MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1865.

Edward Everett. EDWARD EVERETT is dead. For nearly fifty years he has been the representative of the literary scholarship of America-the CICERO of her oratory, the CHESTERFIELD of her statesmen. A literary man, he was too patriotic to be satisfied with books; a politician, too fond of the beautiful to lose his love of art in the earnestness of public strife. No man more successfully united the graces and charms of literature with the stern purposes of practical reforms. He made politics one of the fine arts. His diplomacy was like painting or sculpture, and even the barren business of office had musical expression in his voice. He rose to the great, and lifted up the little; to the grand opportunity he was equal, and when he spoke of the commonplace it was dignified in his utterance. Though from 1824, when he was elected to Congress, to 1854, when he retired from the Senate, EDWARD EVERETT was an active leader in national affairs, still it is not by his labors in the Legislature and the Cabinet that he will be longest remembered. He impresses us as a born literary man, who became a statesman, not from the love of public life, but because the country asked his services, and immediate duty summoned him from the study to the forum. Amenica does not permit her thinkers to deal with abstractions alone. HAWTHORNE and EMERSON she could not voke to the triumphant car of state : but she made a great journalist of BRYANT, and of EVERETT a pure and noble statesman. We think so much of his oratory, now honoring the memery of Washington, now defending the cause of the Union, that we forget how much of Evererr's life was passed in the practical, hardworking duties of the State. Mr. EVERETT died in Boston, at half past

four, in the morning of yesterday. He was descended from one of the first settlers of New England, and was born at Dorchester. Massachusetts, in April, 1794. His father, OLIVER EVERETT, after learning the trade of a carpenter, threw aside his tools, and at the age of twenty-three entered Harvard. became a clergyman at thirty, retired from the ministry on account of ill-health at forty, and seven years afterwards was appointed Judge of the Norfolk County Court of Common Pleas, which position he held till his death, in 1802.

Mr. EVERETT commenced his education at the Dorchester and Boston public schools, then attended the academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, entered Harvard College at the age of thirteen, and graduated at seventeen, with the first honors. He then studied divinity for two years at Cambridge, acting also as Latin tutor. Before he was quite twenty years old, he became minister of the Brattle street Church, in Boston, where his sermons excited considerable attention. One year after he published "A Defence of Christianity." being an elaborate reply to a book then recently written. A foundation for a Greek professorship at Cambridge being established in the same year, Mr. EVERETT was offered the position, though not twenty-one years old, with permission to visit Europe to re-establish his health, which had become impaired. He accepted the offer. Going at once to Europe, he spent more than two years at Gottingen University studying philology and the German modes of instruction, passed the winter of 1817-18 at Paris, visiting London, Cambridge, and Oxford the following spring and summer. The winter of 1818 he travelled and studied in Italy, and in the spring of 1819 made a

Returning home the same year, he commenced the duties of his professorship, also preparing and publishing a translation of Buttman's Greek Grammar and a Greek Reader. He also became editor of the North American Review, which thereupon soon acquired an extensive circulation. In 1820 he gave a fine specimen of his eloquence in a sermon delivered in the Capitol at Washington. These matters, however, Greece and other shorter courses. His connection with the Review continued for In 1822 he married CHARLOTTE, a daugh-

ter of Peter C. Brooks, a leading man of

The first of Mr. EVERETT's orations which excited general attention was that which he delivered at Cambridge before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society, in 1824. LAFAY-ETTE was among his auditors, and the close of his address eloquently alluded to that great friend of America. This discourse rendered Mr. EVERETT celebrated. and fixed his reputation as an orator. He was elected to Congress in 1824; by the voters of Middlesex, without any solicitation on his part, and held his seat for ten years. During all this time he was on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He strongly opposed President Jackson's Indian policy, "the removal of the Indians without their consent, from lands guaranteed by treaty," and delivered a speech on the tariff question "to which no answer was ever attempted." He also served in the most important select committees, and his last acts in Congress were the preparation of the minority report on the French controversy, in 1834-5, and a speech-on

In 1835 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, and occupied the position for four years. During his administration liberal aid was given to the Western Railroad, the Board of Education established. credit sustained during the financial revulsion of 1837, scientific surveys made of the State, and the Criminal-law Commission appointed. In 1839 Judge Morton, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected over Mr. EVERETT by a majority of one, in a vote of more than one hundred

Mr. EVERETT, with his family, went to ris spent a year at Florence. In 1841 he heavily. A physician was promptly summonwas appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Lorence and the court was announced in nearly all the the Court of St. James, and was retained in that post for about five years, notwith services, and created a profound feeling of sadstanding the fact that the office of Secretary of State at Washington was held by four different statesmen within that period. During his ambassadorship Mr. EVERETT received from the University of Dublin and Cambridge the degree of LL. D., and that of D. C. L. from Oxford.

On the incoming of President Polk Mr. EVERETT was recalled, and returned to Boston in 1845, when he was chosen president of Harvard University, which he resigned in 1849. At the death of Mr. WEB-STER, in October, 1852, President FILL-MORE appointed him Secretary of State. In the short period before the end of FILL-MORE's administration, important business came into Mr. EVERETT's hands, his settlement of which excited the admiration of all his countrymen. The invasion of Cuba by American adventurers led European statesmen to think that the United States had the possession of that island and the control of the Gulf of Mexico in view. A treaty was proposed to our Government by France and England, by which the sustained legal enactments favoring slavery bethree Powers should disclaim, "now ficial to both races, although he had never baand forever hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the island of Cuba." Mr. EVERETT's replies to the French and English ministers, taking the ground that the question was an American one, and that European Powers had no right to interfere, were approved of by the whole nation. In 1853 Mr. EVERETT became United States Senator from Massachusetts, a position which he resigned on account of ill health in June, 1854, after having participated prominently in the discussions of the Central American ques-

tion and the Nebraska bill. After his retirement from the Senate, he devoted himself to literary pursuits and the delivery of those addresses which have spread his fame as an orator throughout the world. He has been for years occupied to-day with supplies for the people of Savannah.

on a treatise on the law of nations, a work well suited to a statesman of his scholarship and experience. He also applied himself with great enthusiasm to the patriotic cause of purchasing Mount Vernon, in order to preserve it as a national memorial of Washington, and for that purpose he made extensive tours through

the States, delivering his eloquent oration on the "Father of his Country." By these and other efforts he made immense contributions to the Mount Vernon Fund. The imperishable tribute of EVERETT o Washington is eclipsed by the grander devotion of his last years. Fate gave him nobler work than the restoration of Mount Vernon. He who so profoundly honored the founder of the Republic had suddenly imposed upon him no mean share in

the great duty of its preservation; and EDWARD EVERETT, who had for so many years defended the South for the sake of the Union, did not hesitate to oppose it with all his energy when the South threatened to destroy the Union. He was a conservative to the last. Perhaps he was judged too harshly by the anti-slavery men of the North, when he followed the lead of WEBSTER; certainly his course, since the rebellion began, has justified, not only his love of country, but his love of freedom. Had he died in 1860, we should not have known EDWARD EVERETT. His genius, his eloquence, we should indeed have known: but

the grandeur and usefulness of his patriotism we could not have fully appreciated. Here was a man who had had the enthusiastic admiration of the South for a quarter of a century; who had been the friend of her greatest men, and earned the enmity of a large party of the North; who, it was feared by those who did not know him, would become, if not the apologist of the South in rebellion, the cold friend of the North. But in his old agé, and with all these reminiscences, ED-WARD EVERETT did not plead the plausible excuse that he had long since ended his public career, and retreat further into the seclusion of literature. No; he left it. Instantly he said to the South, " you are wrong;" to the North, "you are right." Without reservation he threw his whole weight against treason, against slavery. The sophistry that the Administration and the Government were different things did

not deceive him; he saw the supreme truth that the Union was in danger of destruction, and men and parties became at once insignificant. We know him now. We remember him not as an orator, not as the great scholar, the friend of one Administration or the enemy of another, but as an American of Americans, one of the representative patriots whose reputations are a part of the nation's fame. All that he has done for the Union in the last few years is fresh in our memories, and it is not easy to overestimate its value. He never compromised with the enemies of the country, never faltered with its friends; he took his place proudly among the great men of the nation, and died the foe of all traitors, and by every patriot honored and beloved. The last words he uttered in public were a plea for the Union, and in kindness to the suffering people of the South.

Free Tennessee. Tennessee has abolished slavery, and elected Parson BROWNLOW Governor of the State, with special instructions to see that the slaves are freed and the guerillas shot. We say that these things are done, for there is came from Battery Simes, immediately in front of no doubt that the people will ratify the ac- these headquarters, who were obliged to come tion of the Union Convention at Nashville. through a considerable depth of water, fired upon all the time by the Johnnies. They expressed great How shall we welcome Tennessee into the joy at the success which attended their escape, and grand sisterhood of States that are not only loyal but free? Victories such as this are the bloodless rewards of the war-its imperishable crowns and laurels. Patriotism in the redeemed States rests upon the sure basis of freedom. A slave State cannot be safe from the temptation of treason.

As MR. BLAIR enters Richmond, Mr. FOOTE tries to leave it. The object of each gentleman is peace. Between the peace movements in the South and North, and the energetic war movements of GRANT and SHERMAN, the rebellion is being crushed out with surprising rapidity. It is evident that the people of the South and he did not allow to interfere with his duties | North are drawing together, longing to at Cambridge. He there delivered a course | unite, and are only separated by JEFF of lectures on the literary history of Davis and his armies. Mr. Foore's secession from the rebels, and his attempt to reach Washington, are revelations. He has committed the unpardonable sin—despaired of the rebellion, and sought to submit to the Union. Such things are not straws that show how the wind blows; when fierce rebels, like Foote, submit, we see trees uprooted by the tempest.

In consequence of the illness of William LLOYD GARRISON, the lecture before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, 'at Concert Hall this evening, will be delivered by George Thompson, the distinguished English orator. This substitution will not disappoint the public, if Mr. GARRISON'S lecture is only postponed, as is no doubt the case. Mr. Thompson's subject is not announced, but the theme and the treatment are sure to be equally worthy of a great audience.

DEATH-OF HON, EDWARD EVERETT.

Suddenness of the Event. Official Announcement by Mr. Seward.

Boston, Jan. 15.-Edward Everett died this orning at four o'clock, at his residence in Summe street, of apoplexy. His age was seventy years and about nine months.

nulei Hall on Monday last, in favor of sending provisions to Savannah, and during the afternoon of that day was present in court in reference to a claim for lamages against the city of Charlestown for theoverflowing of a portion of his estate in Medford by the construction of a dam on Mystic river. On Tuesday he became affected with quite a severe cold, but neither his friends nor himself deemed i: On Saturday evening he appeared almost as well

as usual, and retired to bed, declining to trouble any one to remain with him. About 3 o'clock in the norning his housekeeper entered his room, and found him sleeping naturally. An hour later she was alarmed by hearing a heavy fall in his room Europe in 1840, and after a summer in Pa- and found him lying on the floor, breathing ness. Shortly after noon the church bells of the city and suburbs were tolled. Mr. Everett's funeral Ohurch, Rev. Rufus Ellis pastor. It is presumed the State and city authorities will take part in the brequies of this great and good citizen. WARD EVERETT.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The following announce

ment has been furnished for general publication: DEPARTMENT OF STATE. The President directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States that Edward Everett, distinguished not more by his learning and eloquence than by unsurpassed and disinterested labors of patriotism at a period of political disorder, departed this life at four o'clock this morning. The several executive departments of the Govern

ment will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased at home and abroad wherever the national name and authority are ac-WM. H. SEWARD. The Kentucky Legislature.

PRECH OF HON. W. P. KINNEY ON SLAVERY AND ITS RELATIONS TO A NEW UNION. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 14.—The speech of Hor cited much remark. He said he had heretofore lieved in the inherent right of one man to hold another man in bondage, but he now considered that these benefits had ceased to accrue, and the rebellion was responsible therefor. He justified the acts of the Administration in regard to slavery, and vindicated the rights of the people to amend the Constitution and abolish slavery—believing the Union to be the immutable basis of the Government, and the Constitution its mutable pelicy, to he changed as necessity or expediency may require. He concluded that Kentucky's interests require the proposed amendment, as slavery had retarded her development and seriously checked her advancement.

Loss of a Philadelphia Vessel. Boston, Jan. 14.—The schooner Sarah B. James, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, with coal on Government account, experienced a heavy gale and ost her rudder on January 9th. The vessel was abandoned in a sinking condition, and the crew were saved by the brig Darlen, which arrived here Boston, Jan. 14.—The steamer Greyhound sailed THE WAR.

GREAT PRESHET IN JAMES RIVER.

SUCCESSFUL WORK ON DUTCH GAP CANAL PROBABLE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND

Affairs in the Department of the Gulf IMPORTANT ORDERS OF GEN. CANBY.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. AFFAIRS IN THE ARMY OF THE JAMES-A GREAT PRESERT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A letter from the Army of the James, dated January 13th, says there is a heavy freshet in the James river, stopping travel

over the pontoons.

The Richmond Whig of January 12th contains the following: "The War Department last night was without a single despatch from any quarter. The telegraph, owing to the heavy rains which have prevailed, was not in working order. The waters of the James are already considerably out of their banks, and at 6 o'clock last evening were still rising. Unless it suddenly becomes cold and stops the thaw expected to equal that of last spring." APPOINTMENT OF AN INSPECTOR GENERAL-RE

VIEWS OF TROOPS AND CONSOLIDATION OF THEIR HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAG. January 13th, 1865.
The utmost quiet still reigns along the lines in front of this army, and even picket firing seems i have been given up.

Brigadier General Williams, who has been assistant adjutant general of this army since its organization, except the short time when General Rurn-

side commanded it, has been appointed inspector

general of the armies operating against Richmond, and will be located at City Point, with General No officer in the service stands higher in the esteem and the affections of those who know him than does General Williams, and he leaves these headquarters with the good wishes of every one. outenant Colonel Barstow is General Williams or, and will prove an efficient officer. yesterday, by General Humphries, and presented

fine appearance. The 3d Division will be reviewed in a day or two The 57th and 84th Pennsylvania Volunteers have been consolidated, owing to the thinness of their ranks. The new organization will be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bumpus, and will be known as the 57th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

> ARMY OF THE JAMES. - Rollin. -

W. D. McGregor.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] BEFORE RICHMOND. Jan. 13, 1865. The severe rain storm, of which I spoke in a former despatch, has done much for the Dutch Gan Canal. The explosion, on the 1st instant, which it was hoped would be sufficient to open the cut to sucessful navigation, as you know, failed to realize general expectation. Two explosions since, in which torpedoes were used, have been exceedingly gratifying in their results. The dirt was not only lown high in the air, but far upon the opposite bank of the James. Then came the protracted rain of the past few days, which raised the water in the James several feet, and in front of Dutch Gap, swamping the low lands for miles around. The current is going down the stream at the rate of four miles an hour and is rushing through the canal at the rapid speed of at least ten miles, which has swept away the bulkhead which was left by the failure of the explo sions. The fall in the river, from the upper to the lower end of this cut, is about five or six feet, which, with the comparatively narrow channel through the rapid passage of the water, which sweeps through the entire width with great velocity. It is believed that, with this aid of the elements, the canal is sure to be a success. Indeed, there is no doubt now entertained, as the rapid force of the water is supposed to be sufficient to accomplish what weeks of dredg-

Deserters are daily coming into our lines, whose loyalty is no doubt quickened by the chilling weather we are now experiencing. Last night seve sert if they were not afraid to make the attempt These deserters report that the chiefs at Richmon elieving that another attack is to be made upon Wilmington, have sent to its defence large reinforcements. The enemy is sending troops to South Carolina, to impede, if possible, the operations of Gen. Sherman. Upon the best authority, I have, learned that Pickett's division has refused to leave Virginia to reinforce the rebel army in the South. This division is composed mainly of troops from this State. It is generally believed in military cirspring. Indeed, intelligence of a trustworthy chacoloring of truth to the report.

Corps, commanded by General A. G. Draper, has sions of strength. The following gentlemen are on the staff of Gen. Draper: P. W. Simpson, First Lieutenant 22d U. S. C. T., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
Wm. D. Milliken, First Lieutenant 22d U. S. C. T., Acting Assistant Inspector General.
O. M. Clemens, Captain and C. S. Vols., Commissary of Subsistance. sistence.

Prichard, First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., 38th C. T., A. Q. M.

Hawker, First Lieutenant 38th U. S. C. T., A. L. Way, First Lieutenant 5th U. S. C. T., A. A.

C. F. Hynes, First Lieutenant 118th U. U. C. T., As-tant Provost Marshal. Vm. H. Rock, Second Lieutenant 36th U. S. C. T., A. NEW ORLEANS.

IMPORTANT ORDERS OF GENERAL CANBY CONCERN ING TRADE WITH INSURGENT DISTRICTS-A SUC-Cairo, Jan. 14.—The steamer Marble City, from New Orleans on the 7th inst., arrived here to-day. The steamship Creole left New Orleans for New York on the 6th, but broke her machinery when sixty miles below the city. Her passen mails were transferred to the Morning Star, which would leave the the evening of the 7th inst.

General Canby had issued an order directing the naval commanders to seize all the private boats found landing or engaging in unlawful trade with the enemy at points not under military supervision.

The order of General Canby also states that no order will be given for the transportation of products to insurrectionary districts, except to and

All products found moving in violation of this law will be seized and turned over to the purchasing agents of the district where found. Persons owning or controlling the products of the insurrectionary districts are permitted to come within our lines for the purpose of disposing of their products under an act of Congress, and a pass is granted insuring their protection, unless for-feited by bad faith or misconduct while within the

Orleans at \$1.10 for middling. Sugar and molasses Six hundred of the rebel prisoners captured by General Grierson have arrived at Memphis. The rebel Governor Harrison was on a visit to The expedition sent from Cape Girardean to Cherokee Bayou, Arkansas, a few days since, un-

der Lieutenant Raint, killed nineteen guerillas and captured a number of prisoners, together with REBEL NEWS.

Brown's Real Course in the Disbanding of the Georgia Militia.

ANTI-PEACE RESOLUTIONS IN THE REBEL CONGRESS Rainforcements from Lee Sent to South Carolina

BLAIR IN RICHMOND.

HIS CRIME DESPAIR OF THE REBELLION.

Message from Jeff Davis on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, January 14. A correspondent of the *Enquirer*, in a letter dated the 10th, in speaking of the furloughing of a new regiment of the Georgia militia, says: "Governor Brown remarked that they could go home now, but would remain subject to another call when the State required their services. He hoped it would not be soon. All delinquents are to be tried by military the pairs and penalties of desertion would be visited upon them.'' In the Confederate House of Representatives, Mr.

Miles, of South Carolina, introduced the following utions, which were ordered to be printed: "Resolved. That under the Constitution, Congress slone has the right to declare war, and the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the power to make a treaty of peace.

"Resolved. That all attempts to make peace with the United States by the action or intervention of the separate thates composing this Confederacy are unauthorized by the Constitution, in contravention of the supreme law of the land, and therefore revolutionary." The last resolution in the series is as follow "Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the Confederate States, are firmly determined to continue the struggle in which we are involved until the United States thall acknowledge our independence, and to this determination, with a cincere conviction of the justice of our cause, and an humble reliance upon the Supreme Euler of nations, we do solemnly and faithfully pledge ourselves.

A refugee who left Richmond two weeks ago. have been sent thither, or their strength, although it is now three weeks since they started. The are heartily sick and tired of the war, and anxious for any mode of relief.

"The Yankees, about 4,000 strong, are at Frank but none were killed.

lin Mills, on Dog river, without transportation. Their supplies are received by way of Dog river. Owing to the conformation of the country their position is unassailable. Our forces are in the proper position to thwart any movement they may make. In a shirmish the other day two or three Yankees were killed and five were captured." SHERMAN'S ADVANCE ON CHARLESTON.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE ON CHARLESTON.

The Charleston Mercury says: "On Friday last the Yankees, in unknown force, are reported to have crossed New river, on the road to Grahamsville. Their main body, however, is still in the neighborhood of Hardeeville. As yet their object is not developed, but Wheeler is closely watching their movements." THE PRESHET IN THE JAMES RIVER. THE PRESHET IN THE JAMES RIVER.

The Richmond Dispatch has the following:

"The freshet in the James river commenced falling about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and in less than two hours had subsided upwards of fifteen inches. Further than a small break in the causl, and the filling up of several first and second stories of buildings in the lower part of the city, we have not heard of any serious damages accruing therefrom."

STOPPAGE OF WATER IN RICHMOND. "The hydrants throughout Richmond stoppe running yesterday, but will doubless yield fort their accustomed flow of water to-day or to-night. ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL PICKET LINES.

"It is asserted that the enemy, during the storm of last Tuesday, advanced their picket lines on our extreme right, south of Petersburg. We have no positive information on this subject, but the news is not very important if true." THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

"There is a report that the explosion heard on Monday night was another attempt of the enemy to blow out the western end of the Dutch Gap Canal. The freshet in the river has, we hope, by this time filled up the ditch and obliterated all traces of the canal. It is likely that one of our pontoon bridges, which, by good management, was allowed to be washed away, has pulled up in the neighborhood of the submerged canal." ARRIVAL OF MR. BLAIR IN RICHMOND.

ARRIVAL OF MR. RLAIR IN RIGHMOND.

"Francis P. Blair, Sr., the Yankee peace commissioner, arrived in this city late on Wednesday night, attended by a servant. Mr. Blair came into our lines at a point in front of Fort Harrison, held by the City Battalion. He was delayed several hours on our lines, waiting for a permit to come to the city, which was not procured till a late hour of the night. Since his arrival he has been kept, or has kept himself, from the public eye, and his movements and whereabouts are shrouded in mystery. He is believed to be ledged at the Spottswood House, and we think there is little doubt that he is there, though his name does not appear on the hotel register. He has been met accidentally by several of his old acquaintances, and their meetings were characterized by the utmost cordiality on both sides. He is said to have had interviews with the chief executive officers of the Government. What passed at these interviews we heed not expect to know until Mr. Blair returns to the United States, when everything will be published in fall in the New York Tribura, and other New York papers.

"Mr. Blair's estensible business in Richmond—or rather his presumed business here, for there is nothing ostensible about him, or his business or movements—is to ascertain whether anything can be done to bring about a cessation of hostilities and put an end to the war. We think his real business is to place the Lincoin Administration in a good position before the Northern people, who are just called upon to fill up another draft.

"Lincoin knows that the purpositions he will make are such that they will be spurned byour Government, but our rejection of them will enable him to go before his people, and with Blair's aid to prove that the "febels" will accept of no terms of peace, and that nothing is left him but a vigorous prosecution of the war."

"Mr. Blair will return to Grant's Haes on Saturday, if the freshet subsides sufficiently to enable a flag-of-truce boatf to go down the river. We have no news from the

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE DUTCH GAP CANAL. The Richmond Examiner of January 13th says: "The great overflow of the James river continues, and may do more for Butler's canal than all his explosions, and may wash it out clear, or may fill it up with mud and sand. Until the water subsides nothing can be known, even by those on the spot. The freshet is not as high as that of last year by several test."

GRANT'S ARMY RAILROAD. GRANT'S ARMY RAILROAD.

"The chief news on the lines is the continual activity of Grant's army railroad. It runs day and night, and is said to be transporting, vast stores to the extreme left of his lines, where, without a doubt, his pext effort will be made, perhaps the commencement of a long march. Several bomb-proofs on our lines caved in under the late rains and some casualties are said to have taken place. The enemy keeps up his artillery practice in Chesterfield without the slightest effect of any sort."

ANOTHER REPORT ABOUT ME, BLAIR. ANOTHER REPORT ABOUT MR. BLAIR.

ANOTHER REPORT ABOUT MR. BLAIR,
"Francis P. Blair, Sr., is reported to have entered
our lines at Elliott's Hill, coming from Fort Harrison, and is said to have been sent on to Richmond
by Gen. Ewen. Here it is further reported that he
is locging at some private house, and that he has
held an interview with the Secretary of War.
These are the current stories, and we hope they are
not true. No good can come from such a mission,
and some evil may be its result." THE ARREST OF MR. FOOTR—MESSAGE FROM JEFF DAVIS TO THE REBEL HOUSE ON THE SUBJECT-A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—THE OBJECT OF HIS JOURNEY. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1865 .- The Richmon Whig, of January 14th, publishes the following:
The following communication was received in
the House of Representatives yesterday, at one
o'clock, from the President, through his private
secretary, Colonel B. M. Harrison:

" EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 13, 1865. "To the House of Representatives, C. S. A.:
"I have just received the accompanying report from the Secretary of War, stating that Henry S. Foote, a member of the House of Representatives, from the State of Tennessee, has been arrested by a military officer in Northern Virginia, white endeavoring to pass our lines on his way to the enemys constructive. my's country.

"As this arrest may involve a question of privilege, I submit the matter to you in order that such
disposal of the case may be made as to you shall
seem proper.

JEFFRISON DAVIS."

"WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
"RIGHMOND, Jan. 13, 1865.
"To the President of the Confederate States.
"Sir: I have the honof to submit for your information and direction the subjoined copy of a telegram received from the provost marshal at Fredericksburg. No special instructions had been civen for such an arrest. Fredericksburg. No special spe

"FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 12, 1865. To the Hon. Secretary of War: "I have arrested the Hon. Henry S. Foote at Occo-quan. on his way to Washington for the purpose of negotiating a peace, as he avows. Full particulars through Major Carrington by mail. Have parolled him to await instructions. through Major Carlington by mail. Have paroled him to await instructions. Please instruct me what disposition to make of him.

"H. S. Doggert, "Commanding Post."

On metion of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, the matter

I wish to mention Captain Mann, Lieutenant Latham, Lieutenant Hunter, of the 36th; Lieutenant Rankin, of the 1st Battalion; Captain Adams, of the light artillery, as very setive and efficient.

To Col. Tansill, of my staff, we owe many thanks: To his skilful judgment and great experience the defence of the sand front was committed at the critical moment of assault. Of Major Rielly, with his battery of the 10th North Carolina, who served the guns of the sand front during the entire action. I have to say he has added another name to the long list of fields on which he has been conspiguous for indomitable pluck and consummate skill. Major Still, chief of my staff, and Major Strong, A. D. C., here, as always, actively added me throughout. The gallant bearing and active labors of Major Saunders, chief of artillery to General Herbert, in very exposed positions, attracted my especial attention.

I present my acknowledgments to Flag Officer Pinckney, Connederate States Navy, who was present during the action, for the welcome and efficient aid sent to Colonel Lamb; the detachment under Lieutenaat Roby, which manned the two Brooke guns, and the company of marines, under Captain Van Benthuysen, which reinforced the garrison. Lieutenant Uhapman, Confederate States Navy, commanding Battery Buchapan. by its skilled gun. was referred to a select committee of five.
Occounn is in Prince William county on the stream of that name, near the Potomac. The village is about seventy-five miles from Richmond and twenty-four from Alexandria.

THE TENNES: EE CONVENTION. Slavery Declared Forever Abulished Throughout the State.

THE SECESSION ORDINANCE REPEALED.

Brownlow Unanimously Nominated as Governor CINCINNATI. Jan. 14 .- The Commercial of this city has received the following despatch:

NASHVILLE, Jan. 13.—The Constitutional Con-

vention has unanimously passed a resolution decla-ring slavery forever abolished and prohibited Also, a resolution prohibiting the Legislature from ecognizing the right of property in man, and forbidding it from requiring compensation to be made to owners; abrogating the declaration of State inependence as well as the military league made in 861 with the Confederate States, and all laws and

oldinances made in pursuance of them.
All the officers appointed by the Acting Governor since his accession to office are confirmed. The pro-positions are to be submitted to the people for ratiication on February 22d, and on March 4th the elec ion is to be held for Governor and members of the Nearly three hundred delegates participated in

the final vote. The greatest harmony prevailed broughout the proceedings. Parson Brownlow is the unanimous choice of the Convention for the nex BROWNLOW UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED AS GO VERNOR OF TENNESSEE—HIS SPEECH OF ACCEPT

NASHVILLE, Jan. 14.-The Union Convention, in its session to day, nominated W. G. Brownlow for Governor by acclamation. A delegate asked if he would accept the nominalon, whereupon he responded in the following lan-GENTLEMEN: I settle the controversy by my as swering you that I will accept. [Applause] I cannot be expected to do anything more, and cercannot be expected to do anything more, and cer-tainly I ought to do no less than tender to you, as a

convention, my sincere and unfelgned thanks for the honor and distinction you have conferred on me. I will not speak to you, gentlemen; but, what will lack in speaking, if the people should ratify the nomination, I will try to make up in deeds and acts, and, God being my help, if you will send up a Le-gislature to reorganize the militia and reorganize other necessary business, I will put an end to this nfernal system of guerilla fighting in the St East, Middle, and West Tennessee—if we have to shoot every man concerned. [Loud and long-coninued applause.] The Convention are engaged in nominating a Le

gislature to night. REJOICINGS AT ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Jan. 14.—Governor Fletcher issued a reclamation to day, declaring Missouri a fre State, in accordance with the emancipation ordinance passed by the State Convention.

A hundred business houses and private residence are brilliantly illuminated to-night, bands of music are enlivening the streets, and thousands upon thousands of enthusiastic citizens are congregate to witness the grand spectacle.

CATTEORNIA

DIRECT TRADE WITH SALT LAKE-MISCELLAo open a direct trade between San Francisco and alt Lake by road to the Colorado river, and thence by steamers. This would give Salt Lake a neare arce of supplies and market than at pre-The subscriptions to the Sanitary and Christian mmissions are coming in very briskly from all parts of California. The monitor Camanche will make its first trial trip next week. The steamer Sacramento sailed to-day for New rk with \$1,077,631 in treasure. Arrived, ship Andrew Jackson, from New York; schooner Eustace from Baltimore, via Rio de

Personal. DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE NEW JERSEY LEGIS says that the report that Lee has sent troops to meet Sherman in South Carolina is confirmed, but the knowledge of all military movements is so well kept that it is not known in the army what troops

LATURE.

LATURE.

LATURE.

TRENTON, Jan. 14.—Colonel Samuel Fowler, a member of the House of Assembly, died this even-ling, of pneumonia, at the United States Hotel. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15 .- The remains of Col to show three weeks since they started. The support classes, among the people of Richmond profess to be confident of the ultimate success of the Confederacy, but the poorer classes, who have ler was a son of the late Hon. D. M. Broadhead. His death puts the Democrats in a minority in the Confederacy of the affect of the depreciated currency,

The ship Lancashire has arrived from Hong

Kong, but brings no later Chinese news.

THE FEDERAL ADVANCE ON MOBILE,

The Richmond Enquirer, of Friday, January 18th,
contains the following from the Mobile Advertiser:

"The Yanksas, shout 4 000 strong on the Toledo Railroad, was thrown into a ditch near Norwalk. Flavor passage of the contains the following from the Mobile Advertiser: Railway Accident.

WILMINGTON.

THE REBEL OFFICIAL REPORTS The Defence of Fort Fisher and Battery Buchanan.

Surrendering when our Troons

Withdrew.

The Richmond papers of the 12th instant publish the following official reports:

REPORT OF THE PART TAKEN IN THE DEFENCE R

when the fieet again went beyond the range of our guns.

At half past two o'clock a number of boats were lowered from the ships of the fieet, and approached the battery. I think they were dragging for torpedoes. We opened fire on them from one gun, and at the fourth discharge sunk one of their boats; the others quickly withdrew. At twenty minutes past five P. M., a message was received from Fort Fisher, saying the enemy had landed and were advancing on the fort, and asking for reinforcements. Two-thirds of the men belonging to the battery were immediately sent to the fort, under Lieutenant Arledge and officers of the companies. They double-quicked to the fort, and got there in time to assist in repelling the assault. We were at quarters nearly all Sunday night, expecting an attack from the boats of the feet.

fleet.
On the 26th the men belonging to the battery, except those under Liaut. Roty, returned from Fort Fisher. There was no firing on the fort on the 26th or 27th. On the 26th the forces of the enemy re-embarked, and on the night of the 28th the fleet disappeared, leaving only the regular blocksding squadron off this place.

GENERAL WHITING'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, WILMINGTON, Dec. 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. Anderson, A. A. and I. General, Head-quarters Department of North Carolina:

War Department.

As soon as other business will permit a report in detail of the construction of the works, capacity of resistance, effect of fire, movements of the enemy, and improvements suggested, will be made out and forwarded for the information of the Engineer

Te the latter I have already paid a just tribute of praise, not for this action only, but for his whole course at Fort Fisher, of which this action and its result is but the fruit. His report of the gallanty of individuals I fully confirm from my own observation.

I wish to mention Captain Mann, Lieutenan

yan bentujsen, which felmined the garden, Lieutenant Chapman, Confederate States Navy, commanding Battery Buchanan, by his skilful gun-nery sayed us on our right from a movement of the enemy which, unless checked, might have resulted in a buce-styl nesson

enemy which, unless checked, might have the in a successful passage.

The navy detachment at the guns, under very trying circumstances, did good work.

No commendations of mine can be too much for the cooless, discipline, and skill displayed by off.

Their names have not all been furnished to me, but Lieutenants Roby, Dornin, Armstrong, and Berlien attracted special attention throughout.

To passed Midshipman Carey I wish to give personal thanks. Though wounded he reported after the bursting of his gun to repel the threatened ascault, and actively assisted Colonel Tansil on the land front.

Above all and before all we should be grateful, and it rust all are, for the favor of Almighty God, under which and by which a signal deliverance has been achieved. Very respectfully,

W. H. C. Whiting, Major General.

ALVICES PROM BRAUFÓRT—REPORTS OF REBEL

DESERTERS ABOUT THE ATTACK ON FORT FISHER,

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15 .- The American's Beaufort

orth Carolina, correspondence, under date of Janu

ary 6th, says:

"Nine deserters came off from Fort Fisher's few days since, and were picked up by one of the blockaders. They report that the fort was on the point of surrendering on the 25th, when they were surprised to learn that the troops were being withdrawn from the shore. They represent the garrison as greatly demeralized, their quarters all destroyed, and they are morely annulied with

all destroyed, and they are poorly supplied with provisions. All is quiet in the fleet, with no indi

SOUTH AMERICA.

estruction of **A** whole town by fire—no im-

PORTANT NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR STATES-

THE PERUVIAN WAR WITH THE SPANIARDS—THE

estroved by fire on the 9th of December. The loss

Advices from Bogota to November 30th have been

news of any importance from any of the States in

Everybody seems satisfied with the administration

A letter from Valparaiso on Dec. 14th says the

Spanish-Peruvian question appears more intricate than ever. The commanders of the Peruvian fleet

have informed their President that they cannot

cope with the Spaniards.

A letter dated at Callao, December 28th, states

that the Spanish fleet had been reinforced by three

The Panama Star and Herald says it learns that

all restrictions being removed by the Japanese

Yeddo have arrived at Kanagawa, and that Euro

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

OPERATION OF LAYING IT TO COMMENCE IN

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 .- A letter from George St

of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to Cyrus W. Field, Erq., after alluding to the absolute electri-

cal perfection of the cable now being manufact

ber 80th at 750 miles. The cable is now being manu-

factured at the rate of eighty miles per week, without hurry and without night-work. It will be

inished by the end of the first week in June. Two

anks on board the Great Eastern for the storage

of the cable are completed, and there is no doubt that the cable will be on board and the great ship

be ready for rea, with every appliance of the best kind and in the best order, during the month of

June. Mr. Saward has no doubt that the cable will

The Draft.

MAJOR LITTLER.

AUGUSTA, Me , Jan. 15.—The following is an extract

"If the quote of any district or sub-district, under

the call of July, 1864, for 500,000 men, be more than filled, the excess in years of service shall be carried

forward and credited on the call of December 19th

He interprets Circular No. 1, issued by Gen. Fry

n January 2d, 1865, to mean that after all proper

gradits are given, and the quotes finally fixed at the

Provost Marshal General's office, then only actual

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph.]

The steamship Rebecca Clyde sailed this evening

deeply laden with provisions for the relief of the

citizens of Savannah. She was gally dressed in colors, and greeted with cheers and salutes from all

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

THE LATEST STOCK MARKET.

The following are the quotations at the Stock Board of this evening: Gold, 221%; New York Central, 116%; five-twenty coupons (old issue), 109%; Eric Raliroad, 84; Hudson River, 109%; Reading, 113%; Michigan Southern, 72%; Quick-silver, 97.

o-day for Europe, with \$390,000 in specie.

The steamers Etne and New York sailed at noon

THE SAVANNAH BELIEF FUND.

NEW YORK, January 14.

mlistments can further reduce the quota.

from a letter of Major Littler, Assistant Provost

be successfully laid and worked.

Warshal General for Maine :

Esq., secretary and general superintene

pesn merchants were congratulating them on the improved prospects of business.

nicen we have Panama dates of January 5. The town of Esmeraldas, in Ecuador, was nearly

cation of any early movement."

SILK TRADE WITH JAPAN.

ary 6th, says:

ships of war.

BATTERY BUCHANAN, Dec. 29, 1864.

WASHINGTON. Washington, January 15. MRS. LINCOLN'S RECEPTION. Mrs. Lincoln's first Saturday afternoon recen tion of the season took place to-day, and was largely

After a long confinement to his residence, caused by a fracture of his arm, Assistant Secretary SEWARD has resumed his duties at the State De-LATE ADVICES PROM REASPORT. RECOGNITION OF CONSULS. The President has recognized ERNEST NAPOLEON MARIE GODEAUX as consul of France at New Or-Fort Fisher Reported on the Point of leans, and Franz August Hoffman as consul o

RESUMED DUTY.

the Dukedom of Saxe Meiningen for the State

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE. The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Thos. P. Smith, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Tambez, Peru; and also the fol-BATTERY BUCHANAN, Dec. 29, 1864.

SIR: I reported to you on the 20th instant that the fleet of the enemy had arrived off this place. They disappeared on the same day and returned on the 23d, and anchored about six miles off Fort Fisher. A detachment of twenty-nine men, under Lieutenant Roby, was sent from this battery to man the Brooke guns at Fort Fisher. On the 24th, at 12 o'clock M., the fleet of the enemy got under way in line ahead (the Ironsides leading), and at one o'clock they opened fire on the fort. There were forty three vessels engaged, throwing every kind of projectiles, from a three-inch bolt to a fifteen-inch shell. A most terrific bombardment continued until half past five P. M., when the enemy withdrew. On the 25th, at half past five P. M., when the fight was renewed by the same number of vessels, and the fire was incessant until half past five P. M., when the fleet again went beyond the range of our guns.

At half past two o'clock a number of boats were lowing acting masters to be acting volunteer lieu tenants in the navy: Charles G. Arthur, Ezra Leonard, James Sherrill, Eben Hoyt, Charles A. Bou-Baker, G. W. D. Patterson, W. E. Dennison, W. L. Churchill, W. P. Rogers, H. J. Sleeper, W. D. Ur-Churchini, W. I. Rogin, S. French, L. E. Baldwin, William H. Lacham, Alvin Philney, Henry Churchill, John W. Balch, Charles De Benoize, Charles P. Clark, Thomas C. Dunn, George Taylor, D. A. Campbell, James H. Maguire, F. T. Baure, George B. Livingston, Robert B. Ely, Wm. B. Sheldon, L. D. D. D. Voorhees, L. Gusta Vasale Felix McCurley, Frederick D. Stuart, Henry J Coop, Com. L. Martine, B. Dean, A. M. McGloria

George E. Nelson. Martin Freeman to be an act ing volunteer lieutenant and pilot. DESTRUCTION OF GEORGIA SALT WORKS. Information has been received at the Navy De ertment from Acting Master Gillespie, of the United States bark Brazilian, on duty in St. Simon Sound, Ga., that boats of that vessel have made several excursions inland destroying salt works, consisting of ten kettles of 700 gallons each, twelve kettles of 500 gallons each, twenty pans four by six feet, and three hundred bushels of salt. The boats also liberated thirty negroes captured a number of Confed erate prisoners. The salt works were situated eighteen miles Turtle river, on the creeks leading into Buffalo Swamps. The enemy's force in that portion of the country consisted of a hundred Confederate soldiers and seventy five militia then. peared, leaving only the regular blockading squadron off this place.

Both of the guns commanded by Lieut. Roby burst. I send his report.

Passed Mikehlpumen Cerey and Berrien were with Lieut. Roby, and I understand the conduct of these officers and the men with them is above all praise. Out of the twenty-nine men from this battery serving at Fort Fisher, nineteen were killed and wounded, and I regret to state that some have since died. Lieutenants Armstrong and Dornin came down as volunteers.—They went to the forts and behaved as gallantly as men could do. Lieut. Dornin was painfully wounded by the explosion of a shell.

Very respectfully, &c., R. T. Chapman,

Lieutenant Commanding.

Flag Officer R. T. PINCKNEY; Commanding Naval Forces, &c.

PAYMENT FOR PASSPORTS-INSTRUCTIONS TO CONSULS. The following circular to the consular officers of the United States, including the British previnces,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, January 14, 1865. Consular officers in territories continuous with the United States on their northern and northeastern frontier are hereby authorized to receive United. States currency in payment for passports, so long as the order of December 17th, 1860, shall remain in force, bearing in mind that the law requires five dollars as a fee for issuing a passport, which amount is payable into the United States Treasury; and, in a foreign country, a consular fee of one dollar in addition. The exchange regulation by which consular agents were forbidden to give passports is hereby rescinded for the period above-mentioned. If any person shall have been charged more than the legal ees, as they are herein mentioned, the excess will be refunded to him by the consul to whom the sum was paid, and such payment will be reported to this Department. A uniform rate of charge is expected and enjoined. Passports to enter the British pro vinces will be promptly issued by the Departmen

on application in accordance with the passport regulations.

WM. H. SEWARD. PERSONAL. The Alexandria (Virginia) Sentinel says the circumstances under which Mrs. Foore came to Alexandria, and subsequently went to Washington, are

Lieut. Col. A. Anderson, A. A. and I. General, Headquarters Department of North Carolinas:
Collong: For the information of the General
commanding I forward the report of Col. Lamb,
cummanding Fort Fisher in the action of the 24th
and 25th:
On receiving the information at 1 P. M., on the
24th, that the fleet was moving in to take position,
I at once ordered a steamer, and, reporting to the
headquarters, proceeded to the point of attack,
reaching Confederate Point just before the close of
the first day's bombardment, which lasted four hours
and a half. That of the second day commenced at
twenty minutes past ten A. M., and continued,
with no intermission or apparent slackening, with
great fury, from over fifty ships till dark. During
the day the enemy landed a large force, and at half
past four advanced a line of skirmishers on the left
fishe of the sand curtain, the fleet at the same time
making a concentrated and tremendous enfilading
fire upon the curtain.

The garrison, however, at the proper moment,
when the fire slackened to allow the approach of
the enemy's land force, drove them off with grape
and musketry; at dark the enemy withdrew. A
heavy storm set in, and the garrison were much
exposed, as they were under arms all night. At
cight A. M., 26th, a reported advance in boats was
opened on with grape and shell. The garrison remained steadily aweiting a renewal of the assault
or bombardment until Tuesday morning, when
they were relieved by the supports of Major Gen.
Heke and the embarkation of the enemy.

Col. Lamb's report herewith gives all the details
of the action. In an account in detail of all matters which
fell under my own observation during the action
and the three succeeding days, which I beg you will
cause to be forwarded for the information of the
War Department.

As soon as other business will permit a report in
details of the accident of the works accepting of as follows: Learning that she had arrived in the neighbor hood of Dumfries, Va., a few days ago, Colonel WELLS, the Provost Marshal General, despatched thither a detachment of cavairy, who, on Thursday, took her into custody. The Sentinel says nothing cepted in his flight, by cavalry, at Dumfries, and taken back to Richmond, as was generally reported in Washington on Friday. It is probable he was arrested immediately after he retired in disgust from the rebel Senate, and after he had declared he would seek a refuge in some foreign clime, where he could enjoy the liberty of which he was deprived in the Confederacy. It appears from a conversation with Mrs. Foors that she had a passport to leave the Confederacy, and started from Richmond three weeks ago. Senstor Foors accompanied her, but without such authority, for the purpose of seeing her safe over the Potomac. In the meantime an order was issued to Department.
In this it only remains for me to express my grateful sense of the gallantry, endurance, and skill of the garrison and its accomplished commander. the provest marshal at Fredericksburg, by Secreaccordingly tracked to Dumfries, and there cap-

> RAILEOAD CHANGE.—Residents of Wilmington. d persons travelling between that city and Philadelphis, are informed, by the advertisement in anmington at 6.45 A. M. and Philadelphia at 2 P. M., has been placed upon the road, commencing to-day,

> WE are requested to call attention to the advertisement in another column of "The Clothing Bureau," of Jan. 12, the time for receiving proposals from contractors being extended from the 17th to the 25th inst.

> Public Entertainments NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The Warren Mr. Charles Barton—have had a very successful for night here, notwithstanding the occasional bad weather. Mr. Warren, in particular, is one of the Junius Brutus Booth, third son of the Booth, we be for the first time, and will play the character of the Duke of Gloster, in "Richard the Third." It is rare to find histrionic genius hereditary, but Booth's -are all good actors.

> MRS. DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.-MISS Caroline Richings has been playing here, with even more than her usual popularity and ability, English opera, and remains only this week. She has been principally supported, vocally, by Mr. Peter nich marked ability and spirit. The opera of "The Enchantress" will be given this evening—Miss Richings as Stella. Mr. L. P. Barrett will be the star for next week, in a new drama called "Under the Palm." founded on Tennyson's poem, "Enoch Arden," which, by the way, is not dramatic in its

> WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Messrs. J. W. Wallack and Edward L. Davenport, with Miss Rose Eyinge, have drawn good houses here during the past week, and remain a few evenings more. This evening a romantic drama, produced by Mr. Da-venport in Lendon, and, in this country, only at is entitled "The Witch-Wife, a Tale of Malkin Tower," and is founded on the history of Matthew Hopkins, the noted English witch-finder. Mr. appear as Cecil Howard, and Mr. Davenport will sustain the part of Marchmont Weidham, his original character in London. A dramatization of "Enoch Arden" is underlined here, in which the three stars will perform.

> THE NATIONAL CIRCUS.-Messrs D. B. Stone and Les Powell will make their first appearance at the Circus this evening. The company of acrobats. best pieces. Professor Hutchinson and his welltrained dogs will also appear. These animals have become especial favorites with the people. We obmagical influence in restoring confidence to the proher name was a tower of strength. VESTVALI-LUND THEATRE. -- Those who have ish for German Opera can be supplied with a tolerably good specimen of the article at the theatre SIGNOR BLITZ.-This wonder-worker, whose name is now a household word in almost every family in this city, will have a variety of effective and startling feats of necromancy, at his performances, (this week, in Assembly Buildings;) with comicalities of

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

ventriloquism, and his astonishingly well-trained

A most brutal homicide occurred on board the United States transport steamship Bermuda yesterday afternoon. The facts of the case, as developed before the coroner's inquest, isst evening, are as follows: The ship was bound for Peasacols, and was to have departed hence on Saturday morning, but, owing to some derangement of her machinery, she did not get off.

Yesterday morning she got under weigh and steamed down the river about a mile, where another mishap to her machinery occurred, and caused her to come to an anchor. It was while lying at this point and in this condition that the sad difficulty occurred by which a Philadelphian lost his life.

The evicence shows that a number of marines were on board, bound South, to join some of the naval vessels at or near that place. These men, as well as the sailors, seemed to have possessed themselves of a sufficient amount of liquor to become intoxicated and act in an outrageous manner. At the best of times there is no very great love between a sailor and marine, and when rum stimulates, the hatred is deadly. sailor and marine, and when rum stimulates, the hatred is deadly.

The murderer in this case was a sailor, named William Hopkins, who had a violent animosity towards all celored persons. He took occasion to show his ill feeling towards the colored folks by knocking all of them around that were on board ship. He took from his sheath a knife, with which he cut off a piece of tobacco, and remarked that he would kill a nigger or some one else before long. After having used this expression, he was placed in irons, but shortly afterwards released, when he proceeded to the galley, and selzing a coffee pot, threw the contents into the face of the cook, a white woman. A white man named Mount, belonging to the mess for which the cook catered, interfered, when Hopkins made a pass at him with the knife, to the mess for which the cook catered, interfered, when Hopkins made a pass at him with the knife, but falled to de him bodily injury.

A marine named Andrew McMerrity, who. was sober, came up and endeavored to make peace be tween the parties, when Hopkins thrust the knife into the right side of his neck, inflicting a severe wound. The wounded man was placed in a boat and breught to the navy yard, where he was asked if he could walk. He said that he preferred not to do so, whereupon a wagon was obtained and he was placed in it, but died in a few minutes, while in the navy-yard enclosure. The relatives of the deceased reside at 1436 Fitzwater street, whither the remains were taken. He was a single man, and but 28 years of age. Hopkins was brought on shere in irons, and committed by the coroner, to Moyamensing prison, after the jury had rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death at his hands.

A PATRIOTIC INVALED CHILD.

A PATRIOTIC INVALID CHILD.

We have just heard of a case of self sacrificing devotion to the soldiers that is worthy of a passing notice in these columns. Miss Emity P. Lewis, a child of only twelve years, who has been afflored ince she was three years old, and for the last year unable to pove about without the help of a crutch, and most of the time upon a coach, recently gave a little fair at her house, which yielded \$43.20, which the divided between the Union and Cooper-Shop the divided between the Union and Cooper-Shop this little invalid child tolled in making many lancy A PATRIOTIC INVALID CHILD.

articles. These little articles were so neatly made as to astonish all beholders. The success that at-tended her praiseworthy and patrictic efforts was a source of joy to her when she had it in her power to contribute to the benefit of the sick and wounded solders.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME. THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

A poor, worn-out soldier, emaciated to such a degreethat he appeared like a living skeleton, reached this city yesterday. He had served a full term in the service of the country. He was released recently from a rebel prison, but was so entirely physically disabled that he was discharged on January 9th. The poor fellow is a German. He has relatives residing at or near Easton, Pennsylvania. Unable to proceed, he fell by the wayside, and finally a police officer conducted him to the Central Station, where he was attended to as the occasion required. Last evening he was removed to the Soldiers' Home, corner of Crown and Race streets, where he was promptly received and tendenty treated. But for this home, that soldier, who had suffered so much for the country, might have died in a police station-house.

FOOLISH MEN. Two young men created a disturbance, yesterday afternoon, on board the ferry boat Mechanic, by cheering for Jeff Davis, and using very harsh language about President Lincoln. Some-of the passengers took charge of the beauties on the boat landing at Market street, and marched them to the Sixth-ward station house, where they were locked up for disorderly conduct.

Answer to Correspondent. Piligarlick— Making a Judy of yourself? comes of the female

CITY ITEMS.

character in the ancient puppet show of Punch and Judy. "Don't make a clown of yourself!" has reerence to the foolish scamp in all pantomimes while, by the same token, "Don't make a Panta loon of yourself!" might be a legitimate phrase But they have better materials for that useful gar-ment at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill k Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. We advise you to try them. FOREWARNED IS TO BE FOREARMED .- There is good authority for stating that in this country one dult out of every six dies of Consumption; and indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the Great Scourge of our race; and yet in the formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by escrting promptly to the Expectorant of Dr Tayne, which southes and strengthens the Bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the Lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed, It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret

it. Prepared only at 242 Chestnut street. ja16-2t TO THOSE FORMING A valuable Orr. TRACT. in fee, in Ohio, consi of 97 acres, on which is one well producing Nine Bar rels of Oil per day. A number of leases go with A bargain, if applied for this day.

E. A. MARSHALL, JR., 213 Walnut street. SKATING BY MOONLIGHT, ON PHILADELPHI PARK, THIRTY-FIRST AND WALKUT.—Bailey's Brass Band afternoon and evening. Open until ten o'clock to night. A new surface of fine smooth ic s on the park. EYE, EAR, THROAT DISHASES, CATARRE

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all nervous affections, treated by Dr. Von Moschzisker. Testimonials of the most gratifying results of his treatment of the above maladies from well-known citizens can be examined at his office, 1027 Walnut street.

THE GEN OF THE TOILET, the world says, is Sozodont. It renders the teeth pearly white, give to the breath a fragrant odor, extinguishing th ill humors which usually flow from a bad and ne glected set of teeth. Sozodont is so convenient, and produces a sensation at once so delightful, tha makes it a pleasure to use it. Sold by all Drug

giste. CHEAP SHEETINGS. I purpose opening on THIS DAY (Saturday SEVERAL LOTS OF SHEETINGS, at prices lower than they are sold wholesale. Extra heavy 9-4 Sheeting, \$1.15.
" 10-4 " \$1.25.
1 case 4-4 Williamsville Muslin, 60 cents. 1 bale Ballardvale Flannel, 69 cents.

Very heavy 4 4 Shaker Flannel, \$1.05. JOHN BURNS. 247 South Eleventh street ia14-3t\* THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL continues open, as beretofore, for the entertainment of guests, who tention for which this House has always been distin Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

ja6-11t GEORGE STECK & Co.'s Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, for sale only by J. E. EYE. EAR, AND CATAREN, SUccessfully treated by J. Issacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine st. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination EASTWICK PARK.—One mile of ice now in good

ndition for skaters.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. oumeu I Van Scoles & la, Brie H Lee, Baltimore Is JST Green & 2ch. Wash S & Asset Market Market

Chas Howell. New York

& A Kean, Chicaso
J M Hoorhead, New York

W Allen, New York

B Brown
C C Ho.brook, Boston
J A Eayl. Lexington
Issae B Kcons, New York

E Kemble, Boston
B Doud
H W Webb, Baltimore
Capt J H Winchester, N Y

Haylor D Morrell, Johnstown, Pa

Gartin, Virginia

M Arnold, New York

A S Hoak, Cleveland, O
Capt Shreve, Washington
R C Knaggs. U S A
Lt Col Middleton. U S A
E Mosagrav. Ohio
Jas McLain, Pittsburg
H T Antram, Cincinnati
R G Dudley
W B Titus, U S A
U Major W Purcell, Johnstown, Pa
Lieut C H Floyd, U S A
C J Pusey, Poth ville
U J Pusey, Poth ville
D B Alexander, St Louis The Girard.

er. Wheeling, Va , New York Beston The American S Eartlott, New Jersey A Cortis, Delaware so H Owens, Maryland

Dr Smith & la, Penna Lieut 8 Jones J G Stolf. Aurora R G Taylor, Masa Thos W Davis, Mass Geo H Owene, Maryland
A G Lee, Maryland
W J Graws
L J Crars
John G Shafer, Washington
Lieut D E Bigler. U S A
R Pomeroy, Canada
D R Gourdy & Ia. S J
Capt G H Smith. Say, Ga
W D Protter. Decker's Pt
R E Bazby. St Paul
W M Buzby, St Paul
W M Buzby, St Paul
J P Welton. New York
Alex Treppel. Bethlehem
L F Wait, New York
R Clark & wf
R Cw M W Cork
R Clark & wf
R Geo W Hoyt, Trenton.

Thos P Bowier, Bristol, R I
J O Bleharden, Pottswille The Union.

arrington, ivel rtier, Jr, New York The Barley Sheaf.

The States Union

SPECIAL NOTICE Dog Collars. - Brass AND Filver Band, Iron and Brass Chain, Letter rocco Dog Collars, Plain and Galvatic of Leather Dog Leaders, for rale by TRUM: No. 835 (Right Thirty-five) M.RESIT, Willey CARPET STRETCHERS, WITH for Upholaterers' use, Carpet Tacks. Tack Claws, for sale at TRUMAN & SH (Eight Thirty five) MARZET Street, 1 HAIR DYR! HAIR DYR! BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the bar he only true and perfect Dy

ous, and reliable: produces a spient quently restores the original color The genuine is signed W. A. B BARCLAY Street, New York E. McClain's Cactus Grass. OR, NIGHT-BLOOMING CERTS -We the only genuine extract in the market, is the Cactus tribe; also, his new extra Meadows, Perfect Love, and other six the toilet. Prepared by W. F. McClair, SIXTH Street. N. B.-A liberal discount given to wa

GEORGE STECK & Co.; MASON & HAVING CABINET ORGANS
Over 600 cash of them fine inst unents have been say by Mr. G. and the demant is constantly increasing.
For sale only by T. E. GOULD.
SEVENTH and CHESTN. Sa.

OVERCOATS FROM \$14 TO \$55 OVERCOATS FROM \$14 to \$15. OVERCOATS FROM \$14 to \$50. OVEN

OVERCOATS FROM \$14 to \$55. OYER S E. corner SIXTH and MARRE \*\* Young Men's Suits and elegant est class Clothing at REASONABLE PK

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHIST P. LOCK-STITCE SEWING MACHINES. THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND BES Salesrooms, 704 CHESTNUT Street, alive

MARRIED FROST—BAILEY.—On the 11th inst. 21 Par byterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Master Frost to Maggie, daughter of Samnel Balley. a city. DIED. GIBSON —On the 14th instant, Mary Natur aughter of John and Mary Gibson, aged 15 ye months.

The male relatives and friends of the family a vited to attend the funeral, from the residence

HAHN.—On the evening of the 13th inst., HAHN.—On the evening of the 18th 18th, he Hahn
The relatives and friends of the family are repeated invited to attend the funeral, from the levidency in late Michael Sager, No. 234 Arch street, on Fried morning, the 17th int. at 10 o'clock. To prosed South Lawrel Hill Cometery.

MARRINSE.—On the 4th inst, at Harrisbur, Pl. Wm. Werrall, son of Wm. W. and Mary Marner; the 28th year of his age.

MILLAR.—On the 18th inst, Mrs. Alica Millat, int. 57th year of her 2ge.
The relatives and friends of the family are invised attend the funeral, from the residence of her dusta. Tuesday morning, at 10 clock meyeam size that a WWODD—On the 13th inst., Bethe, sile George Sharswood, in the 78th year of her set He friends, and those of the family, returned the the thinds, and those of the family, returned the definition of the contract of the contr low Spruce.

STORY—On the evening of the 18th inst. Heity ill
bone Story, relief of the late John Story, of New or
Bucks county Pa
Her triends, and those of the family, are brief
meet the funeral, at Woodland Cemetery, or Track
the 19th Inst., at I o'clock P. M., without the notice.

AdZLET.—On the morning of the 13th inst, the Hagering filness, Ann B, wife of Wm Hadet. Her relatives and triends and those of the facility respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Iron her deres of her husband, No. 856 Marshall street, at olock, on becond day morning, without further time. [Uncinnati papers presse copy.]

SMITH—At Burlington, N. J., on the morning! 12th inst., Mrs. Fannie Nesbitt, wife of Castas Smith.

he 18th inst., at 10 A. M.
GILBERT.—On the 14th inst., Mr. Samuel Gilb o'clock, without further notice; to protect Hill.

BAUGH—Mear Downingtown, on the lith interference of Joseph and Maria Jane Burg.

The resatives and friends of the family specifully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the line, at 20 clock P. M.

Carriages will be at the depot to meet the initiatives were Princelophia at 80 clock A. M.

GRISCOM.—Killed, at his gun, in action, on hard united States steamer Manager, united States steamer Manager, at Fost-Fisher, for Caroling, Dec. 25, 1864, Acting Brising John Scripton, eldest son of George and Mercy B. Green this city, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, officer of never the family, officer of the Mary, the Member's of Montgomery Lodge, 50.

Y. M., and of the Mar conto Order in general, are restrictly invited to the Mary of the family from the residual control of the mary, the member's of Montgomery Lodge, 50.

Y. M., and of the Mar conto Order in general, are restrictly invited to the Mary of the family of the residual control of the Mary of the M

N. B -Baltimore and New York papers please MASONIC NOTICE—The Memiler of MON-MERY LODGE, No. 19, A.Y. M., and the Order in Er ral, gre requested to meet at their new Hell, En-RUT Street, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 1632 in the at 20 clock, to attend the funeral of our late Mar-JOHN SERGEANT GRISCOM.

CHARLES TIEL, W. L.

Weekly Report of Interment

CAUSES OF DEATH. CAUSES OF DEATH. Fatty Degenerate of Liver..... sphyxia. Apoplexy
Burns and Scalds
Cancer
of the Breast
Casualties Hooping Cough..... Brain easles euralgia of Heari 

Total .....

WARDS. Total.... Deduct deaths from the country. Net deaths in the city..... The number of deaths, compared with ponding week of 1864, and of last week week lows:

Week ending January 16th, 1864, was 24 week ending January 7th, 1865, was 24 week ending January

SUMMER MOURNING GOO We will open TO DAY the baisnes of the series DESS GOODS, and will oper them so the series of SUPER BLACK SILKS - 1
stock of Blachoff's Meuraing Significations Gros Graine, Pallies, and Glossy Picture and Purple Edge Silke, &C. & SON, Mouraing Signification (BESSON & SON, Moura

1865.—CARD F(R NEW NO. 918 CHESTANDER NO. 918 CHESTAND NO