SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous commu-Alcations. We do not return rejected manuscripts. . Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

The Withdrawal of the "Inquirer." We know how very wearisome personal discussions are, and accordingly we felt somewhat relieved when, on Tucsday last, we withdrew from our columns the controversy with the Inquirer and placed it in the hands of Mr. BINNEY and Mr. STUARTas the judges of the truth of what the Inquirer has for two years persistently claimed, and Mr. Brown, our cashier, as the representative of our interests. The latter gentleman made an effort to see the persons named as judges. Not succeeding, he very naturally transferred to their account the sum of ten thousand dollars. This did not satisfy the Inquirer, who seemed more anxious about the money of THE PRESS than we did ourselves, and our cashier merely drew a check covering the sum, and again not being able to find either Mr. BINNEY or Mr. STUART, placed it in the hands of Mr. JAMES L. CLAGHORN, to the order of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, "the same," according to the very precise words of Mr. CLAGHORN's receipt, "being made and delivered in pursuance of an offer made in the editorial article in THE PRESS of 10th inst. to the Philadelphia Inquirer to prove its circulation, as therein stated, and to be held to abide the determination of the inquiry called on in that article as therein proposed." We repeat these words for the purpose of asking the reader to compare them with the article of the Inquirer in another column. That journal very impertinently assumes that a check thus formally drawn-in the manner customary to business men- is "a mythical representation of money." This gratuitous suggestion of the Inquirer makes it impossible for us to have any further in Convention of States. The winter will tercourse with that newspaper. It is pos. sible, perhaps, that the influence of old associations clings to the Inquirer. The same instinct that led it to call THE PRESS "aristocratic," because we printed a clear and clean sheet, and to use the slang phrase the usurper, and SHERMAN, GRANT, and of the gambling saloon as the ordinary English of composition, will perhaps excuse this tendency to speak of checks as "mythical representations of money." The checks of THE PRESS are not "mythical representations of money"they have never been protested-they have never been at the mercy of brokers. It is a subject we can never discuss with the Inquirer. The refusal to accept our check and to trust Mr. CLAGHORN is a subterfuge worthy only of a newspaper which for two years printed at its head a persistent and unexplained falsehood. Upon retexts that every merchant in Phila-

if it has been parading a false circulation, business of the Inquirer, for it published since then everything that subterfuge or | den word. evasion could suggest has been attempted to escape from the humiliating dilemma. It declined our first offer. It accepted the second because it could not do otherwise, and yet declined to permit our cashier to represent our interests-in this case amounting to ten thousand dollars. It would have been well, perhaps, if we had allowed

the Inquirer to make its own statements unchallenged-to prepare and cook up such evidence as might be innocently accepted by gentlemen who were not experts in the art of publishing. We do not ly, when we had answered every claim of sustained by Philadelphia. the Inquirer, and gone beyond the strict limits of the controversy to accommodate that newspaper, we are now coolly informed that unless ten thousand dollars in money is counted out and placed in the hands of Mr. BINNEY and Mr. STUART, it will not answer the terms of our proposition. Even Mr. CLAGHORN will not satisfy the Inquirer. The truth is, the Inouirer does not intend to be satisfied, and one pretext will serve as well as another.

With this brief criticism, we ask the reader to carefully study the article of the Inquirer, which we print in another column, and to make up his own judgment as to the merits of this inquiry. It will be found, failed to do. The pontoon bridges at Aiken's Landwe think, that that journal has forfeited every claim that a newspaper should possess to the confidence and respect of the community; that it has evaded, shifted, and now ran away from an investigation that it dared not meet; that it has made a pretence which no honorable business man could accept as its excuse; and that, failing to entrap The Press in its flimsy springes not relish.

There were no Richmond papers received yester-day, the rebels refusing to exchange, owing, it is believed, to their containing news which they did to entrap The Press in its flimsy springes not relish. pretence which no honorable business man to entrap THE PRESS in its flimsy springes, it prefers its own dishonor to a rigid and just inquiry. A more humiliating exhibition has never been made by an American newspaper, and it is not without a lingering feeling of regret that we have been compelled to see such an exhibition in our own city of Philadelphia.

Jefferson Davis. Though a Richmond paper boldly affirms that JEFFERSON DAVIS has launched the Confederacy on the "sloping descent to perdition," and the dissatisfaction with his management is general, we do not believe that the interests of what the rebels call their country will induce him to part with his power. If patriotism controlled him, he would not be a rebel. He had a country, pure in its birth and imperial in its destiny. It had a continent for its heritage, and, undivided, would have become the ruler of the planet. But JEFF. DAVIS desired to be more than an American; his ambition prompted him to carve a new empire, of which he should live in history as the founder, sharing the fame of the great revolutionists and captains of the world. A supreme selfishness is more evident in him than it was in Richelieu or Napoleon; the one claimed that he wrought to make France great; the other that it was his mission to redeem Europe; but Davis sought to divide a country that can only fulfil its destiny if united, and sprang upon the back of this wild, unmanageable revolution as if to play ALEXANDER to Bucephalus. Such a man will not lay down the pen that bids the sword when and where stood he has been ordered to Fort Larayette.

to strike, because his people clamor, or at the call of a convention. From such hands the thunderbolt is wrung; they do not throw it down. JEFFERSON DAVIS will resist to the last

the movement to compel him to surrender his military autocracy. He has been from the first the virtual dictator of the rebellion, and nothing less than a new revolution will unseat him. It is true that the misfortunes of the rebellion are partly caused by his inability to direct its course, and that he has made military blunders to which none of the mistakes of our Government can be compared, but, if he is not master of the war, he is still master of the conspiracy. The opposition to him is strong, stronger than it superficially seems, but we believe the South is not yet able to cast off

the yoke. The call for a Convention of States to decide upon a new policy for the South to adopt, and probably to demand that General LEE be invested with absolute control of the rebel armies, is significant of the future, but will it make a sudden change? We think not. JEFFERSON DAVIS and the rebellion are ambitions will divide their power, and all

one. If the rebels depose their chief they fly to evils that they know not of. Rival the dissensions that now disturb the States will become more stormy. The iron hand, once lifted, will never be put down again. The more intelligent leaders of the rebellion, and those who believe it yet possible to establish Southern independence, will dread the anarchy certain to follow the deposition of DAVIS. Him, with all his failures, they prefer to the chaos of States, nor are they sure that LEE, though a better soldier, would be equal to Davis as a statesman. Then, too, they must foresee how Europe, the North, and many of the people of the South, would interpret the overthrow of their chief. It would be a confession of failure. It would be an acknowledgment that the creator of the rebellion had been vanquished by the monster he formed. If Davis cannot succeed, who can? The fear of the evils that would ne-

State is probable, but that Governor BROWN | cent events and interesting general facts: has prompted the movement we are not AN EXPEDITION INTO FOUTHWESTERN GEORGIA and endeavoring to create a false business—
it certainly has suffered from such a
course. When it charges The Press
with an interference in its business it business the Richmond Government, but it does not follow that his quarrel with DAVIS makes

AFFAIRS AT WILMINGTON—THE LADIES VISIT FORT with an interference in its business it | him the friend of the Union. In fact, if it | with an interference in its business it him the friend of the Union. In fact, if it is unjust. We did not seek to know the betrue that the PEOPLE of Georgia are doing day the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Wilits business to the world. But feeling as | condary importance. It is not by the tardy sured that that journal was practising a submission of the rebel leaders that the course of deception to such an extent that | Union is to be restored, but by the volunit became a system, we advanced the sum | tary action of the people. Peace must rest of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of | upon a broad basis; it will not come from proving that our suspicions are correct. one man, but from a multitude. But if The reader knows the result of that offer. | Governor Brown has indeed disbanded The morning after the first article in the Georgia militia, he has virtually said this newspaper the Inquirer appeared with- to the State, "it is of no use to fight." If out a single one of its claims in print, and he has said this, he has uttered the forbid-

We have claimed that the cheerful submission of the people of Savannah to the Union, and the manner in which they have been welcomed by the North and treated by the Government, would have extraordinary effect throughout the South. If these rumors from Georgia be only half true, the harvest has ripened sooner than we had

THE SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL Association of the Colored People of PENNSYLVANIA will begin on Monday eyesay that the publisher of the Inquirer would | ning, at Concert Hall, a course of lectures be engaged in such a business, but a pub- intended to advance the cause of equal lisher who would claim a circulation which he | rights and universal freedom. The first dared not maintain, and who declines to | lecture will be delivered by WM. LLOYD sustain his own pretensions when nothing | Garrison, whose theme is to be "The is asked from him but the mere presenta- Guilt, Punishment, and Redemption of Our tion of his books, must not complain if we | Country." Mr. GARRISON'S name alone insist upon taking any prudent measure to | should insure a successful beginning, and defend and protect our rights. And final. we carnestly trust the course will be well

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

HEADOUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC Jan. 11.-The heavy rains which have fallen for the past week, have swollen the James river to governl feet above the usual height, and the low grounds along the bank of the river are flooded, making travel in the vicinity anything but The river is full of floating debris, a great deal I which comes from above the canal. I learned last evening that these high tides had

caused an opening in the bulk-head of the canal, and that a stream now flows through it some eight combining to accomplish what engineering skill had ing and Deep Bottom were both torn from their moorings yesterday, and travel was thus interrupted most of the day; but toward evening they the mail boat struck the bridge at Deep Bottom, carrying away a portion of it, but doing no damage

There were no Richmond papers received vester-About thirty deserters came in yesterday. They ated in the neighborhood of the suspension bridge; to South Carolina, to meet Sherman. W D Waltenane

RUMORS FROM GEORGIA. A RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT SAID TO BE IN PROGRESS-THE PROPLE OF SOME COUNTIES UNIONISTS-THE MILITIA DISBANDED. New York, Jan. 13.—The steamer Arago has arrived, with dates from Port Royal to the 9th. She brings reports of importance, if true. It is said that several counties of Georgia have recently held elections and declared in favor of a return to the Union by overwhelming majorities It is also reported that the people are arming to protect themselves from the Secessionists. Governor Brown is said to be the principal prompter of these movements, and it is stated that he has disbanded the Georgia militia, who have These rumors are all published in the Savannah Republican extra of the 7th instant.

WEST VIRGINIA. APTURE BY THE REBELS OF THE TOWN OF BEVER-LY AND NEARLY ALL ITS GARRISON. WHEELING, Jan. 13 .- We learn that the garrison at Beverly, West Virginia, was attacked on the morning of the 11th, by a force of the enemy under General Rosser. The town and a large portion of the force defending it were captured. The strength of the enemy is not stated. A later despatch confirms the above, but states that the enemy have again retreated whence they

The Matter of Burleigh, the Raider. TORONTO, C. W., Jan. 12.—Burleigh was again before the court to day. Jeff-Davis' manifesto was objected to because it did not bear the seal of the so-called Confederate States. The decision in the matter is reserved till Tuesday next.

A False Passport Merchant. Buffalo, Jan. 18 .- A Canadian, named Samuel Smades, was arrested at the International Bridge, yesterday, for selling false passports. It is under-

NAVAL NEWS FOUR BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED BY OUR NAVY. Washington, Jan. 13.—Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of the schooner Flash, off the coast of Mexico, by the Princess Royal, on the 27th of November. Her cargo Was assorted. Lieutenant Commander Brown, of the U. S. gun-

boat Itasca, off Point Caballo, Texas, reports that on the 29th of December he chased and run ashore a schooner of about one hundred tons. He subsequently so disabled her by shells, that she has been dismantied and abandoned as useless. On the 30th Mit the Itasco captured the schooner Carris Calle, while attempting to violate the blockade off the Texas coast. On the morning of the 8th of December the Itasca

chased and ran ashore the sloop Mary Ann, off Galveston. As she could not be hauled off, her cargo of twenty-one bales of cotton was removed to the Itasca, and the sloop destroyed. WHEREABOUTS OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS-THE CHA-MELEON (LATE "TALLAHASSEE") UNDER ARRES

AT BERMUDA. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 13.—The blockade-runner Chameleon, late the Tallahassee, is under arrest at Bermuda. The blockade-runner Colonel Lamb is at Nassau, repairing. The following blockade-runners are at Bermuda, viz: Owl, Stag, Charlotte, Maria Campbell, Whisper, Susan, Beirne, and Dreppe. uring the past year, forty-three have been lost.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

REBEL REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864-WHAT THRY HAVE DONE TO STEM THE UNION TIDE-AFFAIRS AT WILMINGTON, BTC. We have received rebel papers of the 10th, and make such extracts as are interesting, since we can find none that are important as matters of news. The following article, from the Richmond Enquirer. gives the rebel view of the progress of military operations during the past year. It is entitled

operations during the past year. It is entitled RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Supposing that the campaign has closed with the last year, we may properly consider the results in their bearing upon the great proposition of Southern freedom. So far as the campaign of Virginia is concerned, we doubt whether the warfare of the world has ever displayed more courage or greater successagainst the unparalicled odds and persevorance of an enemy. The battle rolled from the banks of the Rappahannock to Richmond. Not a stream that was not reddened with the blood, not a field that has not been strewn with the blood, not a field that has not been strewn with the bodies of our enemies. The murderous impetus of Grant exhausted itself, and his shattered army rests in front of fortifications which they will not assault. This campaign, which has calmed the Yankee llon fitto a lamb, taken as a substantive enterprise, establishes the character of Lee and his army as equal to any emergency. Did the cause of Southern freedom depoid upon the achievement of this army alone, it would have been placed beyond a doubt. Unfortunately, however, the defence of our territory has not been as efficient elsewhere. We have no intention to impute a dereiletion of duty to the sarry and reache in other anyeters. can? The fear of the evils that would necessarily follow his removal, and his own influence, will probably defeat the proposation for the counternative of the counternative of the convention of the con

sistent and unexplained falschood. Upon pretexts that every merchant in Philadelphia must disdain, it has broken its own agreement, and sought to escape from the controversy by studiously insulting the credit of this journal.

In now closing this controversy we desire to congratulate the reader upon the fact that we have compelled our contemporary to admit the very arguments we have heretofore had in question. It has withdrawn its claim of sixty thousand circulation—hastily, stealthily, like a thief in the hight—actually stopping the press to chisel out of the "form" the prevaricating type, for we find it in a part of the edition of Jan. 4th. It has ceased to annoy its neighbors by printing a claim to have a circulation far above certain of our contemporaries. The newspapers of this city are once more on fair business relations. Each moves on its way without intruding upon the affairs of its neighbors. As for the Inquirer, if it has been parading a faise circulation, if it is special to a supple of Georgia are in favor of returning the credit of the union majority is neighbors. As for the Inquirer, if it has been parading a faise circulation, in the strength of the controversy we destine the controversy by studiously insultine of the Union which we shall read to action the continuous the controversy by a submission which the enemy parading a faise circulation of DAvis and aroused the rebels with the Administration of the Union which we shall read to action the continuous transport to the flow that it is impossion to the tend of the South. It is impossion that the country beyond the Missispip has been a respect. Will, for the present, strengthen us more than the help of our friends, for the excender from hostile possession by the indominance of the controversy we destine good. Probably the dissention of the control the country beyond the Missispip has been a respect to the control to the country beyond the Missispip has been a respect to the control to the country beyond the Missispip has been a respect to the c

this thing, Governor Brown's aid is of so-condary importance. It is not by the tardy submission of the rebel leaders that the Union is to be restored, but by the volun-THE NORTH CAROLINA RESERVES AT FORT FISHER-HOSTON.

The NORTH CAROLINA RESERVES AT FORT FISHER—
BOW SOME OF THEM WARE CAPTURED.

The Wilmington Journal states that of the Juniors ordered to Fort Fisher, some were put into the bombproofs and some were ordered to another point. Of
these latter, something like one hundred and fifty,
under command of Major Resse, were surrendered
to a captain and five men, who demanded the surrender, informing the Major that he was surrounded,
and that resistance was uffless. Lieut. Hamlin, as
we learn, refused to surrender, walking off with
some twelve men. The enemy had no force to stop
them or compel a surrender. It was a transparent
sell which cught not to have deceived Major Resse
or anybody else, but apparently it did. No one suspects treachery that we know of. The Reserves
showed themselves ready to do anything that might
be required of them, and it they were not closely engaged with the enemy it was not that they shrank
from their duty, but from the fact that there reality
was no serious encounter with the enemy's land
force, and that the positions they held were not attacked. The enemy's line scarcely approached
within long musket range of the fort, and no attempt was made at storming. HOW SOME OF THEM WERE CAPTURE

THE AID FUND FOR SAVANNAH—DANGEROUS
COUNTRIDERT.
BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Cash contributions to the Saannah Aid Fund up to last evening reached thirty thousand dollars. Counterfeit \$500 bills on the North Bank, of Boston, are in circulation. They closely resemble the

Personal. DEPARTURE FOR CALIFORNIA. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Major General Sickles and staff sailed for California to day, on the steamer THE SENATOR FROM KANSAS. LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 13.-General Lane was today re-elected as United States Senator for six gears, by a vote of 82 yeas to 17 nays.

Fire at Watertown, Mass. Boston, Jan. 13.-The extensive dye-house in Watertown, Mass., owned by Adolph Lewando, with a dwelling adjoining, was destroyed by fire SURGEONS FOR HANCOCE'S CORPS.—The Washington Chronicle says: A board, consisting of Surgeon Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. N. Dougherty, United States Volunteers, medical director of the corps; Surgeon B. B. Wilson, United States Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon Alfred Delany, United States Volunteers, is in session at the Stanton United States Coneral Hospital, in this city, for the examination of applicants for appointment as surgeons and assistant surgeons in General Hancock's list Army Corps.

Applications, accompanied with proofs of two years' service in the army or navy, and testimonials of finess, should be forwarded to the Surgeon General of the army.

The examination, which is a fair, plain, practical one, is intended not only to prevent the entrance of unfit men, but also to determine the relative merit of the successful candidates, who will be commissioned, as far as practicable, in the corresponding last night. The loss amounted to \$30,000. The detention in Washington is very brief, not

over two or three days at most.

Most of the applications thus far received are from men of established reputation, and of three years' experience in the field. ated in the neighborhood of the suspension bridge, and which has a verandah running along the whole of its frontage before the drawing-room windows. A few nights after the opening of the bridge, police-screggain inheiden was on duty at the top of Clyanby hill shortly after midnight, when he heard a piercing shrick couring from the neighborhood of Ston Spring House. He quickly hastened to the spot, and found Mrs. Luckman lying in the garden in her night-dress, and evidently considerably injured. It appeared that the lady had walked from her bed room in her sleep, entered the drawing-room, gained access to the verandah, and fell over into the garden, a distance of sixteen or twenty feet. Fortunately in her descent she cleared the inner railings, and fell on a flower-bed in the garden, but she had a narrow escape of being impaled on the headspikes of the railings, when the accident would certainly have been far more serious. One of her legs was broken. How she got over the rails of the verandah, which is about three feet high, is not known; but strange to say, a chair was found there. This had been taken from the drawing room, through the window by which the somnambulist let herself out: and whether she had been accustomed to sit there, and intended to do so on the present occasion, or whether she used the chair as a means of getting up and standing upon the handrali from which she fell, cannot be ascertained. When picked up in the garden she had to idea of how she came there, and the matter created considerable excitement and alarm, but it was seen ascertained that the lady-was a somnambulist.—Bristol (Emp.) Mirror. and which has a verandah running along the whole

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.-The last BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The last annual report of this institution makes its receipts for the year £168,905, being over £1,200 more than in any previous year. This was from ordinary sources, while hearly £800 were subscribed for special purposes, making a grand total of £169,703. The circulation of the Holy Scriptures exceeded by many thousands those of any previous year, amounting to very nearly two millions and a half of Bibles, Testaments, and integral postions of the Oid and New Testaments, making the total issues of the ecocity since its formation to be forty-five millions five hundred and thirty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty two. THE GERMANIA OROHESTRA will give this after. noor, at Musical Fund Hall, the following pro-

THE WILMINGTON FAILURE. SPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER-THE PRE-PARATIONS FOR THE MOVE AND THE NUMBER OF TROOPS EMBARKED—INCIDENTS OF THE PASSAGE TO WILMINGTON-THE PLAN OF ATTACK, THE DIFFICULTIES, AND THE LANDING OF THE TROOPS -WHAT RESULTED FROM THE LANDING, WHAT PREVENTED ITS ULTIMATE SUCCESS, AND WHY THE TROOPS WERE RE-EMBARKED - SUPPLE-

MENTARY REPORT OF GENERAL WEITZEL, GIVING ADDITIONAL DETAILS—BEPORTS FROM SUBORDI NATE OFFICERS. WASHINGTON, JEEL 18, 1808.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

CITY POINT, VA., Jan. 7, 1866.

Hon. Edwin M. Slanton, Secretary of War: Hon. Edwin M. Slanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: Herewith I have the honor to forward Major General B. F. Butler's and subordinates' reports of the expedition against Fort Fisher, North Carolina. As the report of Rear Admiral D. D. Porter has been published in the papers, I would respectfully request that General Butler's report, with all the papers accompanying it, be also given to the public.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant;

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

HEADQUARTERS OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CARDLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Jan. 3, 1856 Lieutenant General U.S. Grant, commanding Armies of the United States. Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, commanding Armies of the United States.

General I. On the seventh of December last, in obedience to your orders, I moved a force of about cixty-five hundred effective men, consisting of general Ames' division of the 2sth Corps, and General Paine's division of the 2sth Corps, and General Paine's division of the 2sth Corps, and General Paine's division of the 2sth Corps, under command of Major General Weitze', to an encampount near Bermuda. On the 8th the troops embarked for Fortress Monros. On the 9th (Friday) I reported to Rear Admiral Forter that the army portion of the conjoint expedition directed against Wilmington was ready to proceed. We waited there on Saluday the 10th, Sunday the 11th, and Monday the 12th. On the 12th Rear Admiral Porter informed me that the naval fleet would sail on the 13th, but would be obliged to put into Beanfort to take on board ammunition for the monitors.

The expedition having become the subject of remark, and, fearing lest its destination should get to the enemy, in order to direct from it all attention, on the morning of Thecay, the 18th, at 3 o'clock, I ordered the transport fleet to proceed up the Potomac during the day to Marthies Point, so as to be plainly visible to the scouls and signal men of the enemy on the northern neck, and to retrace their course at night and anchor under the lead of Cape Gharles.

Having siven the navy thirty-six hours' start, at 12 o'clock, noon of the 16th (Wednesday), I joined the transport fleet off Cape Heary and put to sea, arriving arthe place of rendszvous, off New Inlet, near Fort Fisher, on the evening of the 16th (Thursday) We here waited for the navy on Fricay, the 16th, saturday, the 17th, and Sunday, the 18th, Admiral Porter cam Trom

On the evening of the 18th, Admiral Porter cam from

ractical for tendary, and already waited that time, v'z. from the 9th, the day, on which we' were ready to sail, to the 19th.

On the 20th, Tuesday: 21st, Wednesday: 23d, Thurssan, and 23d, Friday, it blew a gale. I was occupied in coaling and watering the transport fleet at Beau fort. The Baltic, having a large supply of c.al, was enabled to remain as the place of rendezvous. With a brigade on board of twelve hundred man, and General Ames reported to Admiral Porter that he would co-operate with him. On the 23d I sent Captain Clarke, of my staff, from Heaulort, on the 3th I sent Captain Clarke, of my staff, from Heaulort, on the 3th I would again he at the rendezvous with the transport Hear for the purpose of commanding the attack, it is weather permitting. At 4 o'clock on the evening of the 24th I came in eight of Fort Fisher, and found the naval feet engaged in hombarding it, the powder vessel having been exploded on the morning previous, about I o'clock. Through 6em Weitzel, I arranged with Admiral Forter to commence the landing, under the cover of the gunboats, as early as 8 o'clock the next morning, if possible As soon as the fire of the Half moon and Flag pond hill batteries had been silenced (these are up the shore some two or three miles shove Fort Fisher). Admiral Porter was quite anguine that he had stenced the gunboats, as early as 8 o'clock the next morning, if possible As soon as the fire of the Half moon and Flag pond hill batteries had been silenced (these are up the shore some two or three miles above Fort Fisher). Admiral Porter was quite anguine that he had stenced the gunboats, as early as 8 o'clock the next morning, if possible has soon as the fire of the Half moon and Flag pond hill batteries had been silenced (these are up the shore some two or three miles above Fort Fisher), admiral Porter was quite singuine that he had stenced the gunboats, as early as 8 o'clock the permitted the gunboats and hold the teach without the lightity of being shalled by the enemy's gunboats, the Talle assee be

into Cape Fear river, and then the troops could land and hold the teach without the lighbility of being shelled by the enemy's gunboats, the Talee, assee being seen in the river.

It is to be remarked that Admiral Farratut, even, had never taken a fort except by running by and entiting it off froz all prophect of reinforcement, as at Fort Jackson and Fort Morgan, and that no casemated fort hat been alienced by a maval fire during the war; that if the Admiral would put his ships in the river the army could rupply him across the beach, as we had proposed to Farragut at Fort St. Philip; that at least the ulockade of Wilmington would be thus effecting; even if we did not capture the fort. To that the Admiral replied that he should probably love a boat by torpedoes if he attempted to run by. He was reminded that the army might lose five hundred men by the assault, and that his boat would not weigh in the halance, even in a money point of view, for a moment, with the loss of the men. The Admiral declined going by, and the expedition was deprived of that essential element of success.

At 12 o'clock noon of the 25tr, Sunday, Capt. Glisson, commanding the covering division of the fleet, reported the batteries silenced, and his vessels in position to cover our landing. The transport fleet, following my flag-ship, stood in within eight hundred yards of the beach and at once commenced debarking. Thalanding was successfully effected. Finding that the reconnoliting party inst landed could hold the action, i cetermined to lend a force with which an assault might be attempted. Provet Brigadier Gen. Curitis, who denerves well for his gall antry and conduct, immediately pushed up his brigade within a few hundred yards of Fort Picher, capturing the Hall Moon Battery and illentic men, who were taken off by the boats of the navy. The kirmish line advanced to within asverty rabid and continuous, their shells bursting over the work well for his gall antry and conduct, immediately pushed position to the fort his gallery by traversee s

Report of General Weitzel. HEADQUARTERS 25, HARMY CORPS, INTHE FIELD, Dec. 31, 1851. Igadter General J. W. Turner, chief of staff, Deartment of Virginia and North Carolina: Brigadler General J. W. Turner, chief of staff, Department of Virginia and North Carolina:
General: In accordance with orders! moved on the evening of the 7th inetent, with about seven thorsend men of General Ames? a Division, 25th Corps, 10 the rear of the let of our lines at Bejennde Hundred, and bivonacked for the night at the Signel Tower.

During the night I received an order from the General commanding to remove my councand at daylight next morning to Bernuda Hundred, and embark it on transports that would be fornished, and then rendeavous at Fottress Monree. This was done.

We lay here until the Ish Instant, waiting for the navy to get ready and the weather to improve. At 3 o'cclock A M, on the 18th, the entire transport fleet, by the direction of General Rutler, m wed up the Chesa peake lay and thouse the west the service of the 16th.

We have there amy it the avening of the 18th, when Ad the rendezvous at Massinboro! Inlet on the evening of the 18th.

We lay there until the evening of the 18th, when Ad miral Porter arrived. The weather was them perfectly calm and the sea smooth, but on the evening of the 18th there was quite a rough sea, making it impossible for troops to be landed on the beach. Admirat Porter was therefore requested to delay his attack until the sea became smooth, so that we could co-operate with him.

The woather became more stormy and rougher, and on the 2th, 2ist, 2d, and 23d it blue a gale, compalling most of the vessels of the transport fleet to seek shoite at Beaufort harbor, to get a frein supply of coal and water.

water.
On the 24th, at as early an hour as possible, we left and found inpon our arrival, just before dark, the navy engaged in shelling for fisher.
Fhortly after dark, by direction of the Commanding General I proceeded on board of the Laggigair la com Shortly after dark, by direction of the Commanding Ganstal I proceeded on beard of the Lagigair is very pany with Lieut Col. Cometock, A. D. C. on General Grant's stark, and learned from Admiral Porter that the powder vessel had exploded at 2 40 A. M. that day, closs to Fort Fisher, and that he had commenced the attacat daylight fring his first about at I M. and that the rebels had replied with little or no spirit to his fire, and I a seemed cangular of an easy capture of the work. I reported this to General Butler upon my return, and was then directed to land a recompositing party, about five hundred men. on the following day, to push as close as possible to Fort Fisher to assertain its true condition and to report, so that if it were found practicable to assault, all the troops could be landed and the assault mades at half past 6 A. M. the next day. I saw Admiral Porter and a ranged with min the details for coverin, the landing, and also for landing the troops.

As soon as all the transports arrived, and the preparations were ready, five hundred men of the 142 New Yolk Volunteers, of General Gartis' brigade, Ames, division. all under the command of Brigadier General Curtis, were landed on the beach, about three miles above Fort Fisher. I also accompanied the body of men in person. We were covered in our landing by a division of twelve gunboats, under the command of Captain Glisson, United States navy, and the shoop-of-ware Brooklyu, Captain Alden, United States navy, commanding. We were assisted by the boats of these vessels, and those of other vessels.

An soon as the landing was made. I directed General Cartis to push his command down the beach so far as he could go. He pushed his skirmish line to within a few yards of fort Fisher, causing on his wav the surrender of the Fisg Pond Hill Battery. The flag of this battery and the garrison were taken possession of by the navy immediately after the white flag was raised, and before our men, moving at a double quick, could get up to it.

and before our men, moving at a double quick, could get up to it.

I proceeded in person, accompanying the 142d New Yerk Yolunteurs to within about sight hundred varies of Fort Fisher, a point from, which I had a good view of the work. Prom what I saw then and before that time, and from what I had heard from what I considered valuable sources, I believed the work to be a square bastloned work. It has a high relief, a wide and deep ditch, excepting on the sea front a glacis, has casemates and bomb proofs sufficiently large to hold its garrison. ditch, excepting on the sea front a glacie, has case mates and bomb proofs sufficiently large to hold its garrison.

I counted seventeen guns in position bearing up the beach, and between each pair of guns there was a traverse so thick and so high above the parapet that I have no doubt they were all bomb proofs. A stock ade ran from the portheast angle of the counter-scarp of the work to the water's edge on the sea side. I saw plainly that the work had not been mase fall injured by the heavy and very accurate shell fire of the pary; and having a distinct and vivid recolledion of the bombardment of Fort Magner, in all of which instances an enormous and well-directed shell fire has done but little damage, and having a distinct and vivid recollection of the two maxcesseful assaults on Fort Wagner, both of which were made under four times as lavorable circumstances as those nuder which we were placed, I returned, as directed, to the major general commanding. I found him on the gunbeat Chamberlain, within easy range and good view of the work; and frankly reported to him that it would be butchery to order an assault on that work under the circumstances.

After examining it himself carefully, he came to the same conclusion, and directed the troops to be re embarked. This was accomplished by Tuesday moraing. In the interval, between my leaving Geu. Curtis' commandand their re-embarkaton, Gen. Curtis performed several operations, resulting in the capture of sevan officers and two hundred and twenty privates, making

in the interval between my leaving Gen. Curtis command and their re-embarkation, Gen. Curtis performed several operations, resulting in the capture of seven officers and two hundred and twenty privates, making a total of nearly three hundred prisoners.

Lieutenant W. H. Waling, of the 147th New York Volunteers, is reported as having gone on the parapar of Fort Fisher, and captured its flag. He deserves prompt promotion for this act of personal gallantry.

General Curtis perronally, and his whole command, were under my eye, and they all behaved splendidly, and deserve commendation. Lieutenan Colonel R. H. Jackson, inspettor general and chief of ar illery on my staff, remained on the skirmish line near Fort Fisher until after dark, and decerves reward for lifery on my staff, remained on the skirmish line near Fort Fisher until after dark, and decerves reward for lifery on my staff, remained on the skirmish line near Fort Fisher until after dark, and decerves reward for lifery on my staff, remained on the skirmish line near Fort Fisher until after dark, and decerves reward for lifery on my staff, in the command of these and Curtis for further details. From thee you will see that our total loss was one officer captured, one man wounded in re-embarking, and diffeen men wounded mearly sait he latter by our own naval fire. The garrison of Fisg-pond Hill Battery benomed on the Tuesday previous.

From some-of-these and other prisoners we took we learned that Kirthand's and Hagood's brigades had altready arrived, and that the remainder of Hoke's division was on the way. Brigadier General Graham, with his command, had charge of our boats and landing material, and decerves the greatest credit for his industry and energy for getting these to to system 2nd organization them, and for the efficient services he and his command rendered dhring the disembarkation and re embarka-of the troeps.

the troops.
I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient sermants
G. Wertzel,
Major General Volunteers. Our Controversy with the Inquirer.

Our Controversy with the Inquirer.

(Prom The Press of January 12, 1)

We print this morning a receipt of James L
Clignorn, treasurer of the Union League. We do
this for the satisfaction of the Inquirer, which did
not seem satisfaed because the money was not actually deposited, although we stared on Tuesday that
the sum awaited the order of the gentlemen named.
Mr. Clagnorn is selected, as our cashler learned
that Mr. Binney was out of town, and not expected
to return for several days, and Mr. Stuart could not
conveniently be found:

"Received, Jan. 11, 1865, of J. G. L. Brown,
cashier of The Press, the check of John W. Forney,
Eeq., propriétor of The Press, in favor of George H.
Stuart, of the Christian Commission, and Horace
Binney, Jr., of the Sanitary Commission, for ten
thousand dollars, the same being made and delivered in pursuance of the offer made in the editorial
article of The Press, of 10th inst., to the Philadelphia
Inquirer, to prove its circulation as therein stated,
and to be held to abide the determination of the inquiry called on in that article as therein proposed.

"JAMES I. CLAGHORN."

In this connection it may perhaps, be not out of
place for ifs to notice the suggestion of a person calling himself the "cashier of Inquirer office," that
the gentlemen who decide this question, is the sense of the commitcommence with the books and clerks of The Press
office." Un this question, let us say that when The
Press makes such prefersions that the Inquirer, in the
interest of all homest, men, links in necessary to challeng their truth, we shall gually give any information
that may be asked. According to this
state 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 own money, and we are disposed to see
the the timestigation is therough. To this end we might
to the third the proposed to the
house of the truth the state of the press
office." Un this question, let us say that the
pres Our Controversy with one inquires.

Prom The Press of January 12, J

We print this morning a receipt of James L
Claghorn, ressurer of the Union-League. We do
this for the satisfaction of the Inquirer, which did
not seem satisfied because the money was not actually deposited, although we stated on Tuesday that
the sum awaited the order of the gentlemen named.

Mr. Claghorn is selected, as our cashier learned
that Mr. Binney was out of town, and not expected
to return for several days, and Mr. Stuart could not
conveniently be found:

have backed it with our money, and we are disposed to set that the investigation is thorough. To this end we might as well state, for the information of the Inquirer that the investigation is thorough. To this end we might as well state, for the information of the Inquirer, that in this matter the cashler of The Press shall, as the representative of our interest, take a prominance, as the representative of our interest, take a prominance, as the representative of our interest, take a prominance, as the representative of our interest, take a prominance, as the representative of the presents as may be necessary in the furtherance of truth, shall be under oath and subject to cross-caramination; 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 manufacturing circulation.

We have advanced our money, and propose to manage our part of this investigation in our own way. We need hardly say that when the Inquirer has got through with this subject it will be time for it to begin a new one with The Press. The "cashler of Inquirer office" might as well address him self to the merits of the proposition that journal has accepted, and not interfere in matters that form no part of the present controversy. part of the present controversy.

"THE PRESS BACKING DOWN,"

The Press continues to "show how not to do it." The orginal proposition of that journal was, that the sum of money which it was willing to spend in order to ascertain the secrets of the inquirer establishment was to be paid to Horace Binney, Ir., and George H. Stuart, in trust for the institutions which they represent. We accepted the challenge, and expected that there would be a literal compliance with the terms of the agreement. There has been no such compliance on the part of The Press. It states that its cashier went to the residence of Mr. Binney, and that gentleman was out of town; the same person called at the office of Mr. Stuart, and he was not in. Now, what would have been the course of any person who was anxious to perform his undertaking? Manifestly to call again and again, until an interview could be had. If The Press had expected to receive ten thousand dollars, instead of paying it away, no doubt its cashier would have sought to chain the sam from those will beld it. By frequent calls at their places of business. Such is the usual course among business men. We do not know whether Mr. Binney has returned, but we do know that Mr. Stuart has been at his usual place of business during the last three days, for several hours each day. He could have been easily found had there been any desire to do so. But the cashier of The Press makes but a single effort, which exhausts his perseverance. Our neighbor very courteously calls upon Messrs. Binney and Stuart to come and get the money, a thing which it is obvious they could scarcely be expected to do. They did not seek this trust; it was in proposed to be offered to them by The Press. The least that our cotemporary could do would be to ask them to accept the trouble which is propared for a start cannot be found at the first trial to see them, and as they do not choose to come after the money, our colemporary, without any previous proposal to us, The Press continues to "show how not to do

spectrum the street of the str

Notwithstanding the fact that the river is filled with floating ice, and out-door operations are greatly obstructed, the same paper says that business never appeared more brisk in the streets, pedestrians and teamsters filling every look and corner. A large number of engines are going forward to their destination on the creek and river, and everything presents a busy appearance. Such cheering news will doubtless be received with delight by those who are largely interested in the oil business. Everything seems to indicate a revival, and before next ipring operations will be commenced: oil will pour forth from the many wells in greater abundance than ever. composed of the miss and sections will be commenced: oil will your forth from the many wells in greater abundance than ever.

News from the Clarton oil region continues to be of the most cheerful kind. The excitement on the The news of new developes continues to herease, the news of new developes continues to herease, and and capitalists are rushing in roads for and wide, and capitalists are rushing in roads for and wide, and capitalists are rushing in roads for and wide, and capitalists are rushing in roads for and wide, and capitalists are rushing in roads for any wide and capitalists are rushing in roads for any wide, and capitalists are rushing in roads for any which the series of new developes the property. The property of those who are for tunate emough to porsess landed property, where there are any indications of oil, are of the brightest, and we think that the price of property will increase in Charton in proportion to that of Cherry Run. It is not at all improbable that land, which is to day being sold at reasonable figures, will command, fabulous prices the prepecting men. Sharp, shrewd men, seeing the prepecting men. Sharp, shrewd men, seeing the prepecting are not sook companies. No profits, are on the last, making investments. No post the property of the day is the substance of the wealthy speculator.

A good story is tolded an old lady in Ritchile county, West Virginia, who owned a large tract of the wealthy speculator.

A good story is tolded and old individuals who have two lands and, and as whole brigade of oil inners and, and as whole brigade of oil inners are the property in the analysis of the substance of the wealthy speculator.

The report spread abroad of surface indications on the land, and as whole brigade of oil inners are the property will increase in the property of the days. The prices of a visition of the owners are tended to a whole brigade of oil inners and, and as whole brigade of oil inners are the property of the days. The property of the days is the property of the days is t

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

THE PASSENGER CARS AND OUR COLORED POPULATION. It having been publicly announced that a meeting would be held at Concert Hall, last evening, for e purpose "of urging upon the public the justice. and expediency of admitting all citizens to the pas-senger cars, without distinction in regard to color," we proceeded there and were agreeably surprised at the ardience in attendance. Many of the most respectable ladies and gentlemen that our city can beast of graced and dignified the meeting by their presence. Interspersed among the vast audience were quite a number of genteel colored persons, all evincing deep interest in the proceedings. The platform was occupied by a number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom were repreented the clergy, the legal profession, the medical profession, the mercantile interest, members of Con-The proceedings were opened with prayer by the

Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, bishop of this diocese.

Rev. Phillips Brooks read the following list of fficers, who were elected by acclamation: PRESIDENT. MATTHEW W. BALDWIN. VICE PRESIDENTS,

VICE PRESIDENTS,

John Price Wetherill,
Edward Hopper,
E. W. Glark, "
Charles Gilpin,
Mordecal L. Dawson,
Stephen Colwell,
Henry C. Carey.
Thomas Mott,
Benj. H. Brewster,
Joshua L. Hallowell,
James M. Mason,
Thos. Webster,
Edw. Wetherill,
Thos. Williamson,
Joseph Kenderdine,
Joseph Kenderdine,
Joseph Kenderdine,
John Fergrøon. Mordecal L. Dawlo Stephen Colwell, Henry C. Carey Thomas Mott, Benj. H. Brewster, Jacob Weise, S. S. White, A. Campbell, Therway B. Cone A. Campbell, Thomas P. Cope, William Morris Davis, Horace Binney, Jr., Geo. Trott, Robt, B. Cabeen, Geo. D. Parrish, Lemuel Coffin, James Roland, A. H. Franciscus Thomas Stewartson Evan Randolph, N. B. Browne, A. A. Konigmacher, SECRETARIES. Atherton Blight,

EIES.
Enoch Hutchinson,
Edward Pennington,
Henry C. Davis,
W. W. Justice,
Caleb Needles,
James W. White,
T. B. Pugh,
John A. McAllister,
Henry C. Peterson. P. Randolph, M. McKim, H. H. Furness, Craig D. Ritchie, Robert Y. Corson, Robert Y. Corson,
Alfred Love,
Edward Parrish,
Henry Samuel,
William Hunt,
The president introduced J. M. McKim, Esq.,
ho spoke as follows: who spoke as follows:
The object of this meeting is made known in the call which has convened it. It is to consider a fact—the exception of a certain class of people from our street cars on the ground of complexion, and to take such action in the premises as may be deemed advisable. The object of the meeting, as will be observed. is not to assume and denounce, but to consider and act. It is alleged by meny, and believed by more, that the excusion from a public convenience like that of our street cars of a class of our fellow-citizene, solely on account of the color of their tkin, or of the rase to which they are alled, is wrong in principle and oppressive in practice;

Resolved, That, in the words of our venerable and respected townsman whose name leads the call for this meeting, we are "opposed to the exclusion of respectable persons from our passenger railroad cars on the ground of complexion." ble persons from our passenger railroad cais on the ground of complexion. I secoured, that we have heard with shame and sor row the statement that decent women of color have been forced to walk long distances or accept a standing position on the frost pratorm of these care, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, while visiting at our military hospitals their relatives who have been wounded in the defence of the country.

Resolved, That we recognize as the two main causes of all our present troubles the enslavement of the black man at the South, and contempt for him manifested at the North, and we hold it to be fitting and just that both these great evits should disappear tygether, but, while we accord to every member of society the fullest liberty of choice and action in whatever relates to private interests, indicate only to the combol of law and conscience, we protest against the assumption that an unchristian prejudics or a fast idious tate may longer be allowed to take precedence of justice and humanity in determining the rights of any class of our citizens to the use of our public conveniences and institutions.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the presidents and directors of our city-railroads to 'withdraw from their list of regulations this rule of exclusion which deprives our people of color of their rights, and is in direct opposition to the recent decisions of our courts of justice. That in view of these recent decisions, the Resolved, That in view of these recent decisions, the special cars, hearing aloft, the degrading labels of caste, and running at long intervals, is a simple substitution of one act of injustice for another, and is as much in violation of their rights as is the rule of total expulsion.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty one be an Mesotred. That a committee of twenty-one be appointed by the chairman, with power to add to their number. whose duty it shall be to present, in person, a copy of these resolutions to each one of the presidents of our city railroade, requesting in respectful terms his response to the same, and to report the result of their mission, through the public press or otherwise, on or hefore Wednesday the 2th inst.

The following gentlemen constitute the committee:

COMMITTER TO WAIT ON BAILROAD OPPIORES. B. P. Hunt, Cadwallader Biddle, Cadwallader Biddle,
Horace Binney, Jr.,
M. L. Dawson,
John Ashburet,
N. B. Browne,
Charles Gibbons,
Stephen Colwell,
E. W. Clark,
P. P. Randolph,
John W. Field, Robert Y. Corson, George H. Stuart, John P. Verree, Lemuel Coffin, James Mott, J. M. McKim, Francis R. Cope, S. S. White.

been castly found had there been any desire to do
so. But the Coultier of the Person makes but a
cour neighbor very courteously calls no proper formed.

Binney and Stuart to come and get the money, a
thing which it is obvious they could exactely be exproposed to D. Bry old not rose this trust; is was
then to accept the trouble which is prepared for
them. What prut: Why, as flowers the money, a
and as they do not choose to come after the money,
our cotemporary could do would be to ask
than to accept the trouble which is prepared for
them. What prut: Why, as flowers the money,
our cotemporary could do would be to us,
the trouble of the country for the money and
and as they do not choose to come after the money,
our cotemporary, without any previous proposal to us,
twithout notifying us creamed the money,
of the country for the country Rusty, fuety, worn and needy; Held his weary head a drooping,

CITY ITEMS.

up suits to order are not surpassed by any other establishment in Philadelphia. ELEGANT STOOK OF CONFECTIONS.—In one particular, at least, the geniality of the holiday season can be kept up all the year round. We allude to the joys which are awakened in every household by the supply of pure, fine, delicious Confections, such as are made and sold by the famous old house of Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chestnut street, next door to Adams & Co.'s Express. The sales of this house, during the recent holidays, have empting as ever. Give them a call. JARED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS" removes all small-

pox marks and black worm specks from the skin. JARED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS" gives the skin the moothness, texture, and color of polished alabaster. JARED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS" is endorsed by Lucille Western, M'lle Vestvali, and Mrs. Bowers. JARED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS" is used by refined Ladies. E. Jouin, agent, 111 S. Tenth. Orders by mail must be addressed "Jared & Rene, Philada." ja9-mwsst A ROYAL EDITOR.—The King of Slam is a patron of the press, and contributor thereto. He pre-pared for the Siam Times a very intelligible article of over three columns, on etiquette and good taste. He urged the adoption of American fashiens in respect to dress, and declared his intention of setting the fashion by sending to Philadelphia and procur-ing a full suit at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of

Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. THE PARABOLA SPECTACLES-They assist and improve the vision, as hundreds who have worn them will verify. They have what is called an universal focus. Look through them at any angle of the eye which you may, and the magnifying or diminishing power meets you at a centre. For sale only by E. BORHEK, Optician,

EVE, EAR, THROAT, AND LUNG DISEASES-CATARRE, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS .- A book for the people, with rules how to guard against these maladies, by Dr. Von Mosohzisker, of 1027 Walnut street, will be ready by Tuesday next. The author can now be consulted on all these ma-ladies, and all nervous affections, which are treated by him with the surest success. Office 1027 Walnut street. CHEAP SHEETINGS. I purpose opening on

This Day (Saturday SEVERAL LOTS OF SHEETINGS. t prices lower than they are sold wholes le. Extra heavy 9-4 Sheeting, \$1.15. 65 ,10.4 55 \$1.25. 1 case 4-4 Williamsville Muslin, 60 cents. 1 bale Ballardvale Flannel, 60 cents. Very heavy 4 4 Shaker Flannel, \$1.05. 247 South Eleventh street, above Spruce.

HIGH APPROVAL -Mrs. S. A. Allen lately re ceived a letter from a lady, stating that, at the suggestion of numerous friends, she purchased a bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, and after using a few times, her hair, which was quite gray, was restered to its youthful color, and new hair was fast appearing. No lady's tollet is complete without hese preparations. Every Druggist sells them.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL continues open, as peretofore, for the entertainment of guests, who will still find therein the superior comforts and attention for which this House has always been distin-GEORGE STECK & Co.'s Planos, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, for sale only by J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets. no16-tf EYE, EAR, AND CATARRH, SUCCESSfully treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine st. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination. REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, TUESDAY NEXT. see Thomas & Sons' advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICES SKATES FOR LADIES, MISSES, GENTLE-

MEN, OR BOYS; Skate Straps, Heel Plates, Skaters' akai dimlets, and Parlor Skates (by which you may learn to ekate in govern. TRUMAN & SHAW. No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, RAILROAD CONDUCTORS' PUNCHES,

wh ch make holes of different shapes, and a variety of Shoemakers' Spring and Hammer Punches, for sale by No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the CHOICEST materials is MILD

and EMOLLIENT in its nature, FRAGRANTLY SCENT-ED, and EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL in its action upon the Skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods E. McClain's Cactus Grandifloris OR, NIGHT-BLOOMING CERUS -We believe it to be he only genuine extract in the market, it being made rom one of the most boautiful and fragrant flowe

the Cactus tribe; also, his new extract Queen of the Meadows, Perfect Love, and other choice extracts of the toilet. Prepared by W. E. McClain, No. 334 M. SIXTH St N. B.-A liberal discount given to wholesale deal-GEORGE STECK & Co.'s

FIANO
FORTES,
PIANO
PORTES,
PIANO
PORTES,
PIANO
FORTES,
PI THE DANCING SEASON. BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL. The season now has come around When gay assemblies meet, To frisk about, to music's sound, With blithe and nimble feet;

Within the youthful breast. For every beau in ball-rooms met Aspires to dance the best. Though Nature may her part fulfil, Yet most depends upon the skill Of moving heel and toe But shape and skill will both be vain If an ill-fitting dress Or give strange clumsiness. So, ever commendations warm Flow from each candid heart, When looking on the dancer's form Who moves with graceful art.

And has an added charm bestow'd Upon his motions all, By wearing clothes of faultless mode And fit, from Tower Hall! Winter Stock selling at greatly Reduced Prices, ents offered to purchasers of Men's YOUTHS', or BOYS' OVERCOATS. TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET Street, OLD JONES-A TALE OF OIL. Poor old Jones looked sad and seedy,

> Carried his backbone a stor Folks with hearts as hard as bones Coldly pointed "There's Old Jones." Poor old Jones has had some luck; Jones procured some shares in oil. And has made his kettle boil. Mister Jones, the Honorable, All the folks who used to know him.
>
> And the folks who used to show him Up in style so cold and funny. Jones and Jones' neighbors all Now buy clothes at Great Oak Hall.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION in prices to make PREMENDOUS REDUCTION of Coats, Pauts, and Vests, all of the very best style, quality, and faish.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, S. E. cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets. Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premius LOCK-STITCE SEWING MACHINES.

sued: There have been a number of instations of the German sphyrs of seed in the market from I time to time, but never anything comparable to the command, and can speak of with the pates of continuous and comparison with Service whose reputation in this department is too well known to the ladies of our city to equire comment.

For Quality And Colors and the seed of the meet and accomparison with German sphyrs, while the price of the "East" is fully fifty per cent. lower. Its fibre is cosed of the finest and solest sheed, producing to sephyr, when bleached, that we have never vesiled. The superior quality of the wood, rables the dryer to produce colors as brilliant, and durable as the most exquisite imported into the first and the price of the price of the price of the price of the first shade of the wood, rables the dryer to produce colors as brilliant, and durable as the most exquisite imported into the first shade of the wood, rables the dryer to produce colors as brilliant, and durable as the most exquisite imported into the first shade of the first shade of the wood, rables the dryer? possesses, it is a great advantage to purchasers a "Farther Schyer?" possesses, it is a great to the first shade of the wood, rables the dryer? possesses, it is a shade of the first shade of the first shade of the wood of the first shade of the wood of the first shade of the wood of the first shade of the wood of the first shade o MARY LOOGE. No. 19. A.Y. M., and the Order in gope ral, averequested to meet at their new Hall, GHEST. NUT Street, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 18th instant, at 20 dock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother JOHN SERGEANT GRISCOM. jaid 2t CHARLES TIEL, W. M.

CUMMER MOURNING GOODS. D. We will open TO-DAY the bakace of last Sum-mer's DRESS GUUDS, and will offer them at old prices. New Goods will cost from 75 to 90 reacent, advance. BESSOP & SON, Mourning Store, jail if No. 918 GHESTBUT Street. CUPER BLACK SILKS. - A NEW Stock of Bischoft's Mourning Silk; Lyons' Paristense Gros Grains, Fallies, 22d Glossy Taffetas; White and Purple Edge Silks, &c.

BESSON & SON, Mourning Store, ja14-if.

No. 918 CHESTNOT Street. 1865.—CARD FCR NEW 1865.

100 Honey-Comb Gailts
200 Colored Counterpanes.
1,000 Guilts for Hospitals.
Fine stock of Blankels, Towels, &c., &c.

Fall FOURTH and ARCH Stocets.

NOTICES. FIRST REFORMED DU CHURCH, SEVENTH and SPUT CENTRAL CONGRECATION OF CHURCH, CONCRET HALL Rev. In DWIGHT, D.D., late of Portland, Me., will TO-MORROW, at 10% A. M., and 7% P. M. The are confully invited. WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE SCIENCE, COLUMBIA Averne and ATTENTH Street — Divine Service held every Sah AFTERNOON at half part 3 o' clock, Preschi MOREOW by Rev. JOHN CROWRLL, All Scats free. ST. MATTHEWS LUTHE CHURCH, NEW Street, below Fourth a Race and Vine — Services by the Pastor. Rev HUTTER, ion TO MORROW. (Sunday): MORN 10½ o'clock. Evening service commences at 7½. HEDDING, SIXTEEN FI COATES. Preaching TO MOBROW, by Rev. THOS. TASKER, and 7, by Rev. B KOLLOCK.

"THINGS NEW ANDOLD."

STOCKTON, SABBATH AFFERMORS
o'clock, in the Lecture Room, at ELEVES 1
WOOD Streets. Preparation for reopening of an
dience room. Special interest. All invited REV. J. S. WILLIS, AT TRE.
QUEST of FRIENDSHIP DIVISION, NJ.
of T., will deliver a sermon on TEMPERANCE
Western Presbyterian Church, S. W. corner St.
TEENTH and FileBERT Street., TO. MORROW
ING. Jan. 15, at 7% o'clock. Members of the O.d.
the public are invited. PHILADELPHIA TRACT MISSION SOCIETY. The Seventy-eigh in behalf of this Society will be held in the Presbyterian Charch, SEVENTH Street, balo TO-MORBOW (Sabbath) AFTERNOUN 823% Rev. C. W. EHIECDS, Pastor, Rev. J. H. BERGER. D. D.; and Rev. FRANKLIN MOOI take part in the exercises. Paulic javited. THE FORTY FIFTH ANNI SARY Erercires of the UNION & S. SCHOOLS will be held TO MORROW (Saha TERNOON, at 30 clock, in the Church on FOUR below a RCH. below ARCH.

The exercises will consist of Singing, by the and addresses by Rev. E. H. STOKES, of New and Rev. AN DREW LONGACES, both former of the School. All friends of Sabbath Schools of the School. SWEDENBORGIAN.-"THE Scripture Doctrine coverning Hell, as by a rigid application of the Science of Correspon which is the Key to the Spiritual Sense of Sci-his will be the subject of Rev. B. F. BIREST ture TO MORROW EVENING, at 7% o'clock, co BROAD and BRANDYWINE Streets. Sermon Barrett in the morring, at 10% o'clock. Subject mains. '' All are invited. SERMON ON MINISTERS

DECTORS—TO MORROW, at 7½ P. M.
THIRTEEDTH Street and GIRARD Avenue, by R.
LANDIS. M. D. At 10½ Merning, New and
Explanation of Miracles of Christ. Seats ree.
A vited KEY TO HEAVEN; or, First Poontar S.
on. "The Rock upon which "The Church Spill,"
a practical and lively introduction prefixed, each
"Blind Guides!"—JUST-OUT in peamonist formhad after services. Send in your orders to Dr. LA:
1812 CHESTNUT Street. Price 10 cents a cop;
for \$1. This sermon Dr. L. delivered eight consess
Eshbuths to overflowing bonses. SPRING GARDEN HALL, THE meetings of the Church of God assembling he svery LORD'S DAY at 101/4 M. for sortain, in broading of bread. "showing the Lord's dea the come," in prayer and praise, and for "tog and admonishing one another." Preaching Word by CHAS. CAMPBELL, at 71/4 P. M. no5-TEMPERANCE - THE SECO
SERMON IN THE COURSE, under the an
of "Brotherly Love Temple of H, and T." will be
livered by the Rev. JOSEPH H KENNARD a
Church, EIGHTH Street, above Green, TO-MOR.
EVENING, at 7% of clock, Templars and the Frien
the Cause are invited to attend. By order of

the ELK RIVER AND BLUE CREEK OIL COM are hereby notified that a meeting will be held 208 South FOURTH Street 'Philadelphia, on DAY, the 36th of January, 1866, at 7½ P. M. (purpose of perfecting the organization of said Comwhen a Board of Directors will be elected, an other business transacted as may be necessary in to comply with the laws of Virginia, under whit Company hold their charter.

D. CALDWRILL ja14.2t PHILADELPHIA SABBA SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The Monthly ing of the Philadelphia Sabbata-School Association be beld on MONDAY EVERING, January 10 in Church of the Nativity, corner ELEVENTH and WVERNON Streets, at half-past 70 clock.

The following question will be considered:

"unmber should constitute a class in a Sabbath-sci
The friends of Sabbath-schools are invited to sent.

GEO. H. STUART, Presid sent. GE A. MARTIN, Secretary. THIRD NATIONAL BANK

At the Annual Election for Directors of this Ba on the 16th instant, the following gentlemen were do to serve for the ensuing year:
David B. Paul,
George Gookman,
J. B. McGreary,
Thos. K. Peterson,
J. B. Farras J. B. McCreary, J. B. Ferree.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, DAV.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, DAV.

ALL MAINTAINS. ja14-3t REV. HENRY WARD BEECH GREAT LECTURE.

Before the Young Men's Christian Association AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 19,

Subject: BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. TICKETS for unreserved seats... REV. CALVIN FAIRBANK,

RECRUITS FOR THE POUR TEBRITH WARD car obtain their money as as mustered, at the Provest Marshal's office. Cyline THEREENTH and BRANDIWING Streets. Par

No - Parriell ett FRED'K A. VAN CLEY MERCHANTS' FUND.—THE
NUAL Meeting of this Association will be
on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next. 17th. instant. at
clock, at the Rooms of the BOARD OF TRADE, at w
time an Election will be held for Officers and Mans
for the ensuing year. RICHARD D. WOOD.
jal4-3* ROSS OIL COMPANY.—A F
hundred shares of this reliable monthly TH
PER CENT. dividend-paying Company, for sale at
Address ROSS. Press Office. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the FARMERS? WEST.

MARKET COMPANY for the Election of Officers for consulty year will be held at the Farmers Market tel, TWENTY-SECOND and MARKET Streets, on F DAY EVENING, Jan. 28th, 1866, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN W. SIMES, Jr., Secreta:

SELECT READINGS WILL
given at CONCERT HALL on WEDN'S
EVENING, Dec. Isth. by Miss CORDELIA. (AP) given at CONCERT HALL on WEDN'S
BVENING. Dec. 18th, by Miss CORDELIA-GAP
and Mr. RICHARDSON, for the benefit of the ''
ing Women's Eelief Association.'' Tickets 50 c
Can be procured at all the principal Music Storss.
jal3-6t* WILLIAM LLOYD GARRIS will deliver the first of a Course of Lectures' fore "THE SOCIAL. CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL SOCIATION OF THE COLORED PROPLE OF PEN SYLVANIA." In CONCERT HALL, Philadelpia. MONDAY EVENING, January 16. The subsequence of the street of the subsequence of the street of the subsequence of the subsequence

Chairman of Com. of Arra THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BA PHILADSIPHIA, January B, is inst., the 'ollowing gentlemen were elected Director hald on the this Bank for the entaring year:
George M. Trouiman, Thomas F. Tasker, Jr., Charles Wheeler, George Burnham, Jone B. Graeff, John Milnes, And at a meeting of the charles of the charle ohn Mines, And at a meeting of the Board held this day, C I. TROUTMAN was unanimonely elected Preside jaid-3t ALEX ERVIN, Jr., Cashi THIRD NATIONAL BANK. At the Arnual Election for Directors of this B held on the 10th instant the following zentlement leaved to serve for the ensuing year David B Paul, Geo. Gookman, J. B. McGreary, Yum. C. Allison, At a meeting of the Paul. Wm. U. Allison,
At a meeting of the Board hold this day, DAYID
PAUL. Esq., was unanimously re-elected Presiden
jal4-3t
B. GLENDIMNING, Cashie

Amount previously, acknowledged... JOS PATTERSON, Treasure

Stores received by the Traited Claiss Christian Countries of Mission from Philadelphia, from Jan. 1st to Jan. 1: Trinity M. E. Church, 1 package.

Mrs. Carr, 1 package.

124 boxes and packages acknowledged in religions. 124 boxes and packages acknowledged in religious to the shove record of 4 cknowledgments which he shove record of 4 cknowledgments which he year. The figures awaken gratistude to God and His people who have generously and constantly subset of the work. When in a lew weeks the details of dicknowement of these leage sums shall be made paoline are confident they will cause more thankfulnessingly of the confident they will cause more thankfulness. We exter upon the new years as all party fine Christian hearts would have us, with 2 years empty. But our work continually enla: The prition gained, and the results schieved, demand increalibrative to the future. Helaxation now, would have feithfulness to the confiding soldiers and to Christian benevolation of the work is more irritiful and mursent. Let the channels of Obristian benevolation over the confidence of Christian benevolation of the work of the prim.

15 GEO. H. STDART, Chairman.