TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1865.

The New Attack on Wilmington. By this time Wilmington ought to be in the possession of the United States. The attack, it has been privately understood, was to have begun on Saturday last, and the despatch we print states that the fleet and army were ready to leave Beaufort on the 9th. The publication of the news is evidence that the battle is now in progress or ended.

The Government has plainly resolved to take Wilmington, and the resolution settles its fate. In the new plan of attack the army will take important part, and this time more than six thousand men were sent to Fort Fisher. The fleet has been reinforced, and a fierce, energetic. unrelenting attack by the army and navy in co-operation has been ordered. It is almost impossible that it should fail, and we may expect to day to hear that the last port of the rebellion is restored to the

Retaliation.

Mr. Lane presented yesterday to the Senate a petition of citizens of Indiana. asking in effect that rebel soldiers in Northern prisons should be treated as Union soldiers have been in the pens of Andersonville. To do this we must starve and freeze, according to the Senator's own calculation, about eighty four thousand men.

This question of retaliation is very delicate. We cannot tamely endure that our soldiers who have fallen into captivity shall be tortured by wholesale into their graves, yet it must be admitted at once that we cannot imitate the barbarism of our enemies. Here is their advantage. They know that, however great may be their cruelty, we cannot stoop to a revenge in kind. The savages who burn their prisoners, the cannibals who devour them, know that when they war with civilized nations from such fates they are exempt. We would not have it otherwise. The heathenish policy of the rebels they must keep, and we must suffer from it. Let the murderer have his poison, the assassin his stiletto; let the Indian scalp his victim, and the rebel jailor starve and shoot the helpless men in his pens; these are the odds we yield to crime and cruelty. Our spirit is that of civilized law, which executes, but does not murder; we cannot go back to the days when criminals were drawn and quartered, disembowelled alive, and plunged in burning oil; much less can we make the death of one innocent man atone for the death of another. And these rebel prisoners we hold are not responsible for the actions of their Government; in fact, it is the almost universal testimony of the returned men from Andersonville that from the veteran rebel soldiers they received little cruelty and much kindness. It is just when we come to such outrages

as this that Christianity is hard to practice. Our civilization is severely tested when it confronts such an overbearing barbarism. Perhaps there is a point at which civilization fails to be of use, and the English might have been right when they shot living Sepoys out of the mouths of cannon. foes and permit them to prescribe the way in which the war is to be fought. The beast ought not to force the man to bite. We have made this great war in the cause of freedom and law, and on our side, at least, it should remain worthy of their inspiration. If the whole South were a country of flends, and no other way were left to exterminate the hell, then we might fall to work like brutes that gnaw each other's flesh, and match every horror of our enemies with another of our own. But as we are, conquering and self-confident, with right on our side, and the prayers of the oppressed people of the world to help us, we cannot establish an Andersonville under the flag of the United States, and order officers that wear the blue uniform to do the work of devils. We should lose the respect of the world, and gain nothing but remorse. For such retaliation would have no good effect. It would be claimed by the rebel authorities as justification of all that they have done, and one cruelty would be the parent of another.

"Revenge and wrong bring forth their kind; The foul cubs like their parents are." The war would degenerate into something worse than a butchery; it would be a charnel. Each side would do its best to outdo the other in vindictiveness, and there would be no end to a feud which would perpetually renew its causes. When we begin to starve and poison rebel prisoners, we sentence our own captive soldiers to new miseries, without the chance of reprieve. EDWARD EVERETT, in his last noble speech, now more than ever significant, as it was his dying advice to his country, declared it to be the settled policy of the rebel leaders to break down their prisoners, body and mind, and unfit them for further service. Men who are capable of such a monstrous crime would only be encouraged and maddened were we to be governed by their bloody instructions.

But, putting aside these considerations, it is enough that we cannot do what the rebels do. It is not in the nature of the North to torture prisoners; slavery has not made it barbaric. Let us retaliate, but not by systems of starvation. If there is no other way to reach the evil, and bring our foes to a sense of what humanity requires, it would be better to shoot a few rebel generals. We might as well say to our enemies at once, and let the world hear us: "You may starve, poison, shoot, and torture our men, but we cannot do so to yours."

Savannah Doubly Conquered. It would not surprise us to find the English sympathizers, and even some of the leading English journals, very skeptical upon our treatment of captured Savannah. They, looking back to their treatment of captured cities in the Peninsular War, and, more recently, of Delhi in the Indian rebellion, will find it difficult to believe that Jeneral Sherman, having led a conquerng army through a hostile country, with a rallantry and persistence worthy of even he great Napoleon, easily restrained them rom committing even the slightest ofence against the rights of property or he common instincts of humanity. A ity which had long resisted the Union rms was suddenly abandoned by its nilitary defender, who literally stole away, ke a thief in the night, and left the inhaitants wholly at the mercy of the victolous foe. What was the result? No nan lost his life, no woman had to comlain that any action or word of the conuerors brought a blush upon her cheek. aterference with the property of the cap ves was prevented by the threat, which HERMAN would have carried out, of semplary punishment to every offender. ay, more; food was distributed, as well s clothing, among those who most needed and no sooner did the report reach the her principal cities, for the purpose of oviding means for sending clothing. od, and other necessaries to the unfortutes, without any delay. It may be said, thout exaggeration, that we have contered Savannah twice; first, by our arms, d next by our humanity. The horrible treatment of Delhi and

miserable inhabitants, by the Anglodian army, on its capture, in Sepnber, 1857, is so recent that it need ly be glanced at here—suffice it to y, that no historian has yet dared to deibe a thousandth part of what occurred. ain, in October, 1860, the loot (or mder) of the Emperor of China's sumr palace near Pekin showed what Euy had performed the duties of soldiers. t more parallel, in its antagonism to | waiting to enlist in the Union service."

our forbearance and humanity at Savannah, is the conduct of the British army, under WELLINGTON, at the taking of Ouldad Rodrigo and Badajoz, in the year 1812. There are two historians of these events-both much relied upon by England- to wit: Sir WILLIAM NAPIER and Sir Archibald Alison.

NAPIER, who led the assault at the siege, relates that the British entered Cuidad Rodrigo, and "then, throwing off the restraints of discipline, the troops committed frightful excesses," firing the town in various places, menacing their officers, shooting each other, fighting in the market place, becoming roused by intoxication into other and worse excesses, and finally lighting a fire in the middle of the great magazine, by which the town and all in it would have been blown to atoms a few minutes after "but for the energetic courage of some officers and a few soldiers, who still preserved their senses." Alison, who collected his details from a variety of sources, adds that the churches were ransacked, the wine and spirit cellars pillaged, and the whole army speedily in a condition of mad-

ness caused by intoxication. This was a trifle compared with what occurred, a few weeks later, when, after having sustained two sieges, Badajoz fell under a third. "Now commenced," Na-PIER says, "that wild and desperate wickedness which tarnished the lustre of the soldiers' heroism. All, indeed, were not alike, for hundreds risked and many lost their lives in striving to stop the violence; but the madness generally prevailed, and as the worst men were leaders here, all the dreadful passions of human nature were displayed. Shameless rapacity, brutal intemperance, savage lust, cruelty and murder, shrieks and pitcous lamentations, groans, shouts, imprecations, the hissing

of fires bursting from the houses, the crashes of doors and windows, and the reports of muskets used in violence, resounded for two days and nights in the streets of Badajoz'! On the third, when the city was sacked, when the soldiers were exhausted by their own excesses, the tumult rather subsided than was quelled. The wounded men were then looked to, the dead disposed of!"

It was no exaggeration to call this, what it was, the carnival of hell. Alison describes it as strongly, but less vividly than NAPIER, who served in that campaign, but not at that siege, having been wounded before Cuidad Rodrigo, and adds that, "On the third day, Wellington, being highly incensed at the continuance of the disorders, marched two fresh divisions into the town; a gallows was erected in the great square; a few of the worst plunderers were executed, and thus order was restored." The truth is, the British soldiers were promised, before the great assault, that the town should be at their mercy, to be sacked, if they took it, and that is the reason why they remained its masters, independent of military discipline, for fortyeight hours. Of course, this will be denied: but so has been denied the notorious fact that "Booty and Beauty" was the rallying cry issued by one of the British generals, on the eve of attacking one of our cities, during the last war between the

United States and Great Britain. In contrast with the treatment of these two Spanish cities by Wellington's army, of Delhi and of Pekin more recently, the protection which General SHERMAN'S soldiers have so humanely mee, Powhatan, Juniata, Yantic, and Kansas form extended to Savannah and her inhabitants, stands proudly before the world, But we do not want to yield too soon to our | and, let us hope, may read a lesson not | also in the inner line. and PALMERSTON, DERBY and GLAD-STONE, but to amateur political humanitarians of the Wharncliffe-Roebuck school. Our soldiers fight like heroes and comport themselves as Christians.

> ALDERMAN WILLIAM MCMULLIN, We understand, is terribly afraid that if colored persons are allowed to ride in the street cars the other passengers will be annoyed and to prove that his fears are well-founded he recently employed two of the dirtiest negroes he could find to ride on the Fifth and Sixth-street cars. These unfortunate but unoffending individuals were taken before a magistrate on Saturday, and testified that the celebrated Alderman had given them instructions to ride inside of the cars, though they preferred to stand on the platform. The particulars will be found in miles from the shore, awaiting the movement of the our police report. Mr. McMullin, of the ficet. Fourth ward, is distinguishing himself, and the public will thank him suitably for REBEL NEWS TO SATURDAY. his enterprise and liberality.- We suppose he must have paid these offensive individuals at least fifty cents each, and it is to NO DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING THE OBbe hoped that he has got the worth of his

OUR CORRESPONDENTS with the army before Richmond send us not incredible rumors of the intended evacuation of that city. This may be considered certain: either Sherman must be beaten before the end of February, or LEE must leave Richmond.

THE Evening Telegraph of yesterday complimented The Press by copying entire our editorial on Edward Everett, and though it omitted to give the proper credit, of course it expects us to thank it for its kindness. We do so most earnestly.

HONORS TO EVERETT.

National Grief—The Department Build-ings to be Clad in Mourning, Washington, Jan. 16.—An order of the War Department requires that all military posts, forts. and arsenals display their flags at half-mast during the day following the receipt of the order, and as a further honor rendered to the memory of the late Edward Everett, all the Department buildings are draped with the usual insignia of mourning, to coninue for thirty days. NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The flags of the public buildings, New England Rooms, hotels, &c., are displayed at half-mast here to day, in token of respect for the memory of the late Hon. Edward Everett.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The two branches of the Legislature to-day appointed a joint committee to report a suitable testimonial of gratitude and respect to the memory of Edward Everett. The city government, at a special meeting today, adopted appropriate resolutions in relation to Mr. Everett's death, and appointed a committee to make arrangements in regard to the funeral. BELFAST, Mo., Jan. 16.—The flegs in this city

ere at half-mast in honor of the memory of Edward AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16 .- A joint committee of the Accused was appointed to-day to draft resolu-tions expressive of sorrow for the sudden decease of

ESCAPE OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS FROM REBEL PRISONS.

Narrative of their Experience and Adventures The Union Feeling in Western North Ca-

rolina and East Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- The Tribune has received the following special despatch:
"NASHVILLE, Jan. 16.—Albert D. Richardson, of the New York Tribune, with W. E. Davis, correspondent of the Cincinnati Cazette and clerk of he Ohio Senate, arrived here to day. They escaped from the rebel penitentiary at Salisbury, N. C., on the night of December 18th, in company with Junius H. Brown, also of the New York a very discultons route through the mountains, before reaching our lines, fifteen miles from Knoxville. For the first fifty miles they were assisted by negroes and afterwards by Union men. They received the most devoted kindness, their good irlends secreting them in the woods and in barns, and sometimes in their houses, by day, and piloting them through secluded parts of a man on his part, killed, wounded, and captured by night, along the entire route, at the peril of 87 of the enemy. The killed and wounded were been their lives. They found the snow a foot deep tween 40 and 50. The escape of Captain Richards orth of what straits the Savannah on the mountains, and suffered much from hunder men is as remarkable as the execution upon the cople were in, than meetings were held in ger and cold in regions where they dared not enemy, and shows the advantage of coolness and hiladelphia, New York, Boston, and to build fires. When they were a hundred miles from Knoxville they joined large numbers of refugees, who were on their way to the Union lines, under the mountain pilots, but on the next night, at Keely Gap, they were surrounded by rebels and compelled, at a moment's otice, to separate into two parties. The horsemen were piloted in the darkness from the rebel cam by a young lady, and they rode by forced marche of such severity as to kill many of their animals. "Mr. Brown, with other footmen, under an ex-cellent pilot, took to the mountain paths, and reached our lines on Saturday.
"The Richmond authorities refused all proposal for their exchange, declaring they should be held during the war as hostages and for retaliation. They left some thousand prisoners in Salesbury, suffering the greatest barbarities from the rebels. They represent there is the most earnest loyal to the Government still prevailing in the rebel lines throughou Western North Carolina and East Tennesses, an that the people—many of whom have had sons and prothers murdered, and their houses robbed and seans could do-becoming robbers after | turned by the rebels-are looking and praying for the advance of our armies. Hundreds of citizen are lying out in the woods in almost every county,

WILMINGTON

RENEWAL OF THE GRAND ATTACK.

The Army Greatly Increased. FLEET OF MONITORS, GUNBOATS, STEAMERS AND TRANSPORTS.

PLAN OF THE GREAT MOVEMENT.

An Invincible Combination against the Rebel Stronghold. EFFECT OF OUR RECENT BOMBARDMENT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16 .- The special corresponder of the Baltimore American, under date of the 9th inst., communicates the following important in formation relative to the renewal or rather continuation of the great movement against the defences o Wilmington, situated at Federal Point, at the month of New Inlet. This correspondence has been withheld from the public here until it should be-

come known that the attack had actually recom STHAMSHIP SANTIAGO DE CUBA, OFF BEAUFORT, Jan. 9, 1865.

Having ridden out a heavy southeast storm at our anchorage during the past two days, off Beaufort harbor, we are now enjoying one of these periodical calms peculiar to this latitude, which can scarcely he expected to last more than twenty-four hours. Yesterday morning, the wind having got round to the northeast, and the sun shining out brightly, we were blessed once more with a quiet sea, and our eyes were delighted also with the approach of the fleet of transports with the troops furnished by Gen. Frant to co-operate with Admiral Porter's fleet in the capture of Fort Fisher.

The first vessel that arrived was the flagship of he commanding general, which crossed the bar at once, and proceeded up Beaufort harbor to communicate with the flagship of Admiral Porter. Next came the steamers Baltic and the Atlantic, each with near 2,000 men on board. The other transports also arrived soon after, the names of which could not be ascertained. All, as I write, are now anchored outside the bar, along with the THE PLAN OF BATTLE.

The plan of battle is fully arranged, and the commander of each vessel has been supplied with new chart, indicating not only his exact position out the precise point of the works of the enemy n which his fire is to be directed.

The Santiago de Cuba, being commanded by the senior captain of the gunboat fleet, Captain O. S. Glisson, is stationed at the head of the line of yessels of her class, cleven in number, and whilst the others of the line are to concentrate their are on the outworks of Fort Fisher, our guns are to throw a flank fire into the fort. My position to witness the fight will, therefore, be most advantageous for having a full view of the operations of the monitors and Ironsides, and the heavy frigates on the right of the line, and of the gunboat attack on the outer works of the enemy, including Mound battery on the left of our position.

The positions of the vessels are nearly the same as in the former fight, excepting that the iron clads will take a position about a quarter of a mile neares to Fort Fisher than at the first attack, and the Die tator will also join them with her two 15-inch guns, making the monitor fleet twelve guns strong, including the four guns of the Monadnock. Then the Ironsides, with her tremendous 11-inch broadsides. and the Minnesota, Wabash, Brooklyn, Susquehanna, Tuscarora, Seneca, Ticonderoga, Mohican, Co. lorado, Shenandoah, Pawtuxent, Mackinaw, Mauthe second line. The Nyack, Unadilla, Huron, and Pequoit, which act as tenders to the monitors, are

shore batteries, extending to the right of Fort Fisher, in the following order: Santiago de Cuba, Fort Jackson, Tacony, Osceola, Chippewa, Sassacus, Maratanza, Rhode Island, Monticello, Mount Vernon, Quaker City, and Issoo.

The reserves of the various divisions, consisting

of the smaller class of gunboats, are assigned to a position outside of the line of battle. AN BARLY MOVEMENT. LATER.-A steamer has just arrived from the inner harbor, and reports that at noon to-day a signal was hoisted on the flag-ship for the entire flest to prepare for sea. The probability, therefore, is

that we will sail to-morrow morning, if the weather should continue favorable. The fleet outside the bar are all ready to sail at a moment's notice, and will fall in line so soon as the forest of masts come out of Beaufort harbor. The larger transports are also outside, about fifteen

JECTS OF MR. BLAIR.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

HE DEFINES HIS POSITION AS A MILITARY COMMANDER.

MILITARY OPERATIONS AT PETERSBURG AND OTHER POINTS.

SHERMAN'S NEXT MOVE ON BRANCHVILLE. Remarkable Feat of some of Moseby's Men-Rebel Ideas of the Arrest of

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The Richmond Whig of Saturday contains the following: "Information has been received in this city of the arrest of ex-Gov. Henry S. Foote, at Occoquan, in Prince William county. The charge upon which the arrest was made has not been published. It is understood to have been without instructions from the authorities in this city; whether, being made, it receives their

approval, we are not informed.

"Ex-Governor Foote has not occupied his seat in the House of Representatives for two or three weeks. In his last speech in that body he announced his purpose to withdraw from its deliberations and retire to some sequestered spot where he could enjoy repose from the harassments of the times.

"In a few days after this he went towards the Potomac for the purpose of sending his family across that they might reach their home in Nash-ville. He has not since been in this city. We forbear comment on the arrest until the facts are better known." approval, we are not informed.

MR. BLAIR. "There were no developments to-day relative to the mission of Mr. Frank Blair. His movements even are not revealed to the public."

APPAIRS AT PETERSBURG.

"The Petersburg Espress of yesterday underrtands that one or two more casualties occurred on
the lines the day before yesterday, from the caving
in of bomb-proofs. In consequence of the heavy and
protracted rain of Monday night and Tuesday.

"The enemy resumed his shelling of the Chesterfield batteries yesterday afternoon, and continued it
with some severity. He invariably gains nothing by
this practice, and no doubt receives much more than
he gives, for skilful artillerists manage our battery
fire, ever-prompt to return the fire and drop their
shells with increasing precision in the enemy's
breastworks. shells with increasing precision in the enemy's breastworks.

"A number of heavy bombs were also thrown along the lines on our left yesterday afternoon, and the bursting of many of them could be plainly seen from elevated positions around the city.

"Grant's railroad trains are kept very busy running at present, for what purpose it is not known, except that it be in conveying stores from City. Pointto the left wing and centre of his army. Every night and morning the puffing and blowing of the engines, and the rattle of the cars can be distinctly heard in the city. Socuts report all quiet, although there was a runor at Petersburg that the enemy was endeavoring to advance his picket line in front of our right."

The Denville Register learns that the heavy rains

The Danville Register learns that the heavy rains of yesterday washed down the trestlework on the Pleamont Railroad between Reidsville and Bena-jay(?), and between Greensburg and Serpenaw(?), so that the trains cannot pass over that portion of the road. It will require several days to repair the damage done.

The Lynchburg Republican says that a few days

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12 .- A riag-of-truce boat arrived in the harbor to day with 150 Savannah refugees, who were received by our authorities.

SHERMAN'S POLICY. The Savanneh Republican of the 11th publishes a letter from General Sherman to a prominent citizen, stating that he is merely a military commander, and can act only in that capacity. He cannot give assurances of pledges affecting civil in reply to which the General, from the Speaker's matters in future. Congress will adjust these when Georgia is again represented there as of old. He says: "Georpia is not out of the Union, and, there to the State. The speech occupied nearly half an tore, a total reconstruction of affairs is inappropriate. hour in its delivery, and was principally devoted to As lorg as any of the people remain armed and organized, the United States could pursue them character of the proposed new 1st Corps. His with armies, and deal with them according to milltary law. Afterwards they will be dealt with by the civil courts. The same course should be adopted as indicated by General Washington in the 'whisky neurrection,' and in accordance with the principles of the Burr complracy."

He quotes from Washington and Jackson on the Pioneer Machine Shops in this city burst about six o'clock this morning. The engine house is a court washington and packson on the Pioneer Machine Shops in this city burst about six p-rervation of the Union:
"We are simply obeying their commands. The taken cut of the ruins, and three persons are still buried under them. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

s ne other alternative for the people of Georgia han to confirm this view of the case. No commisthan to commit this yield of the case. It dominis-elons or negotiations or conventions are necessary. "Whenever the people of Georgia guit the rabel lion, elect members of Congress and Senators, and they take their seats, the State of Georgia will have resumed her functions in the Union."

The refugees concur in the statement that Gen therman will move on Branchville, S. C., nex An official despatch from Wilmington, dated this morning (the 14th), says that about fifty Federa vessels are in sight. They are mostly opposite the point of former landing, with fair weather and

THE WAR.

CEN. THOMAS' ARMY AT OLIF-TON, TENNESSEE.

Hood's Position not Clearly Ascertained HIS CONCENTRATION AT CORINTH BOURTED.

GEN. THOMAS' ARMY. THOMAS LAST HEARD PROM AT CLIFTON, THUN.hood's whereabouts not precisely known— CANBY'S DRAFT INDEPENDENT OF THE NATIONAL ONE-BENATOR SNOW'S BLECTION A FARCE. ST. Louis, Jan. 16.-An officer from Clifton Wayne county, Tennessee, where he left Gen. Thomas on Saturday, says no active operations

may be expected for several days.

The truthfulness of the report that Hood is preparing to make a stand at Corinth is not yet ascertained, but it is believed his disorganized forces are still fleeing southward leaving portions of the cavalry in the rear to cover retreat valry in the rear to cover retreat. General Thomas' army has plenty of supplies, and more were constantly passing up the Tennessee river; but the heavy rains in Tennessee render the roads impassable for military movements.

The draft ordered by General Canby is independent of the late call of the President, and nerson so drafted will not be credited to any State included In the President's proclamation. Deserters will not be drafted, and if enlisted will be assigned to regi-

ments serving on the Indian frontier. The Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat says the recent election of N. D. Snow to the United States Senate from Arkansas was a farce, only sixty votes being cast, while it required seventy-six to form a HOOD'S NEW BASE OF OPERATIONS-OUR PAST TWO TRARS' WORK TO BE ALL DONE OVER

The rebel papers generally admit the defeat of Hood, but console themselves with the reflection that it was not so much a defeat as a withdrawal lictated by wisdom and discretion. With his army at Corinth, where, the Montgomery Appeal state he intends to stop running and concentrate his army, they believe what the Appeal states in this

Gen. Hood will occupy the line of defence selected by Gen. A. S. Johnston in 1863, and the enemy will nind much of his work for the last two or three years to do over a second time. To the courageous and hopeful these facts are full of oheerful import, and it is only those who are "weary in well doing" that will give way to gloomy forebodings. The Confederacy is still far more vigorous and powerful for defence than is the North for aggression. Hood is in a much better position for defence at Corinta than he would be at Palmetto or Lovejoy's Station in Georgia, while Sherman is less powerful for mischief at Savannah than he would be at Atlanta. The heart of the Confederacy is at least free from the presence of the enemy and the tread of hostile armies, and by proper vigilanceon the part of our authorities and the people it may be kept so.

THE SOUTHWEST. AFBAIRS, IN VICKSBURG AND NEW ORLEANS-A DRAFT OF ONE IN SEVEN ORDERED IN ARKAN-SAS AND MISSISSIPPI-CAPTURE OF A STRAMER BY GUERILLAS. Cairo, Jan. 16.-The steamer Missouri, from

New Orleans on the 8th, Vicksburg on the 17th, and demphis on the 15th instant, has passed here for Louisville, with thirty-six bales of cotton. The steamer Morning Star left New Orleans for New York on the evening of the 7th, with \$38,000 in specie, and 900 bales of cotton. The transport steamer St. Mary, which had taken 800 of the Fort Gaines prisoners to Mobile for exbange, had arrived from that city. General Canby has ordered a draft of one in seven within the Departments of Arkansas and Mississippi and the Gulf on the 15th of February, unless the

Cotton was less active at New Orleans. Middlings are held at \$1.18. The Memphis Democrat says the steamer Venango was captured and burned by guerillas on the 8th The passengers and crew were captured. Among the former was a cotton speculator from New York, but his name is not given. Sixty thousand dollars

quotas are previously filled by voluntees

in greenbacks were also captured. The prisoners captured by Col. Grierson arrived here to-day. The privates have been sent to Alton. and the officers to Johnson's Island.
Generals Schofield and Cox arrived here to-day. LARGE ABRIVAL OF COTTON PROM NEW ORLEANS... SEMMES CROSSES THE MISSISSIPPI DESPITE OUR VIGILANCE-A STRAMER ROBBED NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- The steamer Morning Star.

from New Orleans on January 7th, has arrived here. She brings the passengers of the steamer Creoleand 19,000 bales of cotton from New Orleans.

A Morganzia despatch, of Dec. 19th, to the Erzs states that General Ullman had received informations. tion that the pirate Semmes had speceded in crossing the Mississippi river at Tunica Bend, on the night of Dec. 24th, on his way to Richmond. The gunboats had been previously advised by Gen. Ull-man that the pirate would attempt crossing, but he easily escaped their attention.

The steamer Millie Stevens was attacked by gue-

rillas at Lobdell's Store, on the Mississippi river, of money on board, and was then released. EAST TENNESSEE.

ESCAPED CORRESPONDENTS AND OFFICERS. Knoxville, Jan. 16.—The following escaped offi-cers and correspondents have reported since the 6th instant: Col. Buller, 5th Indiana Cavalry; Capts. Anderson, 3d Maine; Meade, 11th New York; 1st Lieuts Childs, 18th Maine; Morrisey, 12th Iowa; Dachers, 5th U. S. Cayairy; Johnson, 3d Maine; Brown, 5th U. S. Colored; Taylor, 1st Maryland Infantry; Oliphant, 35th New Jersey; Correspond ents Richardson and Brown, of the New York Trioune, and Davis, of the Cincinnati Commercial. AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Rebel Rams Preparing to Recapture Plymouth,

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- Parties from North Carolina report that the new rebel ram on the Roanoke river has nearly been finished. It is an improvement on the Albemarle.

A company with submarine implements are on the way to Plymouth, to see if the Albemarie can be raised in time to resist the expected attack from the new ram, which is to move with the rebel ram at Kingston, above Newbern, now in good condition, and only waiting for the flood-tides which the spring showers will bring.

The expected arrival of one of the light-draught monitors in the waters of North Carolina, has given assurance that arrangements have been

made to meet these rams, which are very formida-Loss of the Sloop of War San Jacinto. CHASING A BLOCKATE-RUNNER-SHE LOSES HER RECKONING AND RUNS ON A REEF-HER SIDES ARE SMASHED IN-SAFETY OF HER OFFICERS. TION OF THE VESSEL AND LIST OF OFFICERS. The United States transport Continental, which salled from Key West on the 10th, brings the news of the loss of the United States sloop of war San Jacinto. She was wrecked on the morning of the 1st inst., off No Name Key, on the Bahama Bankr. No, lives were lost, and most of the stores of the vessel were saved. The day previous to her wreck she had been chasing a blockade-runner, which excaped by reaching neutral waters. Darkness coming on, the San Jacinto stood in shore with the hope that during the night the blockade-runner would stand out for the Hole-in-the-Wall. The night being very dark, and the current uncertain, the vessel overrun her reckoning, and instead of being twenty inlies from shore, as was supposed by the commanding officer, she was close on the reef, which she struck at 12.40 o'edock A. M. Every effort was made to get her off by running anchors out, but a heavy gale setting in from the eastward frustrated all attempts, and at ten o'clock the next day she "bliged"—her sides being crushed in. The captain, finding it impossible to save the ship, turned his attention toward saving the lives of the orew and the public property. With his boats and the assistance of the wreckers who had congregated around the vessel, he managed to land them without loss of lite. He also succeeded in saving the guns and most of the stores, consisting of sails, rigging-and provisions. Soon after the cocident the captain despatched a smack to Nassau, informing the United States consul of Ms condition. The English naval authorities, being informed of the circumstances, sent a steam stoop of war to the assistance of the San Jacinto. When

informing the United States consul of his condition. The English naval authorities, being informed of the circumstances, sent a steam sloop ofwar to the assistance of the San Jacinto. When
the news reached Key West the gamboat Hondaras
was immediately despatched to render what assistance she could.

The San Jacinto was a screw steam sloop of war
of the second class. She was built in 1810 at the
Brooklyn Navy Yard, and made her first cruiss to the
Mediterrapean. She was afterwards sent to Havana
in anticipation of trouble with Spain; in consequence of the Black Warrior affair. Subsequently
she went to China, bearing the pennant of Commodore Armstrang. After this she cruised on the coast
of Africa Returning from that station under the
command of Commodors. Wilkes, she overhauled
the English mail-teamer Trent, and took from
that versel the rebel commissioners, Slidell and
Mason. Since that time, she been variously employed, mostly in cruising to intercept blockade-runbers, in which duty she was eminently successful.
At the time of her loss she was the fiag-snip of the
East Gulf Blockading quadron, having successive
by borne the fiags of Admirals Lardner, Bailey, and
Stribling. Her captain at the time of her loss was
R. W. Meade, who was assisted by the following
named officers: Lieutenant commander, J. N.
Quackenboss; acting masters, W. G. Wright, feo.
A. Achbury, and Wm. Richardson; acting ensign,
Ohas. A. Fleming; past assistant surgeon, Edward
Matthews; paymaster, Rufus Parks; ohief engineer, Geo. S. Bright. HARRISRURG. GENERAL HANCOCK AT HARRISBURG—HE MAKES A

SPEECH BEFORE THE SENATE CONCERNING HIS HARRISBURG, Jan. 16 .- General Hancock, who has been in this city since last Friday, on business connected with the 1st Corps, appeared in the State Senate this evening upon a special invitation o that body. His entrance in the Chamber was the signal for general applause, the Senstors in a body receiving him standing. The Speaker welcome desk, addressed the Senate and a large assembly of spectators upon the subject of his present mission

Boller Explosion—seven Persons Killed. BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 16.—The bollers of the Pioneer Machine Shops in this city burst about six plete wrock. Four dead bodies have already been taken out of the ruins, and three persons are still

speech will excite an influence in legislation on mi-

litary affairs.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 16. WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER. The War Department has issued an order prohibiting, under pain of dismissal from the service, any officer giving information concerning the sentence of civilians by military commissions before the sentence shall have been executed. EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS BELONGING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

In a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, responding to a resolution of the House, he says the exchange of prisoners belongs both to the army and navy. It is a matter which has been and is now under the control of the military authorities. An attempt was made by the Navy Department uring the summer of 1864 to effect an exchange of naval prisoners, but exception was taken to distinct With this exception the action of the Navy Depropositions and suggestions for the exchange of naval prisoners, and to submit to the War Department or the Commissioner of Exchange lists of such

prisoners in the hands of the rebels. Those by whom the matter of exchange has been controlled are cognizant of the measures that have been taken to exchange such officers and men belonging to the navy now held prisoners by the rebels, and if there are any obstacles to the exchange of such prisoners. the Navy Department is not cognizant of them. RETURN OF BLAIR FROM RICHMOND. The Republican, in an exits, says a private despatch from Olty Point announces that the Hon. Frank P. Blair, Sr., returned to that place from Richmond yesterday morning, and immediately left in a steamer for this city. Mr. Blair is expected to arrive here some time this afternoon.

HIS ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., strived at the navy yard this afternoon, on the steamer Don, flag-ship of the Potomac flotilla.

Much speculation is indulged in as to the result of his visit to Richmond, but nothing definite can be ascertained concerning it. MR. STEVENS' "WAYS AND MEANS" BILL. The following is the bill reported by Mr. STEVENS to day amendatory of the act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government:

to day amendatory of the act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government:

That in lieu of any bonds authorized to be issued by the first section of the act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, approved June 30, 1864; that may remain unsold at the date of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue, under authority of said act, Treasury notes of the description and character authorized by the second section of said act; provided that the whole amount of bonds authorized as aforesaid, and Treasury notes issued and to be issued in lieu thereof; shall not exceed the sum of four hundred millions of dollars; and such Treasury notes may be disposed of for lawful money or for any other Treasury notes or certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposits issued under any previous act of Congress; and such notes shall be exempt from taxation by either State or municipal authorities.

Second. That any funds known as five twenties, issued under the act of February 25, 1862, remaining unsold to an amount not exceeding; four millions of dollars, may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury in the United States; or, if he shall find it expedient, in Europe, at any time, on such terms as he may deem most advisable; and the Secretary of the description issued under authority of the act of June 22, 1861, in pursuance of the notice for proposals for loan dated September 8, 1860, to subscribers to that loan for the per cent. deposited under said notice and not repaid, provided that the bonds so issued shall bear not more than five per cent. interest; and provided, further, that fractional amonus may be repaid in lawful money of the United States.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed to day the following nominations: the following nominations:

W. J. Shellman, of Miassachusetts, now consul at Rome, to be consul at Candis: Frank Swan, of Ohio, to be consul at Augsburg; Assistant Paymaster J. B. Potter, to be paymaster, with rank of major; E. Knight Sperry, of Connecticut, to be consul at Barbades, vice Heuston J. Trowbridge, deceased; John L. Wear, of Milohigan, to be consul at Port Sarnia, Canada; Andrew Van Dyck, to be dollector of customs at Oswego, New York; Hiram Dunn, to be collector of customs for the district of Champiain, New York; Jas. A. Magradeeree, to be collector of customs at Georgetown, District of Columbis; Jas. E. Wharton, to be receiver of customs at Parkersburg, Western Virginia.

NAVAL CAPTURES.

NAVAL CAPTURES. The Navy Department has received information from Commander Woosley, of the steamer Princess Royal, of the capture of that vessel on the night of December 19th, off Galveston, Toxas, of the schooner George. She had a cargo of 125 bales of cotton. The Department has also received information of the capture of the British schooner Belle, on December 27th, by the United States steamer Virginia, from under the batteries of Galveston. She had a cargo of 95 bales of cotton.

ARRIVAL OF BUTLER. General BUTLER, with his wife and daughter and several of his staff, arrived here this morning, and are stopping at a hotel.

MAIL CONTRACT. The Post Office Department has made a contract dena. The distance is 150 miles. The Territory of Arizona has heretofore had no mail facilities, but this arrangement connects it with the Atlantic and

XXXVIIth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE. Mr. MORGAN, of New York, presented a petition ask-ing for increased compensation for the building of the dome of the Capitol. EBTALIATION ON BEBEL PRISONERS. MR. LANE, of Indiana; presented the petition of citizens of Fort Wayne, Indians, saking that the rebel prisoners now in Northern prisons be placed under the
care and control of discharged Union prisoners, and be
furnisted with the same rations and clothing furnished
Union priconersin, the South.

Mr. LANE, of Kazess; addressed the Senate on the
subject of the above memorial, advocating action in acdorance with its suggestion.

Int. LARE, of Kases; addressed the Senate on the unbject of the above memorial, advocating sotion in according to the above memorial, advocating sotion in according the with its suggestion.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, interrupted Mr. Lane to offer a joint resolution that all prisoners, both officers and solidiffer, of the so-called Confederacy, who are now or shall be befeafer in the control and keeping of the Federal Government, shall receive the same rations and the same amount of clothing, and be subject to the same treatment, in every respect, as Federal prisoners, officers and soldiers, who are now or may have been in the power and keeping of the so-called Confederator of the same treatment; that this treatment shall be opened or better or worse whenever the Fresident of the United States shall have reliable information that the treatment of our coldiers in the Souther's prisoners is changed for better or worse, and that any officer in charge of rebil prisoners who shall that to carry out this policy shall be dismissed the service.

Mr. LAPE, of indiana, said the resolution did not go far though. It did not provide that the rebel prisoners about his company. It did not provide that the rebel prisoners of the sederal army. This was a very important part of the matter. It had been said retaitation would make the war more bloody. He did not care how bloody it was made. He hoped it would make avery Southern river rang with the blood of traitors. There were forty-four thousand Union prisoners in the South, and double that number of the rebel prisoners in the North. We owed it to the brave men who had gone forth to fight in a root cause to inaugurate this system of retailiation. Mr. WADE said has a year ago the Committee on the Gondact of the War took more than a hundred depositions concerning the barbarity practiced upon our solice. The specific state of the service of the continuous was not believed the service of the continuous of the continuous was not believed the service of the continuous of the solice. The servic

to each a man.
On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the matter was referred to the Military Committee. OTBER BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of citizens of Sandusky (Ohio), asking for the establishment of a Davis Depot: at Johnson's Island, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Afairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of citizens of Boston, asking that the Senate postpure action on the bankrupt bill. The petitioners de not desire to defeat the messure, but they are copposed to its extend.

to be p inted.

Mr. 7RUMBULL, of Illinois, offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the cause of the delay in the publication of the report of the operations of the army, the army registers, and other public documents. Adopted THE TENTH ARTICLE OF THE TREATY OF 1842. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered the follow-

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered the following, which was adopted:

**Resolved:* That the Fresident of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate. If not incompatible with the public service, any information in his possession the wing the practical operation of the tenth perfect of the treaty of Washington of the 9th August, 1851, and the expediency of giving to her Britannie Majesty's Government the notice lequired for the termination of such article.

REGULATIONS FOR RALEGOADS.

REGULATIONS FOR RALEGOADS.

**Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, called up the House bill to regulate commerce between the several States, providing that every rallroad company in the United States shall be authorized to carry upon its road mails, passongers, troops, and Government supplies on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor. cause russ. Desauthorized to carry upon its foad mails, passanger; knopes, and Government supplies on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor.

Mr. CHANDLER hoped this bill would pass immediately. It was very important. One of its results would be to interfere with a great railroad monoply in New Jersey. This railroad levied tribute upon every passenger and every pound of freight passing between New York and Washington. If it had a right to keyy a small tribute, it had a right to keyy a small tribute, it had a right to keyy a small tribute, it had a right to keyy a small tribute, it had a right to key a large one, or to prohibit travel altogether. This monopoly had been grinding upon the people of the United States. It had been injurtons to the commerce of the United States, and oright to be broken up.

Mr. FAULSBURY, of Delaware, had nothing to say in favor of the railroad monopoly aduded to, but he dealed the right of Congress to interfere with a charter grainted by a State.

At the request of Mr JOHYSON, of Maryland, the forther consideration of the bill was postponed until Wedneedsy.

COMMERCE BETWERN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Mr. OULLABER, of Vermont, in roduced a bill to repeal the eighth section of an act approved July 2. 1664, regulating commerce between the loyal States and the States in rebellion. The section referred to and proposed to be repealed is as follows:

"That it shall be lawfall for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the supproval of the President, to authorize agents to purchase for the use of the Govern ment by products of States declared in insurrection at ruch prices as shall be agreed on with the seller, not exceeding the market value thereof at the blace of deliver, poor exceeding three fourths of the market value thereof in the edition of all commercial regulations between the loval and insurrectionary States.

Mr. MCOLLABER apply was the head of the market value thereof at the blace of the ferred to make the loval and insurrectionary States.

Mr.

PROPERTY IN UNITED STATES ARSENALS.
Mr. WILSON, of Massachuseits, from the Military
Committee, reported the bill to authorize and direct an
inventory of articles in the arsenals of the United States,
with the following amendments as a substitute: That inventory of articles in the arsensis of the United States, with the following amendments as a substitute: That the Fecretary of War he and is hereby directed to cause a strict inspection to be made of the Quartermaster's Department as soon as practicable after the passage of this resolution, and a comparison to be made between the reports of the officers in charge of the Quartermaster's Department at New York, Philadelphia; Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville, and an account to be printed.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FURNISHED BY THE SOLDIERS AND SALLORS FURNISHED BY THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Mr. WILEON, of Massachuetts, from the Military Committee, reparted the following, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved. That the Scoretary of War be directed to inform the Separately, the several States, Territories, and the Dittrict of Columbia have furnished the array and navy under all the calls heretofore made, setting forth the number demanded and the number furnished under seach call. PENSION AGENTS AND TERIR COMPENSATION.
A con munication from the Secretary of the Interior ENSION AGENTS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.
A con unusication from the Secretary of the Interior, in reely to a resolution callit g for information as to the number and compensation of pension agents employed in the different states, was read. The Secretary interest that seems the secretary in the se

him After an executive session the Senate adjourned. HOUSE. Mr WASHBURNE, of Blinois, introduced a bill for the appointment of two assistant steamboat inspectors

Public Entertainments. at New York, and two local inspectors at Galena, Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on Com REORGANIZATION OF OUR JUDICIARY.

at New York, and two local inspectors are referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILSON, of Massechusetts, introduced a bill to amend the judicial system of the United States in important particulars. Which was referred to the Committee on the Judicial system of the United States in important particulars. Which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It abolishes the pressut district courts of the United States, and establishes in their stead a court called the Gircuit Court It tales establishes in each of the ten judicial circuits, as now defined by law, a court to be called the Gourt of Appeals, having jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases which may be brought into it from the Circuit Court by appeal in cases in equity and maritime causes, and by write ferror in cases at law and exercises over the Circuit Court and over the judges of the Circuit Court the asme jurisdiction, anthority and control, and by the same process and write as zer now by law yested in and exercised by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court of Appeals is constituted of the Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court who may be assigned to the particular circuit, and the Judges to constitute a quorum, and be competent to do the business of the court. The Court of Appeals for the first circuit to be held in the city of Sayannat; for the second in the city of New York; for the third in the city of Philadelphia; for the fourth in the city of Baltimore; for the Sith in the city of Sayannat; for the sith in the city of Cincinnati; for the sighth in the city of the balt in each circuit, commending on the first Monday in March and September of each year. The tenth in the city of the sighth in the city of the sighth in the city of the court of Appeals is to be held in each circuit, commending on the first Monday in March and September of e

the statute of a State and an act of Congress.

MISOBLIANBOUS BILLS.

Mr. GEINNELL, of Iowa, introduced a bill increasing to three dollars he tax on spirits distilled on and after the lat of July next. Referred to the Committee of Wars and Means.

Mr. ROSS, of Illunois, introduced a bill enabling Arsenss and other States to reclaim swamp lands. Referred to the Committee on Pale Lands.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCR a reschetion was adopted directing the Committee of Ways and Means to include the specific of some directing the Committee of Ways and Means to include a sum of the specific of some directing the Committee of Ways and Means to include a sum of the specific of some directing the distribution of Mr. SCHENCR of some direction in the specific of some directing the additional to what is now required to be paid by law.

MISSOURI EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The SPEAKRE laid before the House, by request, the proclamation of the Governor of Missouri declaring that State now free from sizvery, which, on motion of Mr. Watheburns, of Illinois, was ordered to be printed.

The House concurred in the Senzie's amendments to

rinted.

The House concurred in the Senzie's amendments to be joint resolution requesting the President to give to treat Britzin the required notice for the termination of he reciprocity treaty. the reciprocity treaty.

DUTY ON UNSIZED PAPER.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Lilinois, introduced a bill providing, in lieu of the duty now required by law, a duty of three per centum ad valorem on unsized paper used for printing books and newspapers.

Mr. KASSON, of lows, objected, for the reason that the committee already have that subject before them mr. WASHBURNE inquired when they would consider the subject. mr. Washist.

Mr KASSUN replied he hoped this week. The committee are to have a meeting this evening for more important business.

Mr. WALHSURME, under the circumstances, with

ART WAPHSURME, under the circumstances, withdrew his bill.

APPROPRIATIONS TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. STEVENS, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways
and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for
the Navy Department for the year ending June 18th,
1868, and a bill amendatory of the act providing ways
and means for the support of the Government and for
other purpores. The bills were committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

A MEDAL FOR VANDERBILT.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the
Senate's amendments to the deficiency uppropriation
bill. The amendn ent appropriation \$6,000 for a medal
to Commodore Vanderbilt was discussed, when
Mr HIGHY denout cod the Commodore as a swindler,
and he might almost say a murderer, for employing
suph worthless vessels for the transportation of passengers. BEORGES. STEVENS, BROOKS. and TOWNSEND replied in enlogy of the Commodore.

The amendment was conducted in.

A committee of conference was ordered on the disagreeing amendments.

FRACE COMMISSIONERS PROPOSED BY ME, COX. Mr. COX, of Ohio, introduced the following resolu-

REAGE COMMISSIONERS PROPOSED BY MR, COX.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, introduced the following resolation:

Whereas, The country halls with manifestations of pariotic joy and congratulation the victories recently achieved by our brave armica; and whereas, the recognized object of war, at least among civilized and Christian nations. Is an another and eatisfactory peace; nized object of war, at least among civilized and Christian nations. Is an account that although the condition of the interpretation of the condition of the compared to agree to any terms of pacification that our Givernment either would or should deem acceptable, yet, as there can be no peasible harm resulting from ascertaining precisely what they are ready to do, and in order to refuse the imputation that the Administration contemplates with astisfaction a condiun ance of hostilities for their own sake, on any grounds of mere punctilie, or for any reason than because it is compelled by an absorbing regard for the very acre do overcome at the earliest moment the resistance it encounters, and should not merely welcome but seek astisfactory, however informal, assurances that its end has been attained; therefore.

Resolved. That now, in this hour of victory, which is the hour of magnanimity, it is eminantly the duty of the President, on the basis of the present rightly-constituted Government, either to send or receive commissioners o agants, with a view to rational pacification and tranquility, or by some other rational means known to civilized and Christian nations, secure the cessation of hostilities and the union of the States

Mr. COX said that this resolution was modified since it was first read here, by atrixing out of the same the words. before any action be taken to change this Constitution of the United States. This, he said, is

Mr. GYBERS and the present of the present of the precipital to us.

The question having been taken, the House laid the resolution was modified.

Scholar, Hu

Smith, Smithers, Spandding, Starr, Starr, Stavens, Thouss, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburn (Mass) Webber, Wheeler, Wilder, Wilder, Wilder, Wilder, Windom, Worthington, oan, opgyear, Marvin, MoClurz Moridos,
Miler (N. Y.),
Morile (N. Y.),
Myers, Amos
Myers, Leomard
Norion,
Orth,
Patterson,

Ancona, Baldwin (Mich,), Harrington, Harris (III.), Harris (III.),
Holman,
Johnson (Onio),
Keilog (M. Y.)
Kornan,
King,
Law,
LeBiond,
Lopg,
Mallory,
Marcy,
McAllister,
McDowell,
McKinney,
Morris (Onio), rooks, rown (Wis.), Robinson, Rogers, Boss; Ecott, Sloan (N. Y.), Stiles, EEORGANIZATION OF THE INSURGENT STATES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill and pending amendments to provide for a republican government for the States subversed or overthrown by

and pending amendments to provide for a republicas government for the States subverted or overthrown by rebeilion. LENT of Pennsylvaniz, said, the organized war of telepholion is on the eve of overthrow. It belongs to us to govern the territory we have conquered, and the question of reconstruction prosses itself upon our attention, and our legislation in this behalf wil, though it comprise no specific provisions on the subject, determine whether guerilla war shall harses communities for long years, or be suppressed in a brief time, by punish ments administered through courts of law to marander, for the crimes they may commit under the name of partizan warfare. At the close of an international war, the wronged but victorious party may justly make two claims—indemnity for the past and security for the future; indemnity for the past and security for the future; indemnity for the past and security for the future; indemnity for the past in money or in territory; security for the future by new itraties, the establishment of new boundaries, or the cession of military power, and the territory upon which it dwells. Indemnity for the past we cannot hope to obtain. When we shall have punished the conspirators who involved the country in this sauguinary war, and pardoned the dupes and victims who have arrayed themselves or been forced to do battle under their fag, we shall but have repossessed our ancient territory, re-established the boundaries of our country, restored to our fag and Constitution their supremacy over territory which was ours, but which the insurents meant to dismember and past territory, re-established the boundaries of our country, restored to our fag and Constitution their supremacy over territory which was ours, but which the insurents meant to dismember and past territory, re-established the boundaries of our fag and Constitution their supremacy over territory which was ours, but which are prevented to our fag and Constitution of an early of peace and propertity had we and our fathers accepted in full

ment that sits so lightly as ours upon the people in peace is to infinitely strong in the terrible season of war.

Mr. KELLEY discussed at much length his proposition that the Government of the United States was instituted to secure the rights of all the citizens of the country, and not for the benefit of men of one race only. He said he knew not where to look for evidence which would strengthen the conclusiveness of the mass of proof he had adduced, embracing, as it did, the action of the framers of all the State Constitutions but one, of the Congress for framing articles of confederation, of the Convention for framing the Constitution of the United States, the acts of Congress in unbroken series throughout the active life of a generation, and the solemn obligations assumed by the Executive Depart mean of the Batical Government in the executes of the treaty-making power. If other source of proof there be, it could only serve to make assumance doubly sure Hierament of the Batical Government in the executes of the irie mass of the people of African descent, whom our laws and customs have degraced and brutalized, shall be immediately clothed with all the rights of citizenship. It proposed only to grant the rights of citizenship. It proposed only to grant the right of suffragamentable to all men, to those who, in the country, in addition to the brave men who, in the name of law and liberty, and in the hope of leaving their children heart to both have welcomed the barbien of battle in the naval and military service of the United States, and who are embraced in the amendment reported by the committee.

who are embraced in the amendment reported by the committee.

In purther argument Mr. Kelley said the question is not whether each man is fitted for the most judicious performance of the functions of citizenship, but whether the fitted for the most judicious performance of the functions of citizenship, but whether the fitted is not easier when she binds all her children to her by protecting the rights of sil, and condicing her sfixits to the arbitrament of their common judgment.

The concluding laragraph of his speech was as follows: Mr Speaker, shall we, in providing for the reconstruction of the Union, accept and proclaim as our faith the hideous dogm: that four millions of our people have "no rights which the white man is bound to respect." or, in the very hour in which our arms are breaking the power of the greedline, make any concession to the spirit that evoked it? South Garolina may shake her now gory locks and bloody hands at us in impotent rage. Let us not quali before her now as we have done for the last half century. Through the lips of Northern "bens of Liberty" and members of the order of "American Knights" in the tundamental law of the land; on the other hand, the shades of our partiot fathers, humanity, the spirit of the are, the welfare of the nation, the hopes of the counties millions who will throng our country through the long ages, implore us to listen the the voice of justice and obsy the injunctions of the Master, who assured us that "inasmoles as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Let not, I are the count of the country which a power has a proven the found achieve her granded trimmy his the proven the found achieve her granded trimmy his the proven the found achieve her granded at the month of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Let not, I are the second of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Let not, I are the land and the land an much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me? Let not. I pray you, the Eonth achieve her grandestriumph in the hour of her humilistion. Let not the spirit of a province for practice on our pride and preducte, and exult through all time over a leating victory. Peace is the offi pring are handmaid of Justice, and let us in reconstructing the Union, arect a temple in which she may abide? rever. structing the only, abide forever.

The House then adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE. Harriscorg, January 16, 1865. SENATE. Mr. HALL, in a few remarks, said General Hancock was in town and moved: committee be appointed to invite him to address the Senate relative to the organi-zation of his corps. Mr. Hall and Mr. Masherry were

TTSCHALR'S CONCERTS,-Mr. Gottechalk an ounces two farewell concerts, to take place on next Thursday and Friday evenings, at Concert Hall. As Mr. Gottschalk intends leaving for Havana and Mexico, he bids farewell to the public in the following card, which heads the programme of Thursday's "TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC: On the eve

"To my Friends and the Public: On the eveof my departure from this country—my native land—
the land of my earliest affections—I feel that I must
express my heartfelt regrets on parting with the
public whose kindness has sustained me throughout
my public career. To all my friends who have
given me so many processor warm interest, I bid a
iond farewell.
"The clouds that conceal the future are transparent and bright only in the morning of life. Ihave already come to the age when they shroud
more deceptions than joys. Even as I say to you all
farewell, methicks a distant coho faintly answers
'Adden!' A last, a long farewell!

"L. M. Gottschalk."

The vocal part of the concert will be performed The vocal part of the concert will be performed by Miss Lucy [Simons, a pupil of Mr. Gottschalk, and said to be a talented singer, and Signor Ardaarrangement of the March and Soldiers' Chorus from "Faust," for five planes, will be performed, with the assistance of Messrs. Warner, Beck, Behrens, and Muzic. This last feature will be looked for with interest, as the public will naturally wonder what possible effect, beyond increased loudness, can be produced with five planes that could not be equally well rendered on two, as the same notes must, to produce harmony, certainly be struck simultaneously on more than one of the nstruments. The quality, also, of all the instruments being the same, there is no reason for playing notes in unison, as no variety can be produced

by blending them, as in an orch lickets for the two concerts commences to day. THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] GEORGE THOMPSON AT CONCERT HALL. Last evening Mr. George Thompson made an address before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania. Mr. William Lloyd Garrison was to have delivered a lecture, but, owing to sickness, was prevented from so doing. The hall was filled at an early hour. The audience consisted mainly of colored persons. Pre-vious to the lecture the audience was entertained by singing by the Black Swan.

andience consisted mainly of cologist persons. Previous to the lecture the audience was entertained by singing by the Black Swan.

Dr. Furness introduced Mr. Thompson, and in so doirg said that he had the pleasure of inboducing a loyal American, born in England; that Mr. Thompson had done this country service at home and abroad.

Mr. Thompson was received with applause. He felt the difficulty of filling the place of one so eloquent and worthy to be heard as Mr. Garrison. Of all men living no man was so competent to treat the subject upon which Mr. Garrison had intended to discourse as that gentleman. Thirty-two years had elapsed since he first met Mr. Garrison. He had recently arrived at England, being it first visit to that country. The people of Eagland had delegates at London from all parts of England, for the purpose of abolishing slavery in that kingdom. He had been in London and met Mr. Garrison there. This was the speaker's third visit to America, and from the time he had met Mr. Garrison they had never been separated in thought. He was no lecturer; he was not accustomed to delivering lectures. In reference to the great question now agitating this country, he asked his audience to look back to the beginning of that evil, which he hoped would before long he utterly destroyed. When Christopher Columbus landed on this continent, the islands of the Carbbean Sea was externinated, recourse was had to Africa for a fresh supply of laborers, and then began that trace was externinated, recourse was had to Africa for a fresh supply of laborers, and then began that infamous work which has cursed this land from its discovery until now. That trade, begun by Spanlards, was carried en by England and the English until the year 1808, when it abolished entirely the African lawe trade. He had crossed the ocean with a vessel that brought serves the first cargo of slaves and landed them on the coast of Virginia, and since then two rival interests were in the country, and rupture, and secession, and rebution followed. If you b

changes that had occurred since that time. Slavery at the time of the Declaration of Independence had spread over all the Northern colonies. Every great set of the nation, till within the past few years, was marred by slavery. The spirit of slavery was in the Congress that assembled in this city. He could not suppose that men of New England and Penneylvania were willing friends of the measure. The speaker here went into a review in condemning terms of that part of the Constitution relative to the representation to which slave States are entitled. In proportion to the number of slaves owned. Our forefathers had argued with themssives "act slavery would become extinct of itself, and "nat it with slavery, than to be at war with our releves about a matter which would work its own ours. Instead of curing itself it has lived to elect, your Presidents; lived to appoint your ambass? dors; lived to put the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in their seats. There was a few years ago not a more time-serving sycophantic, race of men than your clergy. Until within the past few years they could not sycak their minds relative to the Aboultion of slavery. The Bible Society, down to a very recent date, had never given a copy or tax of the Scriptures to one of the enslaved millions of this country. The Tract Society until within a very late day, dared not publish a book which told a child that there was a slave in American Slave, The American Slave in American Slave, The American Slave in American Slave, The American Sunday School Union, until a very late day, dared not publish a book which told a child that there was a slave in American Sunday School Union, until a very late day, dared not publish a book which told a child that there was a slave in American Sunday School Union, were the form the form of the free form the form of the fr

be was not n a stave, as Pennsylvania.

During the delivery of his address the speaker was much applauded, and great interest in the subject was manifested by all present. CITY ITEMS. A Big THING ON ICE.—There was a grand fancy all on the ice at Fairmount Park the other night.

All the dancers were on skates. Some had lanterns on their ankles, and glided by like fire flies in the summer night. Some had masks on their faces and represented old men, hideous creatures, and every species of grotesque countenance. There were no counchinellos with enormous noses and protuberant packs and stomachs; no harlequins in parti-colored restments; no pantaloons playing mad pranks and tumbling about a la Ravel, but there were pantastone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. THE REV. AND ECCENTRIC SIDNEY SMITH ONC

emarked: "After you have written an article, take your pen and strike out half of the words, and you will be surprised to see how much stronger it is." The most valuable advice is often contained in the fewest and simplest of words, thus: "Always buy your clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, one price under the Continental.'" FOREWARNED IS TO BE FOREARMED .- There is

good authority for stating that in this country one adult 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 resorting promptly to the Expectorant of Dr. Jayne, which soothes and strengthens the Bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the Lungs of all impurities. It is a cer-tain 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 symp-toms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give his standard remedy a trial, they will never regre it. Prepared only at 242 Chestnut street. ja16-2t

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ia14-3t*

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Mr. Wilfon off-red a bill incorporating the Big Mining improvement Company.

Mr. RANDALL, one extending the several mining acts of 1878 to convict and the several mining acts of 1878 to convict and the several mining acts of 1878 to convict and the several mining acts of 1878 to convict and the several mining acts of 1878 to convict and the several mining acts of 1878 to convict and the several mining acts of 1878 to acts of 1878 and all nervous affections, treated by Dr. Von Moscheisker. Testimonials of the most gratifying results of his treatment of the most gratifying results of his treatment of the above maladies from well-known citizens can be examined at his office, 1927 Walnut street.

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