THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

The Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu aications. We de not return rejected manuscripts. parts of the world, and especially from our differen military and naval departments. When used, it will

The Law of Evidence.

The state of the law of evidence in Pennsylvania in relation to the admission. of a large class of persons as witnesses in could not conveniently be found : civil actions has long been the subject of complaint, and occasional partial attempts at legislation have been made to put us on a footing with England and with many of our most enlightened sister States. Our delivered in pursuance of the offer made in the edilaw excludes, as a general rule, all parties torial article in The Press of 10th instant to the to the record, and also all persons who Philadelphia Inquirer, to prove its circulation as have any interest in the issue, no matter therein stated, and to be held to abide the determi how small, even to the value of a single nation of the inquiry called on in that article as therein proposed. cent. This rule has been defended upon the ground of public policy, which is shivered to atoms by the practice of twenty millions of people in England and upwards of eight millions in nearly adjoining States, comprising a large part of the commerce, agriculture, manufactures, wealth and industry of the Union. The other argument, the temptation to perjury, which pre-supposes every man to be a rogue in his own case, has been practically proved to be equally futile and groundless. We admit, as a competent witness, a father, mother, brother, sister, daughter, and son; we allow affidavits to be made by parties and persons interested, and often decide applications for injunctions upon such testimony. By bills of discovery we practically put the defendant on the stand, and in proceedings in equity the answer of the defendant is on oath, and on hearing on bill and answer it often becomes conclusive. On motions to open judgment issues are often granted upon express stipulation that the parties and all interested persons shall be competent witnesses for or against themselves. These examples in the law prove clearly that the general rule has been found unwise and impolitic.

In Pennsylvania we have had a mixed system of law and equity, which has made a distinct court of equity useless. Chief Justice TILGHMAN had much to do in laying its foundations upon a sure and stable basis, and disregarding the technical rule that a chose in action cannot be legally assigned so as to permit the action to be brought in the name of the assignee, he allowed the assignor in Steele vs. The Phœnix Insurance Company to be a competent witness for his assignee, but like Lord MANSFIELD, who was succeeded by Lord KENTON, he was succeeded by judges who did not emulate his courageous of the present controversy. wisdom. Under their ruling, this subject of parties and persons interested being considered as entirely incompetent, has produced a series of decisions which are an indelible disgrace to the judicial records of a civilized community. No man can read the liberal and advanced language of the Chief Justice in Steele vs. The Phoenix without feeling its justice and sound philosophy; and yet we find the same court, with different judges, thirtyfive years afterwards, using the following absurd language in Wolf vs. Fink: "It must be admitted that the witness had not a particle of interest in the event of the suit. But he may probably have had; but the exclusion of a witness cannot be rested on that ground. The only tenable objection is, that at the time of the impetration of the writ, and the award, he was a party to the suit. Is this a valid objection to his competency? We are of opinion it is." "It arises from considerations of policy." They had excluded plaintiffs, and Associated Press has merely to say he never circutherefore they excluded defendants. It is a somewhat singular fact that all the cases cited as supporting this decision, from New York, the Supreme Court of the United States, and England, would now be decided in those tribunals differently, and admitted as witnesses, leaving their credibility to the jury. That Wolf vs. Fink is still the law of Pennsylvania is evidenced by an opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered a few days ago, where a decision of the court below was obliged to be reversed for such an error, which, if tried before Judge GRIER or Judge CADWALADER,

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. DENIAL OF A PEACE RUMOR.

ing circulation.

We have advanced our money, and pro-

WASHINGTON.

MAN AND HIS ARMY.

then, that the rule of exclusion can be longer permitted to exist in the courts of the State of Pennsylvania?

JAMES L. CLAGHORN.

COMPENSATION 10 SHARLS Presented a reso-lution authorizing the Committee of Finance to report a bill on the joint resolution providing compensation for members of the Seate at a special session convened for the purpose of confirmations, etc., after the 4th of Marel next. Passed. PRIVATE BILL. The Circulation of The Inquirer. We print this morning a receipt of JAMES L. CLAGHORN, treasurer of the Union League. We do this for the satisfaction of the Inquirer, which did not seem

Mr. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, presented a bill to incor-porate the National Protection and Insurance Company of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. stisfied because the money was not actual. PENSIONS. ly deposited, although we stated on Tues-Mr. FOSTER, of Connections, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill providing that no person shall be allowed to draw a pension who is on the pay-roll of the luvalid Corps. Fassed. lay that the sum awaited the order of the

COMPENSATION TO SENATORS.

gentlemen named. Mr. CLAGHORN is sethe Invalid Corps. Passed. A SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR: Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Cummittee, reported a bill to authorize the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of War. Passed. It provides for the appointment from offloers now con-nected with the War Department for the form of one year of a person to be Second Assistant Secretary of War, at a salary of \$5,000 per year, his duties to be pre-scribed by the Secretary of War. lected, as our cashier learned that Mr. BINNEY was out of town, and not expected to return for several days, and Mr. STUART

RECEIVED, Jan. 11, 1865, of J. G. L. BROWN, oashier of The Press, the check of JOHN W. FORNEY. ADVANCEMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS. Esq., proprietor of *The Press*, in favor of GEORGE H. STUART, of the Christian Commission, and ADVANCEMENT OF NAVABLE OF TOTAL Mr. GRIMER, of lows, called up the Home bill to dvance line officers of the navy fifty numbers in rank or special ment Passed. BELIEF TO ADAMS' EXPRESS CONFANY. HORACE BINNEY, Jr., of the Sanitary Commissio for ten thousand dollars, the same being made and

RELIAS ICADAM'S EXTRESS CONPAN'S. Mr, VAN WINKLE, of W. Virginia, celled up a bill to reimburse Adama' Express Company for losses sus-tained by the sinking of a steemer at New Orleans having on board a safe containing Covernment Treasu-ry rotes. After some discussion it was referred to the Committee on Claime. THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

resolution to repeal the Resiprocity treaty was

THE BECTPROTIT TREATY. The resolution to repeal the Reciprocity treaty was then taken up. Mr. HAIE, of New Hampshire, was sorry the Sonate ontemplated the repeal of the treaty. He regarden it as a step in the wrong direction. The treaty had here productive of good to both parties to it, and its repeat could effect as good. If the object in repealing it was to benefit our commercial and inancial interests he would not object to it, but it had come from the Com-mittee on Foreign Relations and no report had been and as to why action should be taken. It had been and that the treaty operated all one way, and that it was not reciprocal at all. The reasons as signed by those who urged its abrogation were vague and unsatis-factory. He had an interest in the commercial pro-reperity of the country, and he had taken the trouble to look at the operation of the treaty in gross. Some special pleader might make out a case against it on a particular point, but its general operation had been unquestionably beneficial. Mr. Hale read a statement from a letter of the Scoretary of the Treatyre is show that under the operation of the respirocity treaty the spoots to Canada had been increased. In a faw years, from six to twenty five millions of dollars. Both free goods and duty-paying goods had increased. He had been to the that Canada had altered her tariff so as to make it burdensmet to American commerce. The rates had not freen more than in 1851 they were inleteen per cent, only a half per cent, larger than in 1860. The istaement that there had been unfair advantages at and in the way of duties. was, therefore, a mistake II in the way of duties was very reade statement in the way of duties was averse to the repeal of the inton, its matter. The Chamber of Commerces of New York had taken the matter under consideration, and would scon report. He understood the Chamber of commerce when we needed the sinews of wars on much. In conclusion, Mr. Hale said they abusting ood to ary-ing they could i In this connection it may, perhaps, be not out of place for us to notice the suggestion of a person calling himself the "cashier of Inquirer office," that the gentlemen who decide this question should "commence with the books and clerks of THE PRESS office." On this question, let us say that when THE PRESS makes such pretensions that the Inquirer, in the interest of all honest men, finds it necessary to challenge their truth, we shall gladly give any information that may be asked. According to this "cashier," it is the Inquirer demanding the investigation, and the money of the Inquirer-not the money of THE PRESS-at issue. We have made this challenge, we have backed it with our money, and we are disposed to see that the investigation is thorough. To this end we might as well state, for the information of the Inquirer, that in this matter the cashier

of THE PRESS shall, as the representative of our interest, take a prominent part ; that the statements of paper-makers, agents, clerks, and pressmen, and such other persons as may be necessary in the furtherance of truth, shall be under oath and subject to cross-examination ; that the books of original entry shall be subjects of verification, and that there shall be a discrimination between copies actually sold and those given away for the purpose of manufactur-

But ine mat no note to perform the provided that pas-solution. This was a time when men took counsel of their pas-sions rather than of the welfare of the country. The treaty had been wise and salutary, and under it com-merce had grown up and improved. Until some gen-liemen could point outsome great injury that had been dene he to peed the Senate would pause. He hops the merchant of New York would have an opportunity to be to are from on this subject. pose to manage our part of this investigation in our own way. We need hardly say

themes could point outsome great injury that has been done he boyed the Senate would pause. He boyed the merchantr of New York would have an opportunity to be hears from on this subject. Mr. SUMNER said the reciprocity treaty has a beauti-ful name. It suggests at once equality, exchange, equity, and it is because it was supposed to advance these ideas practical, y that this treaty was originally accepted by the people of the United States. If, how-ever, it thall appear that, while organizing exchange, it forgets equality and equity (m any essential re-spect, then must a modification to made, in conformity with just principles. I mean to be br'ef, buil 1 hope, though brief, to make the proper conclusions apparent. It is spirit I enter upon the discussion. The treaty may be seen under four different heads I toon-cerns the fisheries, the navisation of the Si. Lawrence, the commerce between the United States. I conformity with provinces, and the revenue of the United States. The fisheries have been a source of anxiety throughout our bistory. Even from the beginning, and for several the accession of raritime, realing and for several positive outbreak. The treaty was followed by entire transpired. But is a plain advantage which cannot be deniced. But so far as I have been able to examine the official returns, I do not find any further evidence showing the value of the freaty. In this connection, while opinions, even among those most interested in the fisheries, and partisans against it in Maine. If the treaty related axclusively to fisheries I should not reavely may be seening avantage in this respect is suffi-tered. This is a plain advantage which cannot be deniced. But so far as I have been able to examine the official returns, I do not find any further evidence showing the value of the freaty. In this connection, while opinions, even among those most interested in the fisheries are divided, there are partisans for it in-gioncester, Mass , and partisans against it in Maine. If the treaty related exclusively t that when the Inquirer has got through with this subject it will be time for it to begin a new one with TER PRESS. The "cashier of Inquirer office" might as well address himself to the merits of the proposition that journal has accepted, and not interfere in matters that form no part

GEN, BANKS ON THE LOUISIANA ELECTION. THE NATION'S THANKS TO SHER-SECRETARY STANTON NOT ON A PEACE MISSION. The Debate on the Constitutional Amendment. olefat to connective any active any active any active any active and active any active any active any active any active any active any active and active any active any active and active any active and active any active active

question had been passed upon by the people during the late Precidential election. They had given their variat, and he held that it must be carried out if not by this, at least by the next Congress. He answered the arguments which had been advanced against the amendman, and contended that the object of the Constitution. as de-clared in its preamble, was to preserve the liberties of the neonit tition of the citizens of Virginis, asking that a Territo-rial Government be substituted for their present state Government. Referred to the Committee on Territo-

chirod in its presemble, was to preserve the liberies of the people. Mr. PERDLETON, of Ohio, maintained that the right of amendment is limited; to two ways-first, by the istiter of the Constitution lisself, and next by the solvit, intent, and scope of that instrument, and this idea under list is at the base of our system of a mendment is list is a state surface of the constitution and encouraging a monstructure of the constitution is at the base of our system, and to overthrow it is not to amend, but to subvert the Constitution. If three-fourthe of the States pass such an amendment, and they find that Rhode island should be the one dissenting State, she would have the right, and its would be her duty to reaist by force, and should be the one dissenting State, she would have the right, and its would be her duty to reaist by force, and and ean other would be come scored in the eyes of just men and eanctified by God. Such an amendment would not be binding in moral law, such therefore, is illegal and void, and it could be eaforeed only by thuse who have the power of the states to determine the character of the institutions of the other fourth. We cannot subvert republicalism and desire argument he maintained that it was not in the state. It this is imposed by force, it will becoms the strate of the institution. We would stand by it as he understood it to the and it was because he loved it he would do no act to ratard the would stand by its and to where than those now in arms. He would ask that in the future the head she would hask that in the faure she say at whose door the states, by the she will be and states, the detailed the state. The she the gentieman to say at whose door the state the devel it he would do no act to ratard the would by the Constitution. He would by what head head by what the she devel head to other state and state. It might be the gentieman to say at whose door the state and the free its way at whose door the state and to array the head state. It is may thead to be the gentieman to say at Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, maintained that the right

by a regard for the enanctor and perpetuity of our free institutions. Mr JENCKES, of Rhode Island; expressed his asto-misiment that Mr. Pendleton called this a compact of confederation, and asked. If we are not one nation, what are we? He called upon the genileman and all of his school to frame an individent on the enarge that had been made that Northern men had infracted the Consti-tution. Mr. Jenckes maintained that slavery has made the battle and failen on its own battle field. Now that slavery is about to die, let us bury it guickly, and with as little ceremony as is due the occasion. The House then adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE. HARRISSWRG, January 12, 1865.

SENATE. number of petitions were presented, among them

he following: Mr. BOYER, from officers of turnpike and plankroad companies in Bucks and Montgomery counties, for an Minimum and the interaction of a ferry or foot bridge Mr. HOGE, for the erection of a ferry or foot bridge over Oil Creek, near the Moble Farm. Mr. CONNELL, supplement to the Western Paople's

Felegraph. Mr. WORTHINGTON, relative to the Bank of Dela-

ware Corpty. Mr. LOWRY, a supplement to the acts regulating the

Mr. LOWRY, a supplement to the acts regularing the militia Mr. HOGE, giving anthority to Samuel Stock to con-struct a forry over oil Greek, at the Noble Well. Mr. BIGHAM, taxing the dividends of all banks organized under the National banking law. Mr. LOWRY offered aresolution instructing the Judi-ciary Committee to present a bill prohibiting any streat-tailway company from making any rule or regu-lation to exclude any race of people from their cars. Mr. LOWRY said that his resolution had been prompt-ed by his indignation at witnessing, a few days since, in Philadelphik, solored soldier who had given one log to his country excluded from the city-passenger Cars.

The yeas and navs being called, resulted in yeas 16, The yeas and navs being called, resulted in yeas 16, navs 18. Connell and Nichols worked yea, and Do-novan and Bidgway nay. Mr. LatTA called up an act to extend the provisions of the general mining law of 1863 to Westmoreland and Armatrong counties, which paysed. The kenators then proceeded to the hall of the Hones, when an election was held for Sitks Treaturer. Wm. H. Kemble receiving 79 votes, and Wm. Y. McGrath 47 votes. Mr Kemble was declared duly elected. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

HOUSE. Mr. WILSON presented petitions.contesting the right of Sampel Alleman, of Brider county, to a seal. Thirs-day next was fixed for the appointment of a commitsee. (a case under the solders' vote.) Mr. ALLEMAN, of Dauphia, presented a preamble and resolution setting forth that Governor Curita, in his last mescage, had alluded to france committed by bounty and subalitude brokers, in Harrisburg, and had cited a particular case which had been before the Court of Quar-ter Seesions of Dauphin connuty, in such a mainner as to reflect upon that court; therefore, *Resolved*. That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the facts and roport upon the case referred to in the message of the Goveinor. The resolution was adopled. Mr. GLASE, a supplement to the Aladdin Oil Com-Part.

Mr. NEGLEY, repealing the act which prohibits the circulation of small noise of other States. Mr. PERSHING, an act for the better assessment and collection of taxes, (revising the entire system.) Mr. RICE, increasing fees of justices of peace and clerks of Orphane' Courts. Mr. NUDDIMAN, giving power to surviving or suc-ceeding trastes.

ceeding trustes. Mr. HILL, incorporating Farmers' and Mechanics' Railroad, of Grawfold and Erie conuties. Mr. COURBAN, of Phi adolphis, regulating the \$300 exemption of property of widows of decedents. Mr. SHARPLESS, supplement to the tree banking law (shahling banks to wind up and adjust their feature).

Mr. JACOBI, relative to widows' appraisements (re-quiring executors to file such appraisements in regis-

meeting with the expected success, only one question remained to puzzle curious military men. They could not imagine why the General had not been re-moved some days ago. This question, however, re-ceived a final solution when General of the set signed to the command. The hero of Fort Harrison was away on leave of absence, and the authorities only waited for his return to remove Gen. Butler. Immediately on the promulgation of the order re-lieving General Butler and replacing him by Gene-ral Ord, the staff of the Army of the James assen-bled around the quarters of their late commander, reinforced by numerous other officers of the com-mand; but any expressions of sorrow were cut short by the rapidity of the General's arrangements. He had received his orders to report at Lowell at the earliest moment, and before 3 P. M. he announced that he was ready to leave. The orders direct-ing this ohänge instructed General Butler to pro-ceed to Lowell, Mass., and report from thence to the Adjutant General Ord, General Butler to pro-hading the General Ord, General Devins, General Turner, General Ord, General Devins, General Turner, General Ludiow, Capitalm Bruce, Gaptain Olark, Capitain DeKay, Lieutenant Merrill, Medi-cal Director Suckley, Major Davis, and Capitain panied the General to Alken's Landing, where he Butler was accompanied by two capitans of his per-soral staff, while the remaining officers turned homeward. GEN. BUTLEB'S FAREWELL TO HIS ABMY. His Vindication of his Military Record. GRIERSON'S RAID INTO MISSISSIPPI GREAT REBEL CLOTH AND SHOE FAC-TORIES DESTROYED. RAILROADS TORN UP AND OPPOSING REBELS BEATEN. THE REBEL GEN. HOLCOMB KILLED NIGHT ATTACK ON 'OUR PICKETS-RECENT PROM HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAG, JAN. 9 -The rebels made another attack on the picke Fighting Near Mobile on the 31st ult. line this morning, just before daylight, and captured a few videttes on the right of the 2d Division

THE WAR.

HOOD REPORTED AT CORINTH

His Army Fortifying the Place.

REBELS DESTROYING THEIR OWN COTION NEAB NATCHEZ. MILITARY OPERATIONS IN ARKANSAS.

Probable Eurrender of the Rebel Chicks -saw Battalion.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON PART OF GRANT'S PICKET LINE.

The Chivalry in Search of Victuals and Clothes. BOOD'S ARMY.

HOOD REPORTED . BORTIFYING AT CORINTH, AN REPAIRING THE MOBILE RAILROAD. CAIRO, Jan. 11.-The remnant of Hood's army i reported to be fortifying at Corinth, with a view of going into winter quarters at that place. They are also reported to be repairing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

ABMY OF THE JAMES. MAJOR GEN. BUTLER'S FAREWRLL ADDRESS-

REPUSAL TO SACRIFICE RECKLESSLY THE LIVES The promotions lately made are : Major Samue OF HIS SOLDIERS THE CAUSE OF HIS REMOVAL. McCouche, 93d New York, to be colonel. and Adjt Dumfrees, 57th Penna., to be lieutenant colonel HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NOETH CAROLINA ARMY OF THE JAMES, Jan. 8, 1865. These gentlemen have well merited the honors be stowed, having taken an active part in every imp TO THE SOLDLEBB OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES : Your commander, relieved by order of the Presitant engagement of last summer's campaign, an this recognition of their gallantry gives unusua dent, takes leave of you. Your conduct in the fresh dent, takes leave of you. Your conduct in the field has extorted praises from the unwilling; you have endured the privations of camps and marches with-out a murmur; you have never failed to attack satisfaction in the several command

sive warfare from the monuments of your skilled labor. Your deeds have rendered your name illustrious. In after tizes, your General's proudest memory will be to say with you, "I, too, was of the Army of the James." To share such companionship is a pleasure; to participate in such an honor; to have commanded such an army is glory. No one could yield it with-out regret, knowing your willing obedience to or-

blood of my men does not stain my garments. For my action I am responsible to God and to my coun-TO THE COLORED TROOPS OF THE ARMY

OF THE JAMES : In this army you have been treated not as laborers but as soldiers. You have shown yourselves worthy of the uniforms you wear. The best officers of the Union seek to command you. Your bravery has won the admira-tion even of those who would be your masters. Your patriotism, fidelity, and courage have illus-trated the best qualities of manhood. With the bayonet you have unlocked the iron-barred gates of .

W. Sherman and staff. The gunboat Rattler drifted ashore in a late

the 31st ult

air. Molasses \$1 20.

KENTUCKY-FIVE GUBRILLAS HUNG IN RETALIATION

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.-Six inches of snow fell here c-day. On Sunday a scouting party from Olarks-THE STEAMER MORAVIAN AT PORILAR ville, Tennessee, captured, south of the Oumberland river, the potorious guerilla leader, Jake Sly. Sly Effect of the News from Sherman and Thoms and four of his men were executed on the spot, in retallation for the murder of Union prisoners. THE ENGLISH PRESS ON CANADIAN BEERL RAIDA DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LOUISVILLE-THE GALT

HOUSE BURNED. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11-1 A. M.-The Galt House A LETTER FROM LORD WHARNCLIFFF s just discovered to be on fire, and its destruction is

almost certain. 3.30 A. M.—The Galt House is entirely in ruins and very little of the furniture was saved. A ware-house on the east side, occupied by F. W. Thomas and Andrew Buchanan, was also destroyed. Major 30th of December, arrived sere at 12 o'clock, Boya, ta day, The dates per the Moravian are fire days layer, the those already received. Purser McDonald reports: Passed on the alconoge January let a steamer, supposed to the Hiberatian I at 64 56, long, 2206, bound east. The steamship Hansa, from New York, arrivat Southempton on the 28th of December. The steamship Bavaria. from Sub York, all arrivat at 6 steamship Bavaria. from Sub York, all arrivat Bart A BRIMAT BRITAIN Breston very narrowly escaped. Mr. Protor, of Wood's Theatre, is safe with his baggage. Mrs. Vance Harshburg, of Kentucky, and family, escaped safely. - Captain S. T. Cushing, Mr. Throck-morton and wife, Mr. F. J. Polk and family, and Mr. Rig, are safe.

The insurance on the furniture in Denfoeth's agency is \$900,000. The best information at this hour indicates no loss

of life, though this is doubtful. It is uncertain whether the fire originated from

at Fouthampton on December 33th^{-1, AUT}, site an GREAT BEITAIN. The news from America, of the success of the Shorman and Thomasica, of the success of the the friends of the Korth, while there was a site in the friends of the Korth, while there was a site provement in Federal securities The Liem of news however, which claimed us to the firm of news however, which claimed us routed three por earl, and the Confederation a tention, was the order of General Dix to Patter The London 'Times areas' set that it is a the canadian frontier areas as the set of the Canadian frontier areas are set of the canadian frontier areas as the set of the canadian frontier areas as the set of the canadian frontier areas and the set of routier will be disavourd by the set of the roftiers of the Washid of the the set of observe the duties of allier, has happing noise in fact.'' The leaden Star condemns the hasty action of read by and the uncalled for resolutions will for duties of the star of allier, has happing noise in fact.'' The London Star condemns the hasty action of frontier will be demonstrative as the fact for a bits and the uncalled for resolutions will facted in the Homise of Boyresultatives in take for and as as to adding the gomplicate a position along factenity embarrassing. The London Morring Post thinks the the set cendiary or not. The United States subsistence warehouse, imme diately in the rear of the Galt House, was not in-jured. The store of McKell & Mullen, olothlers, was burned, and their loss is heavy. The aggregate loss is nearly one million. LATER NEWS-LOSS OF LIFE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.-The origin of the Gait House fire is still a mystery. The only person known to have perished in the flames is Wm. Hanna, of Shelby county, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11 .- The remains of two bodies have been discovered among the ruins of the Galt House. They have not yet been identified.

Actantly, as making to complicate a position also network of the making and the second position also The London Morning Post thinks that the arrest of the Canadian Givernmentin order is good faith, and will have a reassuring of the ingtop and Bew York. The New Tork correspondent of the Timan that the Federal Government serve notice in the indering the set of the less it should have material for the found in the set of the less it should have material for the found in the found in the set of BENATORIAL ELECTION. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11.—The Hon. James Guthrie was to day elected United States Senator, in place of Lazarus W. Powell, for six years, from March 4th. Mr. Guthrie was chosen on the first ballot, receiving 65 voies, to 56 for Gen. Routseau. PASSAGE OF EMANCIPATION BESOLUTIONS BY

THE LEGISLATURE. CINCINNATI, Jan. 12 .- The Kentucky Legislature has adopted resolutions in favor of emancipa-tion, the consent of the owners being obtained, and ing and equipping them on the Gam find itself, about the loth day of An vessel upon each take to oppose the sation màde.

TENNESSEE. ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION STATE CONVENTION

AUSTRIA AND ITALY Reductions of the armise are to be efficient cale by Anstria and Italy. It is said the lite inction will be 65,000 men. -THE FIRST DAY'S SESSION. NASHVILLE, JAD. 11.-The Union State Convention, for the purpose of reorganizing the civil go-vernment in Tennessee, assembled at the Capitol INDIA An official telegram, date Galeni announces that the fortrees of Datia crotured by the British with the officers and 5 ty men. The position Three officers and seven men wers, by the accidential explosion of gramp this morning. Delegates were present from all parts of the State. Samuel R Rodgers, of Knox

county, was chosen president, and Messers. Mercer, and Cone, of Nashville, vice presidents. Nothing THE EDINBURG'S NIT The following is a summary of the En The Dating Nave publishes a letter Goldwin Emith, asserting his convictor ing of the Florica was entirely accident of importance was done to day, and the meeting ad ourned until to-morrow. Among the members in attendance were some of the ablest politicians o Tennessee. Parson Brownlow and Horace Maynard are here, and were in attendance at the meet-

Construction asserting file convictor: ing of the Fiorica was entirely accidential the language of the american present the finally asserts that he left America asserts and left and On a strict test vote it was decided that no man who had borne arms in the rebel service, or given aid or comfort to the rebellion, should be entitled to a seat. The first day and night of the session were consumed in devising a plan of action. A great number of resolutions were offered contemplating the abolition of playery, the amendment of the State Constitution, and repeal of the act of secession. 'A bitter discussion arcse on the question of a basis of voting. East Tennessee wanted each county to have one vote for each hundred or fraction over fifty that voted against separation in 1861. Middle and West

Bourte firm. Rentes 65.50.

o Mr. Seward. The Daily News justifies Mr. Seward's community thown that Whar cliffe deserved rebuy. La France points to General Fremont as the say Deptor's successor. 'The Russian Ambassador had returned to Rome CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.—Exchange 2e. 14. Sh.

EUROPE,

OBTLAND, Me., Jan. 11. - The steamship Morarial pt. Arton. from Liverpool at 11 o' clock on the average g of the 29th, via Londonderry on the events of the th of December, arrived here at 12 o'clock, apply i

GREAT BRITAIN.

FRANCE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 8 -- Exchange 2s. U.d. C.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION-PROCEEDINGS FARCING. Nov. 26 -- Exchange 4s. 9d. Tit in Shanon, Nov. 27. -- Tea dull. Shk advat. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10 .- Three resolutions for im-

change 6a. 5d. LATEST VIA GREENCALTLE. mediate emancipation were introduced in the Convention yesterday, but, after discussion,

LONDON, Bec. 30. - The Times contracts the temperate language of President Liberta ; message, with the proclamation of the art. D., recontions offertd in the Federal Senate by dr. were informally laid aside to allow Mr. Drake. meetage, whit has print the Federal Senate by di-ter. It says: "In Congress we are charged with even assessing to and pillage, while a militare of threatens our territories with invariou; third of the Republic Gose-justice to both Ganda land, and we gladly receive his views as the withe and reason will commend to the amaten War tetween America and England would the most formidable intravention in behalt of which Mr. Davis could desire." The Tona-recommends this point to the consideration of ricens of St. Louis, to introduce his resolution for the

It adds: "It has been long surmised that it federate agents in their various operations a rather allured than deferred by the prospects." Tather altured than deterred by the prospects national embroilment arising out of their schi; berides escaping with a cruiter and plundenta they could bring a powerful enemy on the bac-foe, it would be an enormons gain to them. some of them, now looking to the St. Alban, be pes of this kind. Is is much wiser, diadop they to play their game. The Ecol diadop hepes of this kird. It is much wiser to disapped, that to play their game. The Federals may a themselves that not even the capture of Narvice the defeat of Sherman would gratify the South Ha much as a rupture with this couatry, which ar Nortlern politicians are inceessatiy advising The Lordon Post says that neither the Sudi-the Federals will allow themselves to be dree-unfriendly relitions by the buccancering exploit-third party, whose object is sufficiently manifest will no doubt be found mecessary to the interest of interest and lakes, with the view of presenting there and the served the sufficient of the second second currence of recent depredations.

Commercial Intelligence.

son, Spence, & Co., report the Breadst fis m generally firm, but without any transaction portance, in consequence of the celebration of

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET. -- Super co

when ordered; you have stormed and carried works deemed impregnable by the enemy you have shown positions to be so by holding them against his flerce assaults in attempting to take them. Those skilled in war have mar-velled at the obstacles overcome by your valor. Your line of works has excited the wonder of officers of other nations who have come to learn defen-

Tam relieved from your command. The waste try.

prejudice, opening new fields of freedom, liberty and equality, and right to yourselves.

EXCELLENT CONDITION OF THE CATTLE AFTER THI MARCH-PORAGE CAPACITY OF THE SOUTH. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-Major General Sherman

ders, witnessing your ready devotion of your blood in your country's cause. I have been chary of the precious charge confided to me. I have refused to rder a useless sacrifice of lives of such soldiers, and

in a letter to Quartermaster General Meigs, date at Savannah, says : "You may use my name in any sircular addressed to the quartermasters of th I'my, to the effect that every part of the Southern country will support their animals by a judiciou system of foraging. More animals are lost to your department while standing idle, hitched to their wagons, than during the long and seemingly hard marches into the interior." Genera

Meigs also adds that during this remarka-ble march the cavairy and trains found an abundance of forage and of remounts, and the chief uartermaster, Brevet Brig. Easton, reports from Savannah that the transportation is even in bette condition than when the march commenced, bette

MOBILE.

than he had ever before seen it. No horses or mule are required from the Northern depots to refit this army. after a march of nearly 300 miles through aostile district. OUR FORCES STILL AT HARDEEVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The latest Richmon papers say that the last accounts from South Darolina state that the United States forces wer till in front of Hardeeville.

GENERAL GBANT'S ARMY.

TIONS.

The morning was very dark and the attacking

intil they were almost at our line are the pickets

ces and ran back toward the reserves, but

were aware of their coming. The men fired their

the rebels were so close to them, and being

dressed in our uniform, could not be dis tingulahed from our own man, and consequent

ly were not fired on as they otherwise would have been. Not more than two shots were heard

during the attack, and they retreated, taking nin

men with them and wounding one of the 49th New

York. Their object seemed to be to obtain food and

knapsacks and blankets, few of which they go

iowever, as our men go on picket for twenty-for

hcurs, and only carry one day's rations with them, taking no knapsacks or blankets. They got a few

haversacks this morning, and to-day one of them

vas held up by a rebel to show our troops what they

igainst the raiders, and are waiting an opportunity

had gained. Some of our soldiers swear vengeand

On the other part of the line not a gun has be

The weather has again changed from cold to rain

W. D. MOGREGOR.

and the prespect to night is that we shall have no

SHERMAN.

o pay them back with double fury.

thing but mud for a week to come.

fired for some days.

othing, as they at once demanded the soldiers

party approached cautionsly behind an old abattu

of the 6th Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. GEN. THOMAS W. SHERMAN AT NEW ORLEANS-GUNBOAT BURNED BY GUERILLAS-FIGHTING A

ffered at \$1.12%. Sugar quiet at 24%c. for fully

GALLANT CAPTURE OF A REBEL SCHOONER AT GALVESTON.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 10 .- On the night of December

20th Ensign Blaines, of the steamer Virginia, cut

out from Galveston the schoner Dollie, from Nas sau, with 120 bales of cotton. The rebel schooner

when captured was within five hundred yards of

the rebel guard, asleep, close in shore, and pr teoted by the shore batteries. He also passed d

rectly under the guns of two forts on the way out.

MISSISSIPPT.

BEBBLS AT EGYPT-A BRIGADIER KILLED -

ankston the expedition brought in a few horses

clonel, and twenty-five line officers, and a number

f our men who, to escape the horrible treatment of

ARKANSAS.

THE INDIAN WAR.

nds. Among the

unts, were on

OAIRO, Jan. 9.-The steamer Magenta, from New Orleans, brings the announcement of the arrival of the steamship Morning Star, with Gen. Thomas

appointment of eleven committees, to when should be referred the different articles of the present State Constitution. After further debate this resolution was adopted, and this morning the President appointed the committees. In addition to these, a committee on emancipation was appointed, to which all resolutions, ordinances, and bills on that subject shall be referred, with instructions o report to morrow, and another on the elective

Tennessee opposed this, but it was carried amid in-

tanse excitement. and the Convention adjourned

MISSOURI.

ON TUESDAY.

over nightfo avoid a row.

franchise and the disfranchisement of rebels. AN ORDINANCE OF EMANCIPATION PASSED. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11 .- The State Convention has just passed the following ordinance of emancipation by a vote of 60 to 4: "Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri, in Conven

would have been no error at all. There was a strong tendency in England to extend the practice of special pleading by additional rules of court, which were adopted by the District Court here, but soon abandoned in disgust, and which in England were swept away with the objections to witnesses by the common-law-procedure acts, and by the evidence-amendment acts.

The first act in 1833 rendered witnesses competent, for or against whom the verdict or judgment would be admissible in evidence, but it was provided that such verdict or judgment should not be admitted in evidence for or against them. By Lord DEN-MAN's act, in 1843, no person offered as a witness shall be thereafter excluded by reason of incapacity from crime or interest, and by the county-court act of 1846 the Parliament had the courage to enact that, " on the hearing or trial of any action, or on any other proceeding under this act, the parties thereto, their wives, and all other persons, may be examined, either on behalf of the plaintiff or defendant, upon oath or solemn affirmation." By the acts of 1851 and 1853 this rule, with a few immaterial exceptions, has been extended to all the courts in England. "It is believed," says Mr. TAYLOR, "that at present every eminent lawyer in Westminster Hall will most readily admit that this change in the law has been productive of highly beneficial results." The common-law commissioners have expressed an opinion most favorable to the measure, and in their second report have observed that, "according to the concurrent testimony of the bench, the profession, and the public, the new law is found to work admirably, and to contribute, in an eminent degree, to the administration of justice."

The county courts have a jurisdiction up to £50 or \$250, and are presided over by upon a convenient pretext, plant the French flag upon the west bank of the Mississippi, and sixty judges, sitting singly, each of whom receives a salary of £1,200 or \$6,000, equal to a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1863 there were 800 000 plaints in these courts, and 100,000 suits in the three superior courts of law, presided over by fifteen judges, each of whom (the puisne judges) receives a salary of £5,000 or \$25,000, equal to that of the President of the United States. whilst the Lord Chief Justice receives £8,000 or \$40,000, and yet, in all this extended litigation, continuing year after year, not a voice is raised against this enlightened and liberal policy which allows the truth to be gathered from all sources of testimony.

We are aware that old practitioners who have gained causes by the exclusion of the "truth, and judges who are wedded to old notions of exploded policy, are opposed to these terrible innovations upon the common law rules of evidence, and cling to the ancient prejudices of the profession; but when they look around and see this new policy of not excluding the truth prevailing to a great extent in our sister and adjoining States, it is certainly time to rise up from their slumbers and awaken to the necessities

Value of commerce on the lakes, which, in 1850, wai \$55, 377, (29, or when we consider the carrying trade be-tween the Unit'd States and the British Provinces. Take the years 1857 to 1852, and we shall find that du-ring that period the shipping of the United States which deared for the Shith Provinces was 0, 707 328 tons, and Many newspapers have co Washington, erroneously attributed to the Associated Press, giving a rumor that "General SHEE-Ing interpende the snipping of the United States which cleared for the Sylitsh Provinces was 10, UNI 329 kons, and the forcign shipping which cleared during the same pe-riod was 7, 531, 399 kons, while the shipping of the United States which entered at our cutom honses from the Sri-tish Provinces was 100, 056, 853 kons, and the forsign ship-ping which entered was 6, 453, 520 kons. I mention these things by way of contrast. In com-parison with these grand movements the business which we have been able to do on the St Lawyence scens to be trivial. It need not be considered as an element in the present discussion. The treaty may be seen next in its bearings in the commerse between the two comprises. This has 'increased immensely, but it is difficult to see how much of this increase is due to the treaty and how much is due to the natural growth of population and the facilities of transportation in both countries. If it could be traced exclusively or in any large measure to the treaty, it would be an element the occar-trace of this increase after the treaty, that it was on ac-sourt of the treaty. The constrained the court of the distinger which was on the low in any large not be shown the treaty which was on ac-sourt of the treaty. The constrained the order the distinger which are also the distates and of the British provingers will show the one order. MAN had communicated to the President that the Georgia State authorities had applied to come back into the Upion, and that Secretary STANTON'S visit to Savannah had, doubtless, some connecti with this subject." The Washington agent of the lated such a rumor, and that there is no truth in it

The telegram referred to was not published by The Press, We considered it unreliable .- ED.] THE LOUISIANA ELECTIONS-STATEMENT OF GEN. BANKS TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY- PROBABLE INTEN-TIONS OF NAPOLEON III.

Senate Committee on the submitted to the tions relative to the recent elections in Louisiana. He says he did not assume in his proclamation of anuary 11, 1864, inviting the people of that State to participate in an election, to say whether slavery was or was not an institution recognized by law, as the condition of the State was such that no laws for the enforcement of the rights of the master could

be executed without disturbance of the public peace ; and they could not be enforced by the army or navy, such intervention being forbidden by Con-This declaration was generally acceptable to the people. There were three candidates ; the canvass was spirited, and 11,400 votes were east out of 15,000 to

large measure to the treaty, it would be an element not to be disregarded, but it does not follow from the occur-rence of ibis increase after the treaty, that it was on se-curst of the treaty. The expanse of the Junited States and of the British provinces will show as increase of nopu-the origin of the increase of commerce. There are also rallroads furnithing prompt and constant means of inter-commanication which here gone into Successful operation only since the treaty. It would be difficult to exregerate the infinency these inter-commanication which here gone into successful operation only since the treaty. It would be difficult to exregerate the infinency these have exercised in quickening and extending commerce. I cannot doubt that the rationed system of the two comprehensive and equal than any written on parch-ment. The extent of trade before and after the treaty may be seen in a fiself a reciprodity treaty more comprehensive and equal than any written on parch-ment. The extent of trade before and after the treaty may be seen in a fisel exports to Ganada and the brittle Provinces were \$26,50,931; the total imports ware \$200,898,766. According to these amonts, the axports were in the proportion of one hundred to flow to 64. In the tan rears of the treaty the total exports to Ganada and the whole exports to Ganada alone, we shall flud the change in their pro-portion greater still. The total exports to Ganada and were \$16,474,347, being in the proportion of one hund-red to ninety. fur. I present these tables simply to lay before yon the extent and nature of the change in the three series manched to fluy two is a first pro-perion of the branes of the order by ready ware \$3,56,565. and the total imports were \$5,57,674, being of the treaty, were \$16,371,395, and the total imports were \$16,474,377, being in the proportion of one hund-red to ninety. fur. I present these tables simply to lay before yon the mach debated inquiry as to the whole exports to Ganada alone, we tables disports and of imports, invo 16,000 formerly polled as an average in the parishes voting, the highest vote over given being 21,000. He expresses the belief that 500 persons voted at that election who were not citizens of the State prior to the rebellion, and every candidate had been from fifteen to twenty years identified with the interests of the State, and he also declares unhesitatingly that two-thirds, if not threefourths, of the voting population of the State participated in the election. There were in the State from 15,000 to 18,000 persons duly registered as qualified by the Constitution and laws of Louisiana as

midels. Jie technology access units is a possible of political economy. I come, in the last place, to the influence of the treaty on the revenues of the country, and here the custom house is our principal withers. The means of deter-mining this question will be found in the anthentie tables which have been published from line to time in the reports of the Treasury, and especially in the report made to Congress at this session, which I have in my bande. Looking at these tables we find certain unan-ewerable points. I begin will as estimate founded on the trade before the treaty. From this it appears that if no treaty had been made such the trade had increased in the same ratio as before the treaty. Canada would have paid to the United States in the ten years of the treaty at least sixteen million three hundred and seven-ty, three it consult eight hundred and eight y dollars, of which she has been relieved. This sum has astrally been lot to the United States. In teurn Canada has given up two million six hundred and fifty thou-sand eight hundred and night y dollars, being the amount it would have collected if no treaty had been made. There is a vasti disproportion to the detriment of the United States. voters. He holds that any criticism on this election suggesting a departure from the statate provisions rests upon the impossibili-ty of exact compliance therewith. Of the diminished voic on the ratification of the new Constitution, he says there was no material opposition to it, public or private, and that some failed to participate from apprehensions that Congress would not ratify the form of government, The majority, he asserts, had a contest been made by the opponents of emancipation, would have been 15.000 : and he declares that the influence of the officers of Government, civil and military, was indifferent if not hostile. The register of votes has stated that in one department of the Treasury office only twenty-five out of two

hundred persons voted either for or against the abolition of slavery. He disclaims in unqualified terms the imputation of attempts to influence the election by the military authorities. The actual vote polled is claimed to have been more than onethird of the average vote of the entire State for tem years previous to the rebellion. It is claimed that the population of the State has been reduced by enlistments in the rebel army, by removal to the

shad eight handred and ninety tollars, being the amount is mad eight handred and ninety tollars, being the amount it would have collected if no treaty had been made. There is a vasti disproportion to the detrimment of the United States. Here is another illustration, derived from the tables: During the ten years of the treaty the United States have actually paid in duties to Canada \$16 502,953, while during the same period Canada has paid in duties to the United states. The same inequality may be seen in snother way During the ten years of the treaty duti-able products of the United States have actived (Lanada and the other provinces have entered Ganada and the other provinces to the amount of \$33, 347,019, while during the same period dutiable products of Canada and the other provinces have entered the United States only to the amount of \$35, 347,019, while during the same period dutiable products of Canada and the other provinces have entered the United States only to the amount of \$35, 560, 186. Here say, in its a wast disproportion the the provinces to the smount of \$178,560, 186. Here says in is a vast disproportion to the detriment of the United States to the amount of \$178,560, 186. Here says in is a vast disproportion to the detriment of the United States. The Thean quoted from the report of the States in y of the Treasury, showing that the treaty sad re-lessed from duty a total sum of \$42,530,257 is value of United States. From these various considerations, it was clear t. Mr. Sumer that there synches of the United State have suffered by this treat, sad and she onthes have united States. There is advantage shad not been shared consider t. Mr. Sumer that the states was disputed by the interest, sad Matter portant particulars and differences and so been shared of the treaty, and Meesra. SHERMAM and COLLAMEE proble in favor of it. North and to Europe, and by the appal-ling mortality of the blacks from 708,000 to 50,000. Of 40,000 enlisted in the rebel army, it is reckoned that not more than 1.500 are now living. Probably three-fourths of the population of the State are now in the lines of our army. He asserts that he has never been governed in the administration of affairs in Louisians by the fact that a person had taken the oath of allegiance, and never accorded any privilege, on the ground that public opinion there has a more substantial and permanent General BANKS refers to the significant Mexican

as consideration of the resolution the Senat

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. LBGAL TESTIMONY, Mr. WILSON of Iowa, reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, a bill smeridatory of the divil appro-priation act, by adding a proviso that in any action by or against any executors, administrators or guardians, in which judgment may have been rendered for or against the other as to any transaction, unless called to testify by the opposite party, or by the court. The bill was passed. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

nterests of the country, political and commercial have an equal interest in maintaining the power of the Government in this central and important point BBLIEF OF THE CHAMBERSBURG PEOPLE. THE RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO GENERAT

Mr. COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was passed, requesting the Committee of Ways and Means to Inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the relief of the people of Chamberg The President has approved the joint resolution endering the thanks of the people and of Congress urr. Pennsylvan POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

to Major General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN and the cfficers and soldiers of his command, for their gal-FORTAL AFROFHATIONS. BY ETEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported bill making appropria-tions for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending with June, 1856, which was made the spe cial order for Wednesday next. last conduct in the late brilliant movement through RUTLER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT.

Various members of Congress to-day received rom General BUTLER himself, through the mail, printed copies of his farewell to the Army of the

James. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS----Second Session. SENATE.

Vice President HAMLIN in the chair.

novement of NAPOLEON, and claims that he would,

hence the great importance of supporting the United States Government in Louisiana by every

cossible means, not only by force of arms, but by the

sympathy of the people : and that all sections and

SHERMAN.

of the contine

leorgia.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT. The House returned the consideration of the proposed antic sharery amendment to the Constitution Mr. CHILTON A WHITE, of Ohio, bellywed in the unqualified sovereignity of the States. and argued there was no power in the Constitution to affect the status of slavery, as its regulation and management are within the province of the States themselves where the Consti-ution exists. No legivalive action can exceed the dele-state powers and is leaffere with the reserved rights. Mr. SMITHERS, of Delaware, was satisfied the pead-ing measure was both constitutional and beneficial, and the mode of amendment so distin tily designated as to precinde all cavil. He showed that nowhere does slavery exist in a milder form than in Delaware, and said the geople of tast State would hall with joy the passage of this great measure of instice and humanity. Mr. TOW #SEND, of New York, purposed to vote against the amendment, and contended that the deduc-tion from the argument of the last is was that those who did not vote for the amendment to the Con-stitution were enemies of the Union and supporters of slavery. On the part of his constituents and himself he denied any stuck conclusion. The Clerk read the Crittenden resolutions at his re-quest. Vice President HAMLIN in the chair. POSTAL LAWS. Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermoni, introduced a bill re-lating to postal laws, which was referred to the Com-mittee on Post Offices and Post Roade I provides for the payment of postage simps ; requires the refurn to writers of postage simps; requires the refurn to writers of all unpaid or parity publications sent by pub-field is more than one postage, and demands the prepay-ment alter Jamery next of publications sent by pub-liabers to subscribers. It cartends raise to postagers who have met with losses by rebel incursions. It allows compensation for advertising letters upcalled

mr. JAUDB1, relative to widows' appraisements (requiring excentors to file such appraisements in registers' offices.)
Mr. McCLUBEE, joint resolutions relative to credits for enlistments in the military and marine service of the United States, as follows:
Whereas. The system of military and naval calistments now sanctioned by the Government, by which recruits are credited to the locality in which they accept local hounsies, regardless of their bence fide residences, has induced most into a for men, and imposed wanton and grievous burdens upon the goole, without corresponding benefit to either the Government, and exhansted the enclass of the Government, and exhansted the army of many thousands of men; and exhansted the army of many thousands of men;

It would be the second state of the faithful paople of Resolved, That it is due to the faithful paople of Pennsylvania, who have responded to every demand made upor them for the support of our common nation-ality with patriotic pride, that each sub-district shall benceforth be required to fill its quota from its own bona fide residents, and thus arrest the present oppres-

Mr. MILLER called up an act confirming the ditle to certain land purchased by the United states. Govern-ment for the use of the Naval. Asymm (part of Mount Moriah). Mr. As to allow the Operanment in effect of which the allow the Operanment in effect of which

world be the set of the output and any the set of which for lands in the bied of rivers. Meterred boommittee. Mr. McClLUBS called up an act charging the venue in a certain oriminal case from Adams to Franklin outsty. Laid over out hird reading. Adjourned.

Inauguration of the Governor and Lientenant Governor of Maryland. BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—The Hon. Thes. Swann and

Hon. C. C. Cox, Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Maryland elect. were to day duly inaugurated at Annapolis, in conformity with the provisions of the new Constitution. The new Governor does not, however, enter upon his duties until January next, the expiration of the period for which Gov. Bradford was elected. The Lieutenant Governor enters at once on his duties as president of the Senate.

Anti-Slavery Resolution of the New

York Senate. ALBANY, Jan. 11.-In the State Senate this even ing a resolution was adopted requesting the Senators and Representatives of the State of New York in Congress to vote for the abolition-

slavery. NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press,] 4 NEW YORK, January 11, 1865.

THE WEED-OPDYKE CASE. Mr. Evart's summing up for Weed, and Mr. Dudley Field's for Opdyke, have both been masterly evidences of legal ability, mounting here and there almost to eloquence. By shrewdly holding up their client as a representative of the freedom of the press, and his alleged libel as an example of that freedom which is necessary to the exposure of poli-tical corruption, Mr. Weed's able counsel have rather turned public sentiment against Mr. Opdyke. I think, however, that the permanent public feeling will be a deep regret that such a suit over took place, and a settled conviction that there is not much to choose between professional politicians

After being out twenty hours the jury came into court to-day unable to agree. They received fresh Instructions and retired again. It is said nine of them were in favor of six cents damages

MAYOR GUNTHER'S MESSAGE

disappoints agreeably, by its business like and gene. disappoints agrees by, by its business the sint gone ral unpolitical tone; for it was half expected that the official who refused to have the city illuminated for Union victories could not miss profiting by his last opportunity to say something rather; spiteful this cruel war. It would appear, however, that the significant fall of Governor Sevmonr has taught the New York Democracy a useful lesson ; and the Mayor gives us quite a model of a straight forward, sensible message. He states the debt of the city and county at thirty-two and a half mil. lions, with ample securities for the payment thereof.

THE SAVANNAR-AD MOVEMENT is has assumed definite shape, and a committee of the Chamber of Commerce are receiving general contributions of money, clothing, and provisions to day. It is proposed to hold a public meeting and give the ovement a more popular character.

THE LAST EXTRADITION CASE

was terminated on Monday, by the surrender of Ernest Goldenfuss, the supposed forger from Prussis, to the Prussian Consul General, by whom he was shipped in the steamer Saxonia, to stand hi trial in Berlin. Goldenfuss, you may remember, was living in this State in considerable style, when arrested at the instance of the Prussian Minister, and had with him a very charming woman, said to be his wife. The scene on the steamer, when he parted from this lady, is said to have been very affecting. Coldening expressed a bulks bulks affecting. Goldenfuss expressed a belief that he would be acquitted as soon as tried, and promited t return to this country at once THE DEAFT

seems to be an unavoidable necessity for New York, since Provost Marshal General Fry issued his last stringent order; but the indefatigable Supervisor Blunt is off for Washington again, to see about those everlasting "naval enlistments," and the papers are keeping up the encouragements to re bruits with all the eloquence at their command,

[By Telegraph.] THE STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN ASHORE. The steamer Australasian, which left New Yor for Liverpool yesterday, is ashore half way between he Southwest Spit and West Bank. She is not ikely to get off until high water to-night. The wind is northwest and blowing freshly.

Comrades of the Army of the James, I bid you arewell. Farewell! BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. Major General.

-Rollin.-Special Correspondence of The Press. BERMUDA HUNDRED, Jan. 10, 1965. GENERAL BUTLER.

The event of the past week was the removal of General Butler, day before yesterday, from the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. As soon as the fact became known, it caused a general feeling of depression among that class of persons who believe that the most vigorous means' should be applied for the suppression of the abellion. Those of doubtful loyalty are scarcely able to conceal the satisfaction which the news gay them. There is much speculation as to what field o is bor he will next onter his admirers generally in marging in the belief that he will be sent to Kentucky. while the opposite class seem unanimous in the opinion that Lowell, Mass., will be his destination in future. " One thing is certain, that the poor soldier and the humble contraband have lost a faithfu

PORT-THE UNION FLEET OFF GALVESTON. NEW YORK, Jan. 11.-The steamer Columbia has friend, and the cause of the Union an uncomprorrived, with Havana dates of the 7th. The Conmising champion of loyalty. Gen. Ord succeed federate steamer Coquette had left for Nassau, flying Gen. Butler, but whether he will be able to continue the rebel fisg. The blockade-runners Lena and the efficient government of the Department of Vir-ginia and North Carolina is a subject which should Maria had arrived from Galveston, with cotton. The loss of the rebel steamer R. E. Lee at the mouth he left to the future, rather than to speculation of the Rio Grande is confirmed. Six men were Gen. Butler left his headquarters with bag and rowned. The cutting out of the schooner Belle at baggage on Sunday afternoon, took passage on his splendid boat River Quéen at Varina, stopped at Galveston, by a Federal expedition, is confirmed. Part of the crew of a blockade-running schooner City Point, where he paid his respects to General Grant, remaining several hours, and then sailed ad been arrested at Galveston, charged with a design to surrender the vessel to the blookading for Fortress Monroe and Washington.

THE UNDEBGROUND RAILEOAD. The underground railroad, from Richmond, seen

Delegates from each of the Indian tribes friendly with the rebels had arrived at Shreveport, to re-quest the embarkation of cotton sufficient to pro-vide for the pressing necessities of their families, to be thoroughly repaired, and is not only in running condition, but is doing an increasing bu The former officers of this company were obliged under a press of appealing circumstances, to gran many free passes, which prevented the institution and to furnish arms to the regiment now in the The Federal fleet off Galveston, on Dec. 31st. rom being a paying concern, but under a more sys tematic mahagement it has become regular and consisted of a screw vessel, three gunboats, and three transports. A Spanish steamer from Vera profitable. Previous to the war, the road was only Cruz had arrived at Havans, but her news was not of singular equality, patronize it with much satisnown when the Columbia sailed. action. Formerly the conveniences of the road

only accommodated passengers, but now trans-portation is furnished to personal effects and a small amount of freight. For some GENERAL GRIERSON'S RAID - DEFEAT OF THE GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.-The Vicksburg Herald has a time past we have had an arrival from Rich-mond every day, and not unirequently two or three full account of General Grierson's recent raid in times in the twenty four hours. Notwithstandin Mississippi. The expedition left Memphis on the his road is considered contraband by the rebel 21st ult., 3,000 strong, consisting of the 2d New Jersey, 4th Missouri, 7th Indiana Oavalry, 1st Misauthorities, its officers thus far have been able to affie the vigilance of their detectives, and fulfil the bligations which they have made to the public. Men, women, and children, of all colors, with their household effects, are daily coming into our lines and report at this place. Mr. Robert Frances, a colored barber, who lived on Main street, near opposite the old market, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, brought his family, his bedding, considerable luggage, and nine hundred and wenty pounds of excellent tobacco. Joe Griffin the Ethiopian performer, better known as Tim Mor-ris; Mr. Wm. Munday and lady; Joseph G. Hill, lady, and child; Solomon Parker and lady, with his child, mother, and sister, and a number of others, are among the recent arrivals from the rebel lestroyed extensive cloth and shoe factories. At capital. It is hardly necessary to inform our Southand mules and some contraban ern brethren that what they consider as [chattels prisoners captured are one colonel, one lieutenant

but what we regard as men, may be found ind triously engaged about the quartermaster's depart ment, or under the inspiration of martial airs keep. our prisoners at Andersonville, had joined the rebel ing step to the music of the Union. army. AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND. The hard times in Richmond, which are now so

having a wonderful effect towards quickening the return to loyalty of some of the most violent trai-

tors. While it is generally admitted that the markets are well supplied with the necessaries of life, yet the prices are so extravagant that they are not within the reach of the poorer classes of persons. The fear of starvation is now driving many away, and they have good cause to congratulate them. elves that the underground railroad can be made available for their escape. One thing is particularly noticeable among the colored persons who are leaving Richmond, All them have announced their determination

This class rarely go faither away than Norfolk. that they may be ready to return to their homes without any protracted delay. THE WEATHER.

altogether unfavorable for military movements, and in some places impassable for wagons. The storm still continues, but with every indication of its soon ceasing: The weather otherwise is exceedingly pleasant, and feels more like the beginning of spring THE RECENTLY-DEFEATED INDIANS ON THE BE-

OUR FORCES OUTNUMBERED BY THE SAVAGES. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11 .- Despatches from the West say that the Indians, at the last accord the Republican river retreating southward. Troops are concentrating for the purpose of pursuing them. Advices from Fort Kearney say that the overlandmail line is infested from O'Fallon's Bluff to Val-THE EVENING BTOOK BOARD. 10 P. M.-Stocks very active, with a strong dispo-sition to sell gold. Gold 2184, and after the call 219; New York some of Jeff's peaceable inhabitants, a character of Fort Powhatan. This is probably the work of largely outnumber the troops that offensive opera-

tween Vicasburg and Natchez, and was | that hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither fired by a gang of guerillas and burned to the waslavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of orime, whereof the party shall have been A letter from Mobile to a citizen of New Orleans duly convicted, and all persons held to service or says that fighting was going on in that vicinity on labor as slaves are hereby declared free."

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT The rebels were burning cotton a short distance ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10 .- Col. Krekel, president of from Natchez, on the 29th ult. The New Orleans cotton market was completely the Constitutional Union Convention, has been appointed judge of the District Court for the Wostern ansettled by news from New York. Middling was

District of Missouri, vice Judge Walles, deceased, REBEL NEWS.

Include to maintain an energial minitary police bit a the shores and lakes, with the view of presential in-entrence of recent depredations. The Times city article says the funds were raise less firm yesterday, consequent upon the demina for money at the close of the year; lake it connection with the foreign and share settlement now in prosters. In American rews cansed some little gepresentation is dan securities, although the only its potimical weak of the frich example. of notional weakness that it is if feature Dix and wildness of the positive of the first effect and Dix and wildness of the positive of the first effect and Dix and wildness of the positive of the first effect and Dix and wildness of the positive of the first effect and Dix and wildness of the positive of the first effect and Dix and wildness of the positive of the first effect and Dix and wildness of the positive of the first effect and Dix and wildness of the positive of the first ensitive and the prophe of English and the first and commodore Wilkas and they roto of the off here received estatives in the Treat afform. The Merald says we much the care and first them as should commence it may be there fault, and it the war. The After believes that the feeling in the Unite's are abound commence of the St. Albana robbers, but doubless subside as soon as the course of the Card at a government was known. **Commercial Intelligence.** A GREAT FIRE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C. NEARLY \$20,000,000 LOST.

HOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN AND THOMAS.

OVEMENTS OF REBEL BLOCKADE-BUNNERS-IN DIANS TREATING WITH THE REBELS AT SHREVE WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Richmond papers of anuary 10 chronicle a great fire at Charlotte. [Per Moravian.] [Per Moravian.] LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MALKET, De-Evening. --The Breadstuffs Inarket is denerative and firm. No regular Corn market has been be-the sailing of the Asia for Halfiax. Messes, '.' son, Spence, & Co., report the Breadst firm. North Carolina. The Government warehouses, including the quartermasters' and commissary of and a portion of the North Carolina and Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad depot' were burned. The loss was at first estimated at \$20,000,000, but this has since been reduced, by the saving of grain, sugar, etc. Yankee incendiaries were suspected. but it was subsequently ascertained that the fire re-. sulted accidentally.

LAYEAT DEP MOD THOD VIA OPPAULAS A Charleston despatch of Jan. 8, says : "A gentleman from Savannah reports that Sherman is sending the 17th Corps around to Beaufort to cooperate with Foster's troops between Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie."

A despatch from Macon, Ga., says: "The ene-LATEST PER MORAVIAN, VIA GREENSAS LIVERFOOL, Dec. 30. -COTTON. -Seles for fin 44,00 bales, including 12.100 bales to specific 7,000 bales to exporters. The market orensit upward tendency, and disole easier, with a advance of Xd in American. Quotations ar: my, one or two thousand strong, with wagons and artillery, were on the Oconee river, moving in the direction of Southwestern Georgia, on the 5th inst." A despatch received by the War Department Orleans..... from Beauregard, dated Macon, Georgia, says: "Hood reports from Tupelo, on January 6th, that Thomas appeared to be moving up the Tennessee river until 9 A. M. on the 4th inst." "Scouts report Sherman (?) moving."

CANADA.

THE PASSFORT SYSTEM. QUEBEC, Jan. 11.- Messrs. Emmons and Lathrop

of Detroit, who have been here for some days in

communication with the Government regarding

the passport system, have left for Washington of

POSTPONEMENT OF THE ST. ALBANS CASE.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.-The St. Albans raiders to-

Election of Mr. Fessenden to the Senate

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE

the same business.

further evidence from Richmond.

charge of the Treasury Department.

uesday in February.

"Six gunboats and sixty transports had passed Savannah (Tenn.), going towards East Point, loaded with troops and supplies. "Hood's report of the battle near Nashville says

rROVISIONS.—The market is quiet. Lard the ward tendency. LONDON. Dec. 30.—Consols closes at 595(C.⁵¹¹). ney. The buillion in the Bank of England has t \$207,000. he lost fifty pieces of artillery and several ordnance wagons. The loss in killed and wounded was small, The number taken prisoners is not stated."

CITY ITEMS.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS - The was taken by surprise vesterday morning by port that General Sherman had arrived Orleans. "What does he in the West we should be in the Southeast?" was the query. We have telegraphed to Secretary St for information, and he states that Sherman 'lay got another postponement of thirty days to get y making a flank movement, so as to come Philadelphia, where he will procure htm new outfit at the Brown-Stone Clothing His AUGUSTA, MR., Jan. 10 .- The Hon. Wm. Pitt Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnul 31782 above Sixth, and then return to Sacanna th

Fessenden was to-day elected United States Sent tor, for six years, from March 4th, 1865. In the Se-Fortress Monroe. nate Mr. Fessenden had 27 votes, and in the House MR. CHARLES STOKES & Co., Clothiers, uniet 116, to 23 for Wm. P. Haines, Democrat. Nathe Continental: Gents: I see in your challenge in yesterday's paper that you offer to forfeit \$2000 than O. Farwell was elected for the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Mr. Fessenden to take that we keep a cigar store, and can't eu' a pair of pantaloons at all. Now, our business is to puff cigars (no pun intended), and not clothing stores, The Steamer North America. but since you have impertimently intermeddled in POBTLAND, Jan. 11.-The steamer North Ame-rica sails for Liverpool on Saturday, calling at St. our business, and call upon us to show our hands, we accept the offer, and will take \$10,000 and cut one Johns, N. F., about Tuesday night for pas leg, when, if the other leg is to be cut, anothe instaiment of \$10,000 is necessary. The affidatt of our "stripper" boy that the pantaloons fit better The Massachusetts Senatorial Election

than any we ever bought of you must determine it. BOSTON, Jan. 11 .- The Senate of Massachusetts P. S .- As we never bought any pantaloons of 7 de has postponed the election of a United States Se nator in place of Henry Wilson, until the second we think we've got you. Resp., The "next man," that keeps the cigar store under the Continental. SKATING BY MOONLIGHT on the Park, at Thitf-

first and Walnut streets. Open until ten o'dox to-night. A full and superior brass band afterned and evening.

ja10-tuthest

MYBRS & HESS,

Office 705 Green Street.

HIGH APPROVAL .--- MIS. S. A. Allen lately 10 ANOTHER PASSENGER RAILROAD. ceived a letter from a lady, stating that, at the sug-gestion of numerous friends, she, purchased a hottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and 25 lobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, and after using a few times, her hair, which was quite gray, was restored to its youthful color, and new hair was fast appearing. No lady's tollet is complete without

ANOTHER PASSENGER RAILROAD. Allusion was briefly made in the Legislative pro-ceedings published in yesterday's Press to the in-auguration of another passenger railway. The present bill is supplementary to the act incorpo-rating the Philoselphia and Frankford Railway Company. The proposed route of the additional or new track is as follows: Beginning at or near the terminus of the railroad on the Frankford road, it traverses Lehigh avenue to Septiva street, thence slong Vienna and Frank-ford road to Girard avenue, thence along Girard ave-nue to Front street, thence along Front street and makes connection with the Union Passenger Rail-makes connection with the Union Passenger Rail-ungdon from Septiva to Coral, and along Huu-tingdon from Septiva to Coral, and along Muu-their railway from Harrison street to Ocedar Hill Cemetery, thence along Bridge street to the Frankford street, and i along Orthodox street to the frankford street, and is onneotion with the depot or statiop of the Philadelphia and Tren-ton Railroad Company, should that company at any time hereaster remove their passenger depot north of its present location. these preparations. Every Druggist sells them. NOTIOE .- Persons wishing to secure Substitutial will do well by calling at our office, as we can the nish them without the principals being present. sequently they will lose no time. Also commit est supplied with Volunteers to fill quotas. ja10-3t* THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL continues open. 35 heretofore, for the entertainment of guasts, and will still find therein the superior comforts at the tention for which this House has always been .!

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT, SD ISla (19)6 It also empowers the company to construct such ours for hurns, soulds anothe sharingtist.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10 .- Fort Smith (Ark.) advices of the 27th ult. confirm the reported evacuation of hat post and Van Buren. The probable participa tion of these garrisons in some movement South led to this evacuation, and it was feared that Fort Smith and Van Buren would be destroyed. Lieuténant Wilcox, of the Chickasaw battalion. had an interview with General Thayer on the 28th, under a flag of truce, and it is reported that the effect of the visit was to negotiate terms of surren-der of his battalion to the Union forces.

It is rumored that Price's army was at Beggy Depot, on the Red river. Deserters are very numerous, and the rebel country is filled with to return as soon as the Union forces occupy it. stragglers Sr. Louis, Jan. 10 .- Late advices from For

For the past six hours we have been visited with

TREAT-OUR FORCES PREPARING TO PURSUE-GUEBILLAS.

verely felt by all classes in that doomed city, are ADVICES FROM FORT SMITH-PROBABLE SURREN-DER OF THE REBEL CHICKASAW BATTALION-THE WHEREABOUTS OF PRICE'S ARMY

Smith say that the troops have not yet left that fort,

and will be required to remain there to protect the a heavy shower of rain, which, with what has al-ready fallen, will leave the roads in a condition Government stores until the Arkansas river is open o navigation, so that they can be removed. In the icantime, it is believed that the President will revoke the order of evacuation

than the middle of the winter. The rebels, between here and Fort Monroe, ar lisposed to be annoying. They have cut the telegraph, which necessitates General Grant to sand his boat to the fort with despatches, before he can use the wires in communicating with Washington. It is not known at what point the telegraph has

sissippi Mounted Rifles, 3d and 4th Iowa, 10th Missouri. 2d Wisconsin, 4th and 11th Illinois, 3d United States Colored. At Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, a considerable force of the enemy was ncountered, and a sharp fight ensued, in which quite a number of the enemy were killed and wounded, and five hundred prisoners taken. The febel Brigadier General Holcomb was among the filed From Egypt the command struck westward, crossing the Mississippi Central Railroad below Grens da, destroying thirty miles. Several locomotives and fifty cars were destroyed. At Grenada they

Hampshire, New York, wake of Br necticut, p simplest an On the 2 United Stat ciple of the the same di section of s the courts o be no exclus of color, no a party to o So that in ti Judges GRI CANDLESS ti	ton of any withess of account	tics, and one hindred thousand collars to meet any de- ficiencies in the money order system. POST-OFFIOE CLERENHIES. Mr. COLLAMDE also introduced a bill relating to clerkships in the Post Office, which proposes the ap pointment of a chief clerk for each of the three Assist ant Postmaster Generals, and nine clerks in ine of the teem thousand ollars for payment of such salaries. Keiferred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Brads. Petitions for an increase of the pay of army officers were presents duy Senators WILSON. TRUMBULL, and HAERIS. and west referred to the Committee on Mili- tary Affairs. Patt OF DEPARTMENT CLERKS. Mr. HARBIS, of New York, presented the petition of number of the Department clerks, sking for an in- crease of pay. Efforted to the Committee of Finance. OANAL ABOUND NIAGARA PALLS. Mr. DOCLIFTLE, of Wisconsin, presented a memo- rial from the Chamber of Commerce of Muwaukes, on	He proceeded to say that on the basis of that resolu- tion his constitut units were as the beginning of they war, and they are there to day. In the tunnile of eivil dis- cord the laws of slavery lose their force, and are soldom supplied by the ie of humanity; the ardor of contestion, the prid- of vitory, the memory of past in jartes, the rest of future dangers, all contribute to influence, the fear of future dangers, all contribute to influence, the prind, such render it incarable of forming, much lease of changing the organic form of a constitution which all of human wisd. In the would therefore record his voto against the amendment of the adopted without being followed by more radical measures. If, in the judgment of our fathers, slavery was inconsistent with a republican form of government they would have aboliabed it. The Democratic party constitution preceived as it is. He denied thy gant the or based or the world; nor had its destined by maner, it had grown in population and wealth, and command the respect of the world; nor bad the destined be ontro ded by Euthern men. The 'onstitut' has been the source of is very, on the contraint has been the source of the nation's prosperity, and it g the only ark of our safety. Mr. CRAVERS of fadians, believed that slavery will fanally difference before a such that such as not the proper ting down the robulation and the such as the proper ting down the robulation. He believed the war would the such every before now if they had said nothing ab ut alsvery. Be thought this was not the proper time to make source of the such the such the such as proper do the such the such the world in a memone, the daws opposed to it on the ground of policy expediency, and indiced	Reading, 114%; Michigan Southern, 72%; Miriols Central, 125%; Pittsburg and Oleveland, 94%; Oleveland and Toledo, 102%; Northwestern, 78; Fort Wayne, 99; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 32%; Cumberland, 44; Quicksilver. 98; Unifed States 6-20 coupons, 110; do. new, 109%; 10-40 cou- pons, 102%; Maripots, 10%; Quicksilver. 98; Unifed States 6-20 coupons, 110; do. new, 109%; 10-40 cou- pons, 102%; Maripots, 10%; do. do. one Matinz interligence. Matinz interligence. Matinz interligence. The steamer Kersington, from New Orleans on Dec. 31 via Port Royal on the 7th, has arrived here. She towed into Port Royal, S. C., the steamer Wando, from Newbern, short of coal States the Boston; at least we have robel autority for it. Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner, tells strokets while under arrest there he foll utterly lonely, as if among a "black desert of heartless crowds"-whatever that is-when an "amiaole looking" gentleman singled him out and surprised him with the inquiry as to his name. He subse- quently took him into law offices, business estabilish- nents, the Merchants' Exchange, & c., introducing him to many a devoted friend of the South, who not only, sympathized with it, but desired its inde-	volunteer is overtaken with misfortune. ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND BY GEN. ORD, WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A letter from the Army of the James, dated January 9, says: "The weather is mild 'and clear. All is quiet to-day. Major General Ord has taken command of this depart- ment, succeeding, Major General Butler." INCIDENTS OF THE DEPARTURE OF BUTLEE FROM HIS ARMY. The correspondent of the Heraid, at the head- quarters of the Army of the James, says that the order for Butler's removal reached there at 11½ A. M., on the morning of the Sth. The only person present who did not appear to be at all dis- turbed. Immediately on its reception his orders were issued ariy and decisively, and before three volcock he with ray to Yasate his command at the	FORTRESS MONROF. COLLISION OF VESSELE-LOSS OF LIFE. FORTRESS MONROS, Jan. 10.—The mail steamer Georgianna, which left Baltimore on Friday eve- ning, bound to Old Point, collided with the schooner John Walker, bound up the bay, this morning, be- tween Smith's Point light and the Wolf Trap. The night was dark and stormy, with a thick fog, so that the schooner, under sail. was not discerned until it was too late to avoid the disaster. The schooner's bow-sprit struck near the forward gangway, com- pletely wrecking the light work and state-rooms clear aft to the port wheelhouse. Three hands and a chambermaid belonging to the boat are missing. Several of the passengers were slightly wounded, and one or two are though to be lost. The schooner sustained very little damage. The weather still continues unsettled and stormy. CALIFORNIA . SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Central Transit Company's Steamer America has scaled for San	such places as are now occupied by other railways, and at such other places as they shall deem neces- sary, and return again to the main line, in order to complete the circuit or ronts, and to continue their resilway from their respective terminit to their depot grounds, at Curtin street and Cedar Hill Cemetery, provided that no lateral railway shall be construct- ed by the company at a greater distance than two squares east or west of the main line of the road. MAN SHOT. About eight o'clock, last evening, a man named James Ward was shot, in the vicinity of Front and Dock streets, by a man named Josian France. The latter is a coldier, halling from Oamp Cadwalader, and his statement is that he had a deserter in charge, and was taking him around to see some of bis friends. An attempt was made, he alleges, to take the main his custody, and a pistol frawn upon him, whereupon he drew his revolver in the left shoulder of ward, pass- it g around to the shoulder balls took effect in the left shoulder of the Soldier in toto. He was taken to the office of n. J. R. Coad, who was engaged in extraoting the ball as we penned this around to fine and as we penned this article. Both parties were darcest dand taken to the central Sta- tlot. Ward denles the statement of the soldier in the was state to the office of Dr. J. B. Coad, who was engaged in extraoting the ball as we the moring, when a hearing will probably fally	shot wounds, &c. A single application shall be a share the instant if is applied. No will be without it. GEORGE STEOR & Oo's Planos, and March 5 Gould, Seventh and Chestnut Streets. But 3 EYE, EAR, AND CATAREH, Successfully free it by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, all Pre. 5 Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for Cambrid 1
میں اور اور میں اور			er en en en ministra de la caractería de la caractería. Companiente de la caractería de la caracterí Companiente de la caractería de la caracterí		n op generation of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second s Second state of the second state Second state of the second state			