constitution for the abolishment of slayery.

Mr. KASSON of lows, in reply to Mr. Mallory's remarks delivered yesterday, ealt that new lights and influences had been brought to bear in favor of the adoption of the amendment. The Union Convention, which assembled in the city of Baltimore last June, challenged the entire nation to its consideration by descaring that the best interests of the country required that it should be adopted; and when the gentleman's friencis assembled in Chicago they did not dere to take up the issue, and presented no counter-statement; and he (Mr. Kasson) held that there was sufficient argument, and justificatios, and testimony of the Democratic fathers to show that the proposition now pending was a measure of just statesmanship. Democracy was obedience to the will of the people, constitutionally expressed; and it would not be desied that a large majority of the people have so decided. The fundamental principle of the Constitution was the extension of dvil and religions liberty. At the very inception of the Constitution this very subject of slavery was considered a legal subject for consideration.

Mr. KASSON maintained that the uniform rule had been emancipation without compensation, and it was a modern heresy that a slave is property as much as your horse, your ox, or your ass. But this was not the decrine of the fathers and the judicial authorities of the country as administered in the early times. He proceeded to show that Congress had a right to deal with the subject and amend the Constitution, provided it be done according to its provisions, and argued to show that the amendment proposed was connistent at this time with sound policy, and necessary for the purpose of consolidating the Union and banishing the evil which has so serionally interfered with its peace and prosperity. which has so serionaly interfered with its peace and prosperity.

Mr. VOURHEES of Indians, called the attention of the gentleman to the fact that the Republican majority heretofore passed a resolution declaring that the federal Government has no power to interfere with the anstitution of slavery in the States.

Mr. KABSON replied, it was true such a declaration was nade, but now they proposed, by amending the Constitution, to lay the foundation for the exercise of the power. He then gave his views on the constitutional right to make the amendment.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, in explanation, said he conceded the power to amend the Constitution, and two-thirds of the States could even erect a monarchy, but he was op-

the power to amend the Constitution, and two-thirds of the States could even erect a monarchy, but he was op-posed to the pending amendment because it sought to consolidate the powers of the States, and tended toward monarchy and despotism.

Mr. KASSON asked whether the gentleman would Mr. RASSON [interrupting]. They would pass it. Mr. KASSON [interrupting]. They would pass it. [Laughter]
Mr. COX repeated that he would afford them the op portunity if he did not believe it would tend to disturb the balance of power between the States, and destroy our peculiar representative system.
Mr. KASSOS replied that modern Democracy distrusts the instincts of the people, while ancient bemocracy trusted the people. The proposition new before them did not appeal to the war power, but to the peaceful means of amending the Constitution in the manner designated in the instrument fiself. He made additional remarks in favor of the amendment.
Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York discussed, at length, the want of power said the timpolicy of amending the Constitution in the way probased. In the course of his remarks he said he should on a future occasion speak upon the condition of the country and attempt to eincidate the following propositions:

First. At tribute to the intense suirit of nationality which pervades all classes at the Northern people, and a

which pervades all classes at the North.

Second. Sympatry with the Northern people, and a review of his efforts in behalf of their prosperity and happiness, and his struggles to prevent civil war and its consequent horrors. happiness, and me see against the first the South can-consequent horrors.

Third. A reiteration of his belief that the South can-not be conquered, or be compelled to submit to a sec-tional Northern Government, and that even if reduced to guerilla warfare, which is not probable, they can hold the Southern country and render it valueless for fathers would move on if their teachings were not ignored and forgotten.

Fifth: That the Democracy still behold in the proud haner of the Union the symbol of peace, and still lapor for a cersation of hostilities, determined, if possible, to resone the sweet spirit of Union era it perish amid the carnage and vengeance of civil war.

Stath. That if the Southern States will return to the Union, the Northern States, or people, will in turn recognize by constitutional amendment the sovereignty and independence of the Southern States, over all questions not expressly delegated to the General Government.

and independence of the Southern States, over all questions not expressly delegated to the General Go vernment, the Richmond journals are doing their best to destroy the influence of the example. But it cannot be concealed or misinterpreted. Time will show that the capture of Savannah was more than a military victory; it established a base for the civil restoration of the South.

"The Philadelphia Press is reprinting in circular form and distributing here its attack of Saturday upon the Inquirer."—New. York correspondent of Inquirer.

This is untrue. The Press has issued no circular containing an "attack upon the Inquirer." The Press has given no person authority for such a publication, nor later than a first point of the saver that the average of the other three-fourths. The adoption of the major that its untrue. The Press has issued no circular containing an "attack upon the Inquirer." The Press has given no person authority for such a publication, nor later than a publication and the proposal delater than a publication and the proposal delater than a post of the satisfication to the later of the could not vote for the amendment a guing that it was onto an anage their general general p

help to do it now. He proceeded to show that slavery has been a cause of disturbance for the last thirty years; and it slavery must perish the slaveholders cannot complain of the fact that they have been the architect of their own roin. Slavery has been the means by which the Southern leaders have wheeled into the line of insurfaction, and for this reason it has lost the support and sympathy it once possessed. He repeated, slavery has been a constant source of irritation, and in order to secure the blessings of peace, the great question of its further continuance should be submitted to the people for their decision. He reviewed the political history of the contry for the past searcation to show the progress of the slavery question and the aggressive advances of the advocates and friends of that institution.

Mr. GRINNELL, of lows, said he was happy to follow in debets a gentleman from a slave State Mr. King), and, he believed, a slaveholder, in advocating an amendment to the Constitution by the adoption of which slavery is to be abolished throughout the land. He deried here is proparly in man. Slavery, not having the sanction of justice and humanity, was standing here as an outlew.

Mr. FARNWORTH, of lilinois, rose to answer the charges of a want of constitutional power to pass this amendment. They came from the wrong side when used by those opposed to the proposition. There never was a highwayman who did not regard the law which punished him as unjust. There was no statute in any State establishing slavery. It had grown up by steatith in the bedy politic, and by usage had become familiarized. That which was robbery and injustice in the beginning cannot by lapse of time become just and honorable.

Mr. MoBRIDE, of Oregon, discussed the constitutional ble.
Mr. MoBRIDE of Oregon, discussed the constitutional power to amend the Constitution; and as to the duty of putting an end to slavery there was one patriotic answer in the affirmative: "Slavery, too long pursuing its immoral practices, demands sentence without the benefit

Angle-Rebel Pirates.

The London correspondent of the Tribune writes as follows about rebel privateering in general:

Those best informed on these matters think that Semmes was recalled because the Richmond Government has been dissatisfied with him since the loss of the Alabama; that it proposes employing him in some other branch of the naval service, as giving him the berth of Commodore Buchanan, or something of the kind. But it hardly intends abandoning piracy. Here is some news in corroboration:

It has recently purchased the Rattlesnake, a double-screw steamer, sister to the Tallahassee, now lying at the Victoria Dock, at this port of London. The vessel, built by Dudgeon, the great man for double-screws and Government gunboats, is very fast, having made seventeen knots an hour. There is no doubt she is now owned by rebel agents here. Angle-Rebel Pirates. double screws and Government gunboats, is very fast, having made seventeen knots an hour. There is no doubt she is now owned by rebel agents here. She may be intended either for a blockade-runner or a pirate; in the latter case receiving her armament when away from an English port, in accordance with—I had almost said the suggestion of the Attorney General, when defending the Government for permitting the Georgia to take refuge in Liverpool.

pool.

They have also, at Mayer's yard, Gravesend, thirty miles down the river, and very nearly completed, the Viper, a side-wheel steamer, wide and of shallow draught, admirably calculated for blockade-running. The evidence is, perhaps, less palpable in this case than that of the Rattlesnake, but warner much more than supplied. Perhaps the only running. The evidence is, perhaps, less palpable in this case than that of the Rattlesnake, but warrants much more than suspiction. Perhaps the only person beside the rebel agent thoroughly well informed on the subject is our consul, Mr. Morse, who could, I imagine, write a curious volume on the Secret History of British Neutrahity as concerns the United States during the Slaveholders' Rebellion. But for that "d-d Yankee"—I am quoting the eulogium passed upon him by the amiable Mason when moved to wrath by the stoppage of the Rappiahanock—we should have had just as meny Anglorebel pirates affoat and preying on our commerce ae the purses of our enemies at home and abroad could compass. British maritime law is so hideously defective that you might almost sail a line-of-battleship through it; only, happily, we have a zealous, quiet, hard working consul to bring all the faculties of his busy brain to bear on the subject.

A few additional items. Sailed from Liverpool, just two weeks ago, the brig Babthorpe, with a cargo of arms and ammunition; among the former so number of 88 and 32 pounders, suffuent indeed to arm and fit out two vessels. Purchased by rebel agents; destination unknown.

The Shanghal and San Francisco; built in French ship yards for the rebels, have been definitely disposed of to a neutral Government. Our enemies never could get them out. They lay at St. Nazaire, near Bordeaux, until last week, since which time one has departed on an honest voyage.

The rebel agent at Queenstown, one Dawling, a naturalized American citizen, once United States consul to that port, has been obliged to run eff in consequence of debts and impecunicity. He manufactured the charge of "Federal recruiting" beought tagainst the Kearserge, and was very active in getting up signatures to the peace address.

How to Keep Out of the Draft.—The Spring field Republican says that as soon as Gov. Andrew heard of the fall of Savannah he sent agents thither to produce black recruits, and asked parmission to do so atterwards.

THE WAR.

REPORTED REMOVAL OF GEN. BUTLER. [From the N. Y. Evening Post of yesterday.] ORDERS FOR HIM TO REPORT AT

GENERAL ORD APPOINTED HIS SUCCESSOR. The Report Believed in Washington. BATTLE WITH INDIANS IN COLORADO.

LOWELL, MASS.

DESPERATE ATTACK OF THE SAVAGES ON A MAIL STATION.

Safety of the Crew of the Knickerbooker Narrow Escape from Capture by the Rebels. ARMY OF THE JAMES.

REFORTED BEMOVAL OF GEN. BUTLER—GEN. ORD TO SUCCEED TO HIS COMMAND. The following special despatch from Mr. S. Cadwallader, the City Point correspondent of the New York Herold, appeared in that paper yesterday:
City Point, Jan. 8.—The news of the President's Order No. 1, series of 1865, removing Major General Benjamin F. Butler from the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, is causing much comment; but. 80 far as I can learn, little or no animadversion. Whether rightfully or not, General Butler has for months past been losing the confidence of the officers of the army, until very few will regret his departure outside of those who swarm around and attach themselves to those in power. It has been General Butler's misfortune to appoint too many of these selfish and irresponsible persons to official positions of trust and responsibility. Their indiscretions have often cost him dearly, and are supposed to be in no small degree instrumental in causing his present removal.

The ostensible grounds for depriving him of his command are undoubtedly his recent fascos of Wilmington and flutch Gap. But a mountain of dissatisfaction has been accumulating against him for months, on account of alleged illegal and arbitrary arrests, imprisonments, and punishments. It is said that many cases of glaring injustice have come to light, and many others are expected to be developed by his supersedure.

Major General Butler is ordered to turn over his command, all moneys and Government property, and the civil fund in his possession, to the person named by Lieutenant General Grant as his temporary successor, and to proceed to Lowell, Mass., and to report to the War Department by letter.

Major General Edward Otho Oressup Ord, commanding the 24th Army Corps, has been named the temporary successor of Gen. Butler, and will at ones take charge of the department.

Thus ends the military career of a distinguished civilian general. It is a singular but instructive fact, that no general officer has succeeded in this war who did not possess a previous military training and education, excepting a few who entered the service with only regim wallader, the City Point correspondent of the New York Herold, appeared in that paper yesterday:

he removal of General Butler from the command of the Army of the James. COLORADO. DESPERATE ATTACK BY INDIANS-SEVERE

JULESBURG, OCLORADO TERRITORY, Jan. 9. On Saturday morning sixty Indians attacked the overland mail express, about three miles east of this place, and robbed the mail. They also attacked mule train close by, killing one man and woundng another.

THE REPORT BELIEVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- No doubt is entertaine

nere of the report contained in the Herald to-day of

The troops at the military post here, numbering lifty to eighty men, immediately started to the re-Her of the white settlers in the vicinity, and drove the Indians to the bluffs a mile back, where the Inlians were reinforced to the number of fifteen hunired, and in turn drove the troops back to the post. The Indians then entered the stage station in large numbers, and after destroying all the furniture and breaking all the windows in the building,

set it on fire. They also destroyed a large amount of telegraphic material. A well-directed fire of musketry from the troops at the fort, however, soon drove them back from the station. In the running fight on the etreat of our troops thirty-five Indians were killed, including a principal chief. Nineteen of our soldiers and citizens were killed. A general massacre and destruction of the whites was only prevented by the perseverance and

bravery of our troops. The Indians retired in cutherly direction. This was the most determine invasion made by the Indians this season. THE LOWER POTOMAC. THE LOSS OF THE KNICKERBOOKER—SAFETY OF

THE CREW. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-Captain Martin, of the Knickerbocker. lost in the gale of Eriday last off Smith's Light House, has arrived, and reports the crew of the Knickerbocker were saved, having been taken off by the gunboat Mercury, and sent up to this city on the tugboat Champion. They, however made a narrow escape from capture by rebel guerillas, who, as soon as they saw the steamer in listress, came down to the river shore in droves, but fortunately a dense for set in, and they were

THE WEST INDIES. EFFECT OF THE UNION VICTORIES ON THE HA. BAREROS—A DUEL—MISPORTUNES OF THE SPAR NEW YORK, Jan. 10 .- The steamer Liberty bring Havana advices of January 4th. The news of the Union victories is making converts to the Union cause in that city. A duel between one of the editors of the Siglo and Lieutenant Colonel Barri had aken place. It was occasioned by the criticisms of the Siglo upon an amateur bull fight. Both parties were wounded. Rumor says that the civilian disarmed the officer twice, and that this so piqued him ral other duels were talked of in Havana. The weather has been cold. The health of the city was perfect. A letter dated at Hayans, January 4

"The Diario of yesterday contains an article a column in length about the action at Puerto Cabello. The Spanish man-of-war Andaluza sent in three boats to capture two schooners that were loading to run the blockade, one of which was found empty and the other had some manegany and to bacco on board. The landing force was subjected to a heavy fire, and lost thirteen men, though no less is mentioned in the article of the Diario. The chief of the expedition is said to have been wounded, though I am credibly informed that he was killed. "I have had the opportunity of conversing with several officers recently returned from Monte Christi. They give a doleful account of the state of affairs, and say that the general opinion is that Spain ought to abandon the conquest of the island, which would seem to be not only the most honorable, but the wisest course to pursue.

"The army is suffering very much from lack of water, though this is somewhat remedied by the shipments from this island. The lack of water for purposes of cleanliness is telling upon the general health of the army. One officer tord me it was considered a luxury to wash one's face, and that he had paid \$4.25 for sufficient water for a bath."

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, JANUARY 10, 1865. TRADE WITH SAVANNAH—TELEGRAM FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. The prospect of a resumption of trade with Sa vannah has brought several hundred applications to our customs authorities for information, permits, &c., from merchants who are anxious to make shipments; but no clearances could be issued here without special authority. Last week five or six persons made application for permits to send cargoes or part of cargoes to Savannah direct, or by way of Beaufort, and their papers were approved by the super-vising special agent of the treasury in the Department of South Carolina and Georgia. The deput ollector in charge of the clearance department o the customs in this city laid the subject before the Treasury Department. The answer gives information of general interest to the public at this time.

It is as follows:

"Washington, January 6, 1886.

"George W. Embree, Deputy Collector:

"The rules of the blockade apply to Savannah Commissary and quartermaster's stores may be shipped on Government account, as provided by requist of Secretary of War, per telegrams of December I? and 18, 1862, and January 22, 1863. Grant no clearance for shipments on private account without special authority in each case from this Department.

"W. P. FESSENDEN,"

"Secretary of the Treasury." Dr. Willis, of Savannah, who came to this city a few days ago on board a transport, has obtained from the Treasury Department, on a certificate of the War Department, it is understood, an authorization from the military authorities at Savannah, giving the necessary permission to make a small shipment of provisions to Savannah. They consist of sugar, coffee, cheese, mustard, hams, butter, and othe groceries. The clearance is granted on condition, among others, that all persons concerned in the shipment shall first have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance, and that a bond shall be required that none of the articles conveyed shall be used, with the consent or knowledge of the shippers, or their agents, to give aid or comfort to the insurgents. LOSS OF A PHILADELPHIA VESSEL. The bark Mollie Metcalf, from Philadelphia for Boston, has been abandoned at sea. The crewwere taken off by the ship Bridgewater, which arrived off Sandy Hook this morning. The ship Bridgewater has got ashore on the outer middle bank. · THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

10 P. M.—Gold dull, 223;; and after the call, 223; New York Central 117; Eric 84%; Hudson River 108%; Reading 116; Michigan Southern 74; do. guaranteed 160; Pittsburg and Cleveland 95; Northwestern 89%; do. preferred 71%; Fort Wayne and Chicago 101; Cumberland Coal 45%. THE CATTLE MARKET. Beef cattle quiet at 10@20c. Receipts, 5,000 head. Sheep higher, at 4½@11½o. Receipts, 14,000. Swine steady at 13@14c. Receipts, 12,000. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Arrived, brig Agile, St. Kitts, with loss of both masts, etc. A seaman, named Alfred —, of Philadelphia, was killed by the falling of one of the masts. BOSTON. THE VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR. BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The House of Representatives oted to-day for United States Senator, with the

following result: Henry Wilson, 207; John A. An-

drew, 12; R. C. Winthrop, 4.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,
Arrived, barks Lawrence, Beyrout; Alexandria, Dieniuegos.

HOLMES HOLE, Ean. 10.—Arrived, U. S. revenue teamer Ashuelot, from New York, for Eastport.

The Eark Linda is reported wrecked at Clow Bay. The tark Linda is reported wrecked at Cow Bay.

The Golden Lily of Jaran,—Several specimens of this rare and gorgeous exotic are on exhibition at the likechanics' Fair, San Francisco. It is thus described: Imagine upon the end of a purple stem, no thicker than a ramrod and not above two feet high, a saucer-chaped flower at least ten inchess in diameter, composed of six spreading and somewhat crisp parts, relied back at their points, and having an ivory white skin, thickly strews with purple points of studs, and oval or roundish prominent purple stains. To this add in the middle of each off the air yellow parts a broad stripe of, light, satiny skin, and having the appearance of streamlets. From this delicious nower arises the perfune of orange blossoms sufficient to fill a large room, but so delicate as not to affect the weakest nerves.

ADVANCING PUBLIC OPINION. SLAVERY AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY THE PARTY MUST ABANDON SLAVERY.

The patrotic and sensible part of the informatic party—the manager of Tammany Hall in the State, and the State are giving up elayery. They have discovered, as did Sinbad on the island, that the malignant oreature which a first they trustfully took upon their backs to enable a state of the s

proyment, reseans their wages, deprives their children of education, and degrades all laboring men to the level of slaves. Finally, a party, one of whose cardinal principles it has been since the formation of our Government to resist every foreign intervention in our affairs, accepted amongst its leaders men who sympathized with, if they were not allies of, a domestic revolt which rested for success in the outset entirely upon its hope of indusing foreign monarchies to overthrow the Republic. More, it did not even turn out or "throw overboard" those leaders, but retained them in its councils, after they had secretly intrigued with a Sritish minister for intervention. cils, after they had secretly intrigued with a Sritish minister for intervention.

A party which thus deserted all its most prominent principles and its traditional policy, could not succeed. Its former successes insured its present failure; the very fact that while faithful to its original principles and policy, it ruled the country for a long term of years, made failure inevitable when it deserted the iaith it had so long taught—for the people had come to prize most highly those very principles which their leaders foolishly cast away. The following, from the New York Leader, a lead ing Democratic journal and the organ of Tammanv divide the party, and does unwonted justice to some ing principle to party:

divide the party; and does unwonted justice to some Democrats who have been much abused for proferring principle to party:

"Upon the main 'question of Union or disunton the War Democracy is equally right, and the Peace faction equally wrong. We have always held that the North could put down the rebellion; the Peace men have held opposite opinions. Which is right? We have always held that the rebellion was the dying three of aristocracy upon this continent; the Peace men have held; that the rebellion was the dying three of aristocracy upon this continent; the Peace men have held; that the rebell are the only true representatives of democratic principles. Which is right? For an answer to these questions read the latest extracts from rebel journals. There we see Americans cringing to England, to France, and even to mongrel Spain. We see the organs of Jeff Davis imploring an European protectorate. We see the rebells begging to be made colonists of foreign Powers. It is hard to realize that men who were our fellow-countrymen four years ago should be reduced to such infamous degradation. Rather than return to the Union these blood-stained traitors, who have murdered the best men of the South, and many of the best men of the North, now propose to swear allegiance to England, to France, to Spain, to any monarch under the sun who will give them a title or a bit of ribon for their perjury. These are the leaders with whom the Peace men have sympathized! This is the Southern independence which the Peace men have labored to secure! Dependents of a foreign Queen—colonists of a foreign Power—this is the position coveted by Jeff Davis and his allies, and this is the result of the efforts of the Peace men have labored to secure? Dependents of a foreign Queen—colonists of a foreign Power—this is the position coveted by Jeff Davis and his allies, and this is the result of the efforts of England, France, or Spain, may be indignantly rebuked by the masses of the Southern people orght to find in it a new incentive to this golden op

old Democratic party." THE STATE.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR YORK—THREE BESONS KILLED—MAILS DESTROYED.—We pubshed on Monday a special despatch announcing the occurrence of a fatal accident on the Northern lished on Monday a special despatch announcing the occurrence of a fatal accident on the Northern Central Railroad, near York, on Saturday morning. The following particulars show the affair to have been most serious: The Eric express train, which left Baltimore on Friday night at eight o'clock, and the Pittsburg express train, which lotlowed two hours after were detained at Parkton by the derangement of the freight trains near that place until Saturday morning at six o'clock, when the Pittsburg express train, w. H. Harrison Gould conductor, was ordered to proceed in advance of the Eric express, followed by the latter. At 7.20, when about two miles south of York, at a place called Hyde Station, the engineer of conductor Gould's train discovered the local freight train coming down the track. He at once gave the signal for putting down the two engines collided with a terrible crash. They are described as having been completely locked together. The baggage and mail cars were demolished, but the passenger cars susteined but little damage. The most serious part of the accident was the killing of Mr. Thomas Grabill, baggage master, and two soldiers, whose names were not asceptained, and the injury of Mr. Gould, conductor of the express train, and Wm. G. Holbrook and Robert Lamb, two of Adams' Express messengers, and a number of others. It is asserted that the local freight train had been started from York out of time, which was the cause of the accident. The track of the road was considerably torn up, but a large force of workmen were set to work, and the trains raa as usual on Saturday afternoon. At the time of the collision the three men who were up, but a large force of workmen were set to work, and the trains rea-as usual on Saturday afternoon. At the time of the collision the three men who were killed were in the baggage car. Grabill was instantly killed, his body being mangled in a shocking manner; Mr. Holbrook received internal injuries, but they are pronounced not of a serious character; Mr. Lamb had one of his feet crushed, and received other painful injuries; Mr. Could had his face and head considerably out, but was not dangerously injured. The wounded were all on Saturasynight, taken to their homes in Battimore, as was also the body of Mr. Grabill. Several soldiers who were injured by the collision were also taken to the Patterson Park Hospital, in that city.

The stove in the baggage-car communicated fire who were injured by the collision were also taken to the Patterson Park Hospital, in that city.

The stove in the baggage-car communicated fire to the mail pouches, some of which, together with their contents, were entirely consumed. Thirty-six mail pouches were taken to York, and delivered to Pottmaster Frey, who had the contents, letters and newspapers dried, as a very violent snow and rain storm prevailed at the time of the collision, which had completely saturated a portion of the mail matter. About twenty-five of the pouches were sound, with the locks untouched, but the remainder were in a horrid condition, having been partially burned, and thoroughly soaked with water, so that the letters and papers were scattered loosely around the scene of the accident. They were, however, gathered up, and, after being dried at the York post office, were remailed. Fostmaster Frey made a memorandum of all the very pouches, and furnished the pouches the great bulk of the mail was destined for Western cities.

TREASON IN CLEARPHELD COUNTY:—Some days Western claus.

Treason in Olearpield County.—Some days since two deputy mayshals arrested two describes, pear Troutville, Clearfield county, and started in the direction of Brookville with them. The news of the arrest coming immediately to the ears of a cympathizer, he at once started to inform the sympathizer, he at once started to inform the soon about twenty of the "gabg" were ready, with titles on their anothers, and started in parsuit of the marginals, overtaking them where the Punxy.

tawney and Brookville roads diverge. The marshals being outnumbered ten to one, were compelled to relinquish their prisoners—which they did with-out much hesitancy. The rescuers and rescued then returned toward Troutville, yelling and hurrahing and laughing over their success in driving off the officers of the law without their prisoners. officers of the law without their prisoners.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A sad case of drowning occurred in the Loyalsock creek, near Newberry, Lycoming county, on Sunday week. Three children, a boy and two girls, ased respectively eight, six, and four years, of George Loyd, went on the ice, and soon after it was discovered that it had given way, and they were all drowned. The father, who had been absent three years in the army, arrived at home that morning just in time to see the lifeless bodies of his children taken from the water. A SINGULAR CASE.-Mr. Wm. L. Hopkins,

A SINGULAR CASE.—Mr. Wm. L. Hopkins, of South Baltimore, has for the past six months been suffering the most intense agony from pains in his breast. The most learned physicians have attended him, but could afford him no relief, they falling to discover the character of his disease. A few days since, while Mr. Hopkins was moving about his chamber, he felt a pricking sensation about his left thigh, and upon searching for the cause, he discovered the point of a pin sticking through the fiesh. The pin was removed and found to be corroded. Mr. Hopkins, upon removing the strenger, remembered that about the time he was taken sick he had swallowed a pin while eating a fish ball. ne had swallowed a pin white esting a had ball.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—Some of the papers read before the National Academy of Sciences, at Washington, last week, are: "On a method of exhibiting certain statistics of hospitals," by Dr. John L. Leconte; "On the changes that have taken place on Charleston bar since the sinking of the obstructions, as developed by the Coast Survey," by Prof. J. E. Hilgard; "On glacial phenomena and present configuration of the State of Maine," by Prof. Agassiz, which gave rise to an animated discussion, and "On the dimensions and proportions of American soldiers," by Dr. B. A. Gould, of New York.

Public Entertainments. MR. FOSTER'S BENEVIT .- A matinee will given to-day at the Chestnut-street Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. Joseph C. Foster, an old and popular theatrical manager. The bill presented consists of the historical play of "Lucretia Borgia," and the omedietta of "Nursey Chickweed." Miss Lucille Western will make her last appearance for the season, on this occasion, as the arch-poisoner Lucretia, and Mr. Barron, of the Warren combination, will enact Gennaro. The leading characters in the afterpiece will be performed by Mr. Warren and Miss Orton. The principal actors and musicians of the Chestnut, Walnut, and Arch-street Theatres have volunteered their services. CHESTEUT-STREET THEATRE. - This evening Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," will be played by the able members of the Warren

comedy combination. The farce of "Lend Me Five Shillings," will conclude the performance. Arch-street Theatre.—Mr. and Miss Richings will appear this evening, in "The National Guard and "The Bonnie Fish-Wife," Miss Richings appears in three characters, and sings several songs. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE .- "The King of the Commons<sup>13</sup> is announced for performance to-night, with Mr. Wallack as James V., Mr. Davenport as George Weir, and Miss Eytinge as Madela farce of "Cousin Cherry" will be the afterpiece. GERMAN OPERA,-The comic opera, "Orpheus will be performed to-night at the Vestvali-Lund Theatre, on Callowhill street. CROSS AND JARVIS' CLASSICAL SOTREES -Messrs. Cross and Jarvis announce the first of their

series of soirées of classical music, which will take place at the Foyer of the Academy of Music next Saturday evening. We rejoice to see the constantly increasing frequency of concerts of this character, and we hope these gentlemen will have a successful season. The musical taste of the community is chastened and improved by hearing the fine works which are performed at graph series and next tend which are performed at such soirées, and partieu larly when the rendition is entrusted to such skilful and appreciative artists. Some of the most beautiful melodies and fluest harmonic studies of the great composers are contained in their carefully A wide field of imaginative pleasure is to be found somewhat unattractive domain of classical music. The performances at Messrs. Cross and Jarvis' soirées during former seasons give an earnest of what we may now expect. OLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB —A fine programme has been selected for to-day's matinée at the Assem-

bly Building. Signor Blitz will soon leave us, and then loud and deep will be the regrets of those who have not paid their respects to him and his friend Bobby.

## THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] RELIEF FOR SAVANNAH. NELLEF FOR SAVANNAH,

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather,
a large and influential number of citizens assembled
at the Board of Trade Rooms, at noon, yesterday,
to devise means whereby the sufferings of the people
of Savannah might be alteriated.

The meeting organized by the selection of the follawing officers: owing officers:
President—Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter.
Yice President—James L. Claghorn, Esq.
Secretary—A. T. Lane, Esq.

Open taking the chair, bishop Fotter stated that he had been absent from the city during the past ten days, and was consequently not familiar with the details of the matter on hand; but, upon the broad principle that it was always right to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, there could be no question of what duty devolves upon us now. He hoped that some gentleman familiar with the matter would make some statements relative to it that would be of interest, and which might forward the would be of interest, and which might forward the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Steiner presented the following letter, from a prominent alderman in Savannah:

SAVANNAH, Dec. 29, 1864. P. Steiner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.: GENTLEMEN: Thank Heaven we are once more in the United States!

P. Steiner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:

Ghentemen: Thank Heaven we are once more in the United States!

I have the pleasure to inform you that I am still in the land of the living. I have sent you a paper with the proceedings of a meeting held here to-day, which will convince you at once how the citizens of Savannah are disposed.

The principal object in my addressing you is to ask you whether you cannot get up a subscription for the poor and needy of Savannah, as they are destitute of everything, and such a movement as this would enshrine the Philadelphians in the heart of every citizen of Savannah. In case you do something, do it at once; twenty thousand people are destitute of all you can imagine. What are particularly necessary are bacon, four, and potatoes.

Mr. Charles B. Durborrow stated that from letters which he had received from relatives in Savannah, there was no doubt in his mind that fully 20,000 people in Savannah were in a destitute condition, and in need of the necessaries of life. There were in that city females who had been in opulent dircumstances who were obliged to obtain cakes from the Federal soldiers and peddle them through the streets for a livelihood. He knew that no opposition would be made to whatever our citizens would do by the Government.

The proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Savannah, which was presided over by Mayor Arnold, were read from a copy of the Loyal Georgian, he the possession of a genileman present. (The proceedings of this meeting have been already published in The Press.)

Mr. George H. Stuart said that while we had not a particle of sympathy with secession or rebellion, we should do all in our power to relieve the distress of this suffering people. It is an act of charity, we have been told, when our enemies lunger to feed them, and by so doing we will show to the people of the South that we are not going to oppress them, and that when they lay down their arms we are ready to receive them back again.

Bishop Potter remarked that the resolutions of the people of

Mr. W. Hunter, Jr., stated that the Coal Exchange had already started a subscription for the purpose of chartering a vessel to earry relief to Savannah, not being aware of any other movement for that purpose having been begun. He supposed that the two movements could be concentrated.

Mr. Claghorn moved that the committee be requested to prepare an appeal to the citizens of Philadelphis to aid the suffering people of Savannah. Carried. The meeting then adjourned.

The committee, as organized after the adjournment of the meeting, was composed of the followingnamed gentlemen:

named gentlemen : Wm. Hunter, Jr., A. G. Cattell, Cadwalader Biddle, Joseph F. Paze, Edward S. Clark, A. G. Cattell,
S. Vaughn Merrick,
C. B. Durborrow,
E. W. Clark,
Samuel J. Christian,
J. Gillingham Fell,
A. J. Drezel,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. C. Kent,
Horace Binney, Jr., Edward S. Clark,
A. T. Lane,
Gibson Peacock,
Geo. T. Lewis,
James C. Hand,
Aug. Heaton,
S. T. Souder,
Geo. W. Griffin,
Lloyd Smith.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. GENERAL GRANT. The Inquirer of Monday makes the following misstatement, which has been copied into some of the New York papers:

"An article published in a New York daily, and copied in several of the journals of this city, to the effect that Mrs. Gen. Grant has been presented, by a committee of gentlemen of this city, with a splendid residence, and even stating the location of the same, is an entirely premature announcement. It is true that a number of influential gentlemen have it in contempisation to offer some substantial token to General Grant or his family of their appreciation of the mighty work he is engaged in, and which he is fast bringing to a successful issue; but nothing of a definite character has yet been decided upon, and no official correspondence has taken place in reference to the matter."

We know that correspondence of a very definite character has passed, and that a house, lot, and furniture has been presented and accepted.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. THE TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. GENERAL GRANT. SERIOUS ACCIDENT. Yesterday afternoon a boy named Greene, eleven years of age, residing at Twenty-second and Hamiton streets, while sliding dewn the railing at the school-house at Twenty-third and Callowhill streets, fell from the second to the first floor, breaking an arm, and otherwise seriously injuring himself. He was taken home.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C. 550 00 Forty-fourth, Forty third and Oak sts, four fronts.

Forty-fourth, Forty third and Oak sts, four fronts.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 655 Arch at., west of Fifth.

Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1525 Vine street.

Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1527 Vine street, with two three story brick dwellings in the rear.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 224 North tent of the first dwellings in the rear.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1119 Green street, west of Elevanth.

Tinth street, between Raes and Vine.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1119 Green street, west of Elevanth.

The valuable store, No. 837 Market street, was \$8,800 October 100 october 10

Total

BALL OF THE REPUBLICAN INVID His Excellency President Lincoln in Wilder an invitation to attend the compliants to the Republican Invincibles, the compliants of the Republican Invincibles, the compliants of Music to morrow (The given and has stated to the committee that if the interest will permit he will be present acasion.

A slight fire occurred yesterday afternoon a residence of Isaac Sheppard, Leithgow and the CITY ITEMS. WINTER CLOTHING AT REDUCED MESERS. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chest under Jayne's Hall, are now selling the

cent stock of Winter Clothing at in anticipation of the close of the stock still comprises every variety of ta ready-made garments, and their facilities; up suits to order are not surpassed by any tablishment in Philadelphia. JARED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS" 12m 1788; pox marks and black worm specks from t jox marks and disck worm specks from the JARBO's "EMAIL DE PARIS" gives the smoothness, texture, and color of polished JARED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS" is ond cille Western, M'lle Vestvali, and Mrs. B tille Western, M'no vervan, and Mrs. B. etc. JARRO'S "Email De Paris" is used by a Ladies. E. Jouin, agent, 111 S. Tente. One mail must be addressed "Jared & Rens. P.!.

LOOK FOR IT.—In a few days will be n Book for the People," on the following of Eye, Ear, Throat, and Lung disease:

Asthma, and Bronchitis, with rules for the state of the vention, by Dr. Von Moschzisker, who tramaladies, and all nervous affections, with to success, with his newly-invented apparatu 027 Walnut street. THE ORDER OF THE DRAGON. The of China has decorated with the Order of several French officers who took part in: of Nankin. This decoration, which is su

a yellow ribbon, represents the five clarge dragon, and has the following inscription characters: "Lt is the opinion of the he Sun and the Moon that the best and gant garments in the world are those mar Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sir-ALL GAS.-It seems the gas company. that coal does not "come down," consec must "go up." It's no light matter, th in our gas bills; on the contrary, it's rather heavy, and gas fixtures now a "burners." Although a "gas metra" "common metre," the charges attending Petroleum will soon make "short metr The best kind of a "metre" is to "me dressed in a new suit of clothing from Stokes & Co.'s One-Price, under the Conti

THE VARYING TEMPERATURE of the Season rapidly producing Colds, Coughs, and Polyage, Affections of all kinds. Persons with weak in Affections of all states and contain the states and states and colds ought to have been trifling Coughs and Colds ought to have been trifling to the states and colds ought to have been trifling to the states and colds ought to have been trifling to the states and colds ought to have been trifling to the states and colds ought to have been trifling to the states and colds ought to have been trifling to the states and the states are the st mediate attention. The careless indifference waits for "a cold to go as it came," in many case results in laying the seeds of Consumption, Fa nch-neglect of one's health there is no excuse such neglect of the state of th Coughs and Colds and Pulmonary Attaction, Sal everywhere. EVERY CITIZEN should read the January Nur

per of the "United States Service Magazinz," It contains a Biography of Farragut, with Par trait, an important letter from General Security and is filled with the most valuable and intents

C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher ja9 mw2t 441 Broadway, New York REMOVAL. Dr. Schenck has removed his office from The

Sixth street, to his NEW STORE, Corner of Sixth and Commerce streets, CONSUMPTION. The Three Remedies.

"Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," for the eng q Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and every form of casumption. The peculiar action of this media ripens the ulcers in the lungs, promotes the is charge of the corrupt matter by expectoration, p rifies the blood, and thus cures Consumption, w every other remedy fails.
"Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic," for the Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and all diseases array from debility. This tonic invigorates the disease organs, supplies the place of the gastric juice win

digest the most nutritious food. It is a coverein remedy for all cases of indigestion. valuable medicines over discovered, being a re table substitute for calomel, and having all the ra-ful properties ascribed to that mineral, without pri ducing any of its injurious effects.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success is the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pul monic Syrup ripens the morbid matter, discharge it, and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pillage give the organ a healthy tone, and cure Live Com of Consumption. The Sea Wend Tonic invigates the digestion and bringing it to a normal and health

condition improves the quality of the blood, by which means the formation of ulcers or tues cles in the lungs becomes impossible. The combinaction of these medicines, as thus explained, wi cure every case of consumption, if the remedie are used in time, and the use of them is persever can be consulted at his Principal Office come of Sixth and Commerce, every Saturday, from 9 A. H

Respirometer he charges \$3, but all advice and Notice.-Persons wishing to secure Sub that will do well by calling at our office, as we can for nish them without the principals being present. equently they will lose no time. Also comments supplied with Volunteers to fill quotas.

Office 705 Green Street ja10-3t\* THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL continues open y retofore, for the entertainment of guests will still find therein the superior comforts tention for which this House has always been in No Lady's Toilet Complete unless that

the fragrant Sozodont; unto the breath swett t imparts, the gums a ruby redness soon 250225 the teeth quick rival alabaster tint, and seem a BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT, AD 12.22 oure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumstandshot wounds, &c. A single application at

v should be without it. GEORGE STECK & Co.'s Pianos, and Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets. EYE, EAR, AND CATARRE, Successfully Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for exacts

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. The Continental

THE CONTINUENCE.

D Griswold, New York

W Bird, New York

M Clapp, Venango co

Poe, New Fork

Matthews, New York

Lintchon, New York

Lintchon, New York

W McCook, Obio

eo Sanders, Baltimore

aron Gage, Boston

B Petriken, I n. Lancaster laming, New York Post, Conne os Dilworth & w. Pittsb'g
rs G A Berry & 2ch. Pittsb
ss M Berry. Pittsb So M Berry. Pittsburg Dinsmore, New York J Ridgway, Pottsville K Nichols, Pottsville , Delaware T Tilghman, Maryland Geo Mac Hambleton, Maryland W Dwig W Goldsborough, Md B Meat, W Pawell Maryland J Buriey

W F Abel, Irvine
S D B. rrows, Lock Haven
Dr B Pratt, Mulford, Del
J H Bryant, Baltimore
Wm England, Baltimore
Jos Farland, Baltimore
A F Brandt, H rrisburg
G Beers, Chicago, Ill
J A Cake, Pottaville, Pa
Hei, Trement