Results. ious successes at Fisher are much on the surface. It is Ages at home, so great that looms on our political horizon, but that they must largely and favorably influence our relations with foreign countries. The immense quantity of cotton found at Savannah, a large portion of it being Sea-Island, which is the most valuable, has been roughly estimated at eighteen million dollars, and may be considered as virtually

captured from the foreign sympathizers with the Rebellion, who were induced, the banker, to lend money to "the so- Mr. Lincoln neither uses, nor can he, in called Southern Confederation," on the security of cotton which was to be delithe British blockade runners. It is pro-shown, a promise well, wisely, and steavannah, and now held in behalf of the United States, may be claimed by foreigners as belonging to themselves. Nothing easier than to manufacture fictitious documents to support this claim, and nothing would be more absurd than to admit its validity. The captured cotton is January of 1865. They are as familiar as part of the spoils of war, and will continue

to be held as such, we hope. How the virtuous money-lenders who handed over their hard cash to Messrs. SLI-Distinand Mason, as agents of the rebels, will ever become possessed of the cotton held for them, "to be kept till called for," in, the would-be Republic of Secessia, is a subject almost exclusively for their own good sense of Mr. Lincoln's policy, set consideration. Savannah ceases to be a forth in his Inaugural, and since stern-

storehouse for the valuable staple. There cally sealed against its exit. Now, latest may complain, with Othello, that their occupation is gone. When it is considered that, for a considerable time, supplies to the South were got in via Wilmington, and that the cotton to pay for them and to Confederate loan, was got out from the same convenient port, some idea of the infinite advantage to our cause by the capture of Fort Fisher may be approximated. abroad, and it lops away the rebel credit in Europe. The cotton captured there would have covered the required amount. And when, a little later, our successes before Wilmington are announced, the last hope of Rebeldom from foreign aid, political or material, topples over, and leaves not a rack behind. Capitalists, whatever their personal or political sympa-South. They are excluded, by our successes, from getting money or money's this is not as nearly true of the memories of ways a sunny, smiling aspect of good cheer about of supplies from Richmond, but he had this worth. Their supplies, hitherto received | this war as it is of Revolutionary recollecby Wilmington, being stopped, they have | tions? Some, indeed, have been bitter and reed. Hitherto we have had two foes to

By this time the fall of Savannah is known in Europe. It would be announced too late to affect the Emperor Napoleon's ence his speech at the opening of the Legisnard, in which the wish was father to the erner saw that he was fighting to destroy thought. True or false, it can be nothing | and to divide. And can you not imagine now. To propose any interference, any how these military legislators on picket recognition of a rebellion which is now or in prison came mutually to unnearly worn out, would be presumptuous | derstand these things? There might folly such as no foreign statesman could have been a bone of contention between think of, without having first lost his com-

their allies abroad. Henceforth we have

little to care for from the latter.

only of the fall of Savannah but also of the | ready to arm the blacks, even to the excapture of Wilmington, before he has occasion to write the Queen's speech, to be delivered at the beginning of the Parliamentary Session, on the 7th or 9th of next month. The news of Porter's and Terry's glorious successes before Wilmington would | almost as strong as that which Mr. Lincoln be taken to England by the mail steamer | spoke of when he took the oath at the hands which left New York on Wednesday. Allow thirteen days for the voyage, and the news will reach Liverpool by the first | the admirals in command of the navies of of February, and the fullest corroboration will be sent across the ocean by the steamer | the counsels of Mr. Lincoln, and obeying to morrow. We shall await, with more the acts of Congress and the laws of nacuriosity than anxiety, the effect of the news, following close on that from Savan- | The successful fighter has never been a nah, upon the public mind abroad-chiefly, indeed, in Downing street and the Tuileries. Cabinet meetings will be suddenly improvised. The foreign telegraph will be | buked. Educated as many of these men have in great request, particularly to convey messages between Palmerston and Napoleon: the sympathizers will have long faces and heavy hearts; the holders of Confederate stock will sadly mourn for their vanished | slavery and the forgiveness of the Southern cash; the friends of humanity will rejoice; masses is inevitable, and upon this belief and, most probably, The Times (to use a they will fight all the more heartily when favorite expression of the late Lord CASTLE- they see that moderate and patriotic coun-REAGH) will "turn its back upon itself." | sels on the part of the General Administracongratulate the world on the approaching tion are producing the happiest effect upon close of the rebellion in America, praise the | the Southern people. But, in proportion valor and conduct of our soldiers and as these great leaders perceive this effect sailors, the wisdom of our statesmen, and and act upon it, so will their high position the persistent energy of Mr. Lincoln, enable them to oppose anything like rash, lude to a more imposing demonstration, a portion of whom they may declare was always the impulsive, and dangerous legislation— the 2d Corps and the 5th and 9th Corps at once reobject of their most affectionate regard and | not, indeed, that any one of them may highest admiration. This political FADLA- set himself up against what Congress DEEN is capable of saying all this, and its or the Government may do, but by their history records a change of opinion quite examples, their sufferings, and their knowas sudden. This was in November, 1834, ledge of the people among whom they when, after having nobly fought and won have fought during four bloody years, they the great battle of Reform, it suddenly will be enabled to give such counsel as veered round, to abuse Reform and its cannot be overestimated by the civil aufriends, and support PEEL, so long its | thorities. . most bitter opponent. What it did before, it is capable of repeating, but the abuse and the adulation, the hostility, or the regard of such a merely venal machine as the Times, ought to be, and is, of the smallest possible importance. It has high influence, great power in England, but its continuous vituperation of this country-misrepresentation of our public menand championship of the traitors whose baseness precipitated usinto the most terrible war that the world has ever seen, unite to deprive it of all respect here. It stands a sad example of talent prostituted for lucre, of power miserably misused, of influence exercised for the worst purposes. Savannah and Wilmington will be words of awe in the ears of its conductors.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1865 We are in the habit of claiming that History will be vainly read for any parallel to the war for the preservation of this Government. The vast numbers engaged on both sides—on the side of the great Government itself, and, until lately, its remorseless assailants—and the marvellous improvements in the art of war, by land and sea, may certainly challenge the wonder of mankind. But, whether it is or is not | busy days in California, but they were not to be Fort Fisher, the details of which reached General rectly written, and bigs fair to have a large sale.

that the military aspect of this struggle finds no comparison or resemblance in other ages or generations, or even in our own progressive times, it is pretty much as we do of the fabled streams in the true that the leading motive of the Government, in directing the armed efforts to maintain it, is wiser and more humane than any which has been exhibited from the beginning of the world by other nations. You have only to go back to Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural on the eastern front of the Capitol, March 4, 1861, and then to carry your memory forward to the present stand-point, to feel the force of this fact. He said: "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot-grave to every living heart and hearthstone in this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as they surely

will be, by the better angels of our nature." on the representations of Mr. Erlanger. | This may be called rhetoric, but a man like his place, afford to deal in platitudes. I bable enough that this cotton, seized at Sa- dily kept. And it is this view of the situation-a view of that which is before and a review of that which is past or behind uswhich stands forth and challenges a like manifestation in any other age, clime, or people. It is unnecessary to recite the events between the March of 1861 and they were startling. Enough to see where we are this day. It was declared that we could never subdue eight millions of whites who held four millions of slaves. Well, these eight millions of whites, if not subdued by the Federal Government, were first subdued by their own tyrants, and are now being subdued by the

ly adhered to by him. THESE FOUR is small chance of running it out at Mobile | MILLIONS OF SLAVES HAVE BEEN or Charleston, and New Orleans is hermeti- MADE FREE. How? Not by any sudden process, but so gradually, and so logiand most fatal blow, we command the cally, and so necessarily, that now the real navigation to and from Wilmington, nowa | cause of the war is given up by the slaveregular cul de sac to the pirates Tallahassee | holders themselves, till, in fact, the slow and Chickamauga, and the blockade-runners | method of Lincoln's Abolition is met by the fierce Abolition policy of Davis and his conspiracy! Shall I make this more clear? The arming of the slaves (not to speak of the proclamation of Emancipation, so justly delayed and so generally doubted,) lost meet the demands for interest upon the General Cameron his Secretaryship of War; and yet Jefferson Davis only fears to

arm his slaves because they may fight against him. But this admits the whole case. No man fights for another man who It must act in a two-fold manner—it cuts | is not forever after that other man's friend, off the rebel sources of supply from and no slave ever fought for his master, or his Government, who did not become enin the money market of Europe. At deared to the one and made free by the backward. The enemy did not attempt to recover the lost ground, and it has been accordingly approthis very moment, if report be correct, there is a project on foot in London to North, with its attendant prosperity, has get up a new loan of three millions ster- been contrasted by disunity and starvation a thousand acres of some of the finest woodlands in ling for the rebels. This time Mr. Erlanin the South. A happy people in one and condition of the section, and good for all military purposes; but it is most especially valuable at this but it is most especially valuable at this section. former affair, fights shy of advancing any | tion, both of the same blood and brain, more money. The new loan, guaranteed | is a spectacle to make angels weep. If by a promise to meet interest and principal our Northern comforts tantalize and ber is getting to be one of the luxuries of life with of the advisability of urging their Legislatures to instant that the fall of Savannah is known | South, do you not know, and see every

hour of your lives, that the sufferings of squatty, unpleturesque log cabins; and in the few the people of the latter section constantly echoes of the woodman's axe grow fainter day by awaken the sympathies of the ladies, chil- day, as one by one the trees are toppled over. Fuel, dren, men, and all parties of the North? Mr. Lincoln well stated the argument in the poetic conclusion of his Inaugural, nearly four years ago-" The mystic chords of memory stretch from every battle field thies, cannot be easily induced to lend and patriot grave to every living heart money where there is scanty chance of | and hearthstone all over this broad land." principal and interest being repaid. All | And tell me, O Cynic! O Radical! reasonable prospect of running cotton out (he who writes these lines is as of the South being at an end, all expect radical as any anti-slavery. Demotancy of raising the wind by another Euro- crat on the broad acres between table, and altogether Virginian in the bountiful way pean loan must be relinquished by the Pennsylvania and the Plains, or between Washington and the Washita)—tell me if

only their own resources to rely upon, and, bloody enough but note that your truest arpresent, they might as wen rean upon a chivalry has been shown among the soldiers who fight and die. And why? Beoppose and defeat—the rebels at home and | cause they feel that they are of one blood, and will yet inevitably come together. Besides, as the war progressed, they discovered what they were fighting and were not fighting for. Their army has been a far greater Congress than that which sits in declaration to the representatives of foreign | the splendid pile now looking down on me | a little distance the farm was fair enough to the Powers, usually spoken on each New in marble grandeur, for there the questive. It would have looked very pretty in a pio-Year's Day. It might be in time to influ- tions debated are grander, and discussed at the cannon's mouth, or written lative Session. There was a foolish rumor | with bloody bayonets. Soon the Norththat Napoleon and Palmerston would | erner convinced the Southerner that this | The window-panes were mostly hits of rag-carpet jointly recognize the South, if peace had not | Administration was not fighting to destroy, been restored here by the ensuing Fourth of but to save—not to break down, but to our martial tread; and officers, at night, great close of brick and mortar would come tumbling on the back; and very shortly the Souththem, called Slavery, but this was soon thrown to the prowling dogs when both perceived that Jefferson Davis was

tent of making them the companions of their former masters, if that could make the destruction of the old Union complete. And so perished all bad thoughts, and was born a better and sweeter emotion, a memory of Chief Justice Taney. Next, look to the generals in command of the armies, and the Republic. Following the example and tions, they have rarely been politicians. savage,in the treatment of his prisoners, and the chief who has regarded the section he has captured with cruelty has always been rebeen in the regular army, and many others reared in the faith of the old Democratic

party, they one and all perceive that the restoration of the Union with the abolition of

OCCASIONAL.

Petroleum-The Good and Bad. The excitement in petroleum has reached that point when all sensible and prudent men must pause and carefully consider the merits of the companies that now claim the attention of the public. We think it may be said that more capital is now invested in this new staple than in any manufacturing or mineral enterprise that ever claimed the attention if the community. Many of our readers are under the impression that the business of working petroleum is like the old ex-citements that we read of in financial history—South

Sea schemes, Mississippi bubbles, the mulberry en terprise, or the old Dutch tulip mania. Perhaps the uproar occasioned by this enterprise is like that attending these "panies;" but, unlike them all, there is at the bottom a substantial basis. Petroleum is a substance, and not a theory. We not only read of it in books and circulars, but we see it in warehouses. We buy it and sell it. It enters into commerce, and is now as much a necessity of our existence as light or heat. The old supplies for light and heat were becoming exhauste The oil that so largely entered into the commerce of New England has declined of late years, and political economists were sadiy at a loss to find a recompense for the failing supply. In the midst of this perplexity petroleum came to us, and, while our fishermen were coming home after vainly searching the sea, the barren rocks of Venango were vomiting forth in abundance a substance that was to surpass and supersede the long enduring whale. Of course, the advent of petroleum produced all the excite-

ment of novelty, and the sudden wealth of the few tween. At other points along the lines the "boys" excited the avarice of the many. are more bellicose. We have, therefore, seen petroleum forcing itself OITY POINT, Va., Jan. 18, 1865. into commerce and usurping the long-established The only subject of interest and topic of conver- of the "Belita Polka," composed by Harper F. Fation with us to-day is the brilliant achievement at | Smith-a good dancing melody, well accented, coriron and coal, and even gold and silver. We had

compared to the recent days in Venango and West Grant this morning in a despatch from Colonel Virginia. The Kanawha, the Muskingum, and the Allegheny are as familiar to our minds as the goldbearing rivers of California. We read of them Arabian Nights, on whose banks arose the palace of Aladdin, or the towering terraces of Bagdad, and understand them almost as plainly. Where the money comes from is a mystery. We have all been going to the bad for an indefinite period of time, and yet the nation, which has given hundreds of millions to buy gunpowder and ordnance, has actually spared a hundred millions on certain We are now in the sifting-time. In a hundred

wild and unctuous acres. Heretofore we have been blindly spending all of our money. It has been a risk with us, almost, we regret to say, as much of a risk as that of the gambler who offers his purse upon the contingency of a certain card. In some cases the card has won, and the gains have been large. But who has lost? We very much fear that the losing men are not those who catch the public eye. We hear of men who have won thousands, but where are those who have lost? days we shall probably see one-half the petroleum companies disappear. Probably it will be a smash, and somebody get hurt. But this very dread is teaching us. We are becoming more careful. A few companies have established themselves. The Columbia, the Cherry Run, and the Maple Shade are remarkable instances of financial phenomena. Those who were fortunate enough to be in these made fortunes, and their stock now pays the largest dividend in the market. Among the new enterprises we see such companies as the Cameron Petroleum heard it spoken, and I hold it written, as Company. This we specify because it is among vered to them through the medium of a promise, and, as subsequent acts have the last, and, as its stock is not in the board, we may speak of it without being invidious. The prospectus of this company shows that it is managed with great tact, and gives promise of becoming one of the best in the market. The reason is that the company has a large property, and is already pay-ing an honest dividend. An interest in such com-

GEN, GRANT'S ARMY.

panies is an investment as much, almost, as an

the shock comes, such companies will survive it, for they have wealth and character. Those of our

readers who have money to invest should exercise

great cantion. All they need is prudence, and they

interest in our own State and national loans. When

THE INTENDED EVACUATION OF RICH-MOND AGAIN ASSERTED.

Our Victory at Fort Fisher Speeding the Good End. REJOICINGS OVER THE FALL-A FEU DE JOIE.

Another Rebel Attack on our Picket Lines and its Repulse. Continued Desertions from Lee's Army-

Its Constant Depletion. Some Interesting Statements-What the Opinions o

the Bebel Rank and File are,

QUIET ALL ALONG THE LINES. - C. Edmunds _

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]
CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 17, 1865. A few days ago the pickets of the 2d Corps, holding the extreme left, advanced upon the rebel pickets who for some time past have occupied the outer edge of an extensive piece of woods, and drove them backward. The enemy did not attempt to recover season for fuel. The climate here has this peculiarity, that however warm and bright the torture the ladies and gentlemen of the us. Thousands of acres of pine forests have disappeared within the last month, to be converted into stunted growths of pine woods that remain the indeed, is to be counted chief among the sinews of war, and fuel we have not hereabouts for the uses of the camps another winter.

The celebrated "Yellow House" is no more. Everyone in the army has heard of the Yellow House, and can tell to a certainty where the Yellow House stands, or, rather, stood. It was the only great landmark in all this bleak, flat, marshy conntry round about; it was the only great prominent next to Fort Hell. It was the only remaining relic of Virginia in the olden time. There was something so warm, and cozy, and hospi-It was put up, and in the bountiful thickness of the walls. And these great yellow walls, visible by day for many miles across the open country, had all already being made for the removal of the base them that predisposed imaginative wayfarers to the belief that the landlord of the Yellow Farm must be through the dreamy summer afterneons. The fat dog snooze upon the porches any more. The stern eality of war has set aside those pleasant fashlons. Gen. Warren's headquarters, (5th Corps.) When that corps gracefully retired in favor of the 6th Corps, General Wright took possession of the valiant battle with big rats by night and day. At ture; but distance lent an enchantment to the view which a clearer inspection dispelled. The place, once upon a time, was, no doubt, a first-class Virginia hotel, but it had fallen sadly out of repair. or worn out soldiers' trousers; the floors had a cerdown the chimneys, impressing nervous subalterns

with a vague idea that the rebel batteries were shelling something. It wasn't safe to lie in such a rookery, and a less romantic smuggery was determined on in secret council. There was another important consideration. Bricks and lumber, wherewith to build chimneys and other necessary accommodations, were nowhere a be had for love or money, in all the miles around. So, a day or two ago, the demolition of the old biding place was resolved upon, and forthwith commenced. It was rare sport for the "boys," for next to love of country, destructiveness is the prevailing bump in male human nature. Sundry rats were mouth to mouth; and next morning, when the sun arose, there was no Yellow House to greet it, as there had dally been for more than fifty years, in war time and in peace. No vestige of the Yellow House remains to-day; the site is occupied by a few rows of unprotending tents enclosed by evergreens, and here are the headquarters of General Wright. A party of rebel deserters—there must have been twenty or thirty of them-arrived here this afternoon. A more shabbily attired band of Gideonites eye hath not seen; but a few of the number, sporting straw hats and canvas pants, presented comparatively an imposing appearance. These menare unanimous in the conviction that the cause of the South is now a hopeless cause, and they all believe that before very long Lee will have to get out of Richmond, if he wants to get out of it at all in safety. It is becoming to him a question not of months, but of days. A brisk spring campaign will practically end up the war, provided matters progress as favorably as they have been doing. De-

serters are coming to us by droves, and ere long Lee's army will be so depleted, from this source alone, that he cannot dare to offer open battle to About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the rebal skirmishers upon our extreme left advanced and attempted to drive in our line of pickets fronting the 2d Corps. They came dashing forward with their peculiar yell, and it was supposed, at first, that they were the advance of a more formidable body of the enemy. Our pickets fell back a short distance, but were immediately reinforced, and not only recovered their lost ground, but punished the audacity of the rebels by driving them some dis-tance. The whole affair did not occupy more than a few minutes, but its extent was not fully understood at first; and as it might possibly be the preceived marching orders.

The object of the enemy can only be surmised The opinion is held that they merely intended the affair as an audacious foraging coup, being badly sired to be revenged for the loss of ground they sustained a day or two ago, when so much fine timber land was taken from them. Timber is getting to be as scarce with the enemy as with our selves, and they are not half as warmly clad, generally, as our soldiers. Whatever the purpose of the tincking party, they were completely folled. And the martial spirits who fancied they discovered in this little hubbub an opening to a general engagement which should astonish the world, confess, this morning, that their cherished hopes are blighted; for to-day it is drear, dismal, and stormy, and equal parts of snow and rain are falling. The rebel deserters who arrived here yesterday from Hatcher's Run stated that the main force of the army was confronting our left. As it was hardly supposable that these men could have any positive information on such a subject, the news was not included in my former despatch. But now it | passed by your labor alone, and until the enemy seems possible that it may have been correct. If so, the demonstration of yesterday really meant nore than appeared upon the surface. About the same hour (four o'clock) yesterday afternoon, a rebel pattery opposite the lines of the 9th Corps commenced to shell Hancock Station, on the line of the City Point Railroad. One of the shells struck within four rods of the gallows which has been erected at this point for the execution of deserters, etc., and another passed less than five rods slight loss to the corps. Seven hundred and fifty beyond it. As the gallows is not visible from the killed and wounded will cover the entire casualties rebel lines, it could not have been the target of their

cannoniers, who were no doubt endeavoring to throw a chance shot or two into the train which left here for the front at three P. M. Nervous people will have to quit riding on the United States Military Railroad. A truce has existed for the past three days between the 1st Division of the 9th Corps and the rebel pick-ets. During the day no picket-firing occurs here at all, and at night the shots are few and far be-

Comstock, one of his staff, who accompanied General Terry's expedition. If the rebal garrison had fought with anything like the desperate energy that rebel garrisons were wont to do a year or two ago, perhaps we might have had a second disappointment; but the rebels have lost heart wonderfully within a few months past, and are no longer brave to

This victory closes the only port of entry that ramained to the rebellion, and it brings to an end that commerce with the European nations which was the sole-sustaining power of the Confederacy, And what is almost of equal moment, it presents an addi-tional reason why Richmond should be evacuated and Virginia abandoned, not so much as giving us a new sea-coast base from which to operate against Lee's communications, as in cutting off from his ragged soldiers those supplies of foreign arms and cloth ing which have so long enabled them successfully to maintain their position. This victory at Wilmington was not a surprise The enemy had information, it seems, that a second

expedition was about to undertake what the first had falled to accomplish. This news they doubtless obtained from deserters. At any rate, they obtained it, and believed it to be reliable. Thave been told by a signal officer of the Army of the James, that a few days after Gen. Butler's late return from Wlimington, eighteen car loads of soldiers were seen to arrive in Richmond. These composed the rebel Can Hoke's division, and they were immediately transferred to Virginia as soon as it was judged that Fort Fisher was safe. In this second assaul of the fort our troops were again confronted by Hoke's division. From this fact it is evident that the enemy knew of our intentions, and prepared to frustrate them. It is seldom that any of our men desert to the

enemy. But the number of desertions from the enemy is increasing according to the rule of arithmetical progression. Last night another batch of fifty men, gaunt in face and motley in attire, came over to our pickets on the extreme left, opposite Fort Wheaton. They told the same old story of want and suffering and despondency, and there was ead sincerity in all their words. In honor of the Fort Fisher victory, General Meade, in compliance with an order from General Grant, directed a salute of one hundred guns to be fired along the whole line this afternoon. The greatest of enthusiasm inspires the army, and the day has been a day of merrymaking.

-J. C. Warner. [Special Correspondence of The Press. HEADQUARTERS 6TH ARMY CORPS,

January 17, 1865. I had an extended conversation vesterday with a party of rebel deserters who came into our lines Sunday night. They were nineteen in number, and belonged to Hill's and Early's corps. Like all of the rebels, they wore no distinctive uniforms. Anything which approaches a gray in color, whether it be of a brownish or yellowish hue, is made to do service on the backs of the "Johnnies." The men whom I saw yesterday were all, however, warml clad; many of them, in anticipation of their coming into our lines, had drawn new uniforms, and had them charged on their pay which is due them. A rebel soldier, these men told me; is allowed \$90 worth of clothing per annum. All which he i furnished over this amount is deducted from his wages. He is charged \$12 for a jacket, pantaoons, or shoes, and \$10 for a blanket. Some of these leserters were Virginians, one of them, a wellformed, intelligent youth of twenty, was quite comes nunicative on all subjects connected with rebellion. He said he had belonged to Early's corps, which is now stationed upon Hatcher's Run in the right wing of the rebel army, confronting parts of our 21 and 6th Corps. A. P. Hill's corps, he said, occupied the extreme right of their army, but the principal portion of the Confederate forces is nosted towards their left and around Petersburg. This soldier, who, by the way, was a native of Lynchburg, and volunteered when he was only sixteen years of age, has been absent from the army upon guard duty ever since the battle of Gettysburg, where he received a slight wound, and was therefore able to

give a better idea of the conversation and feeling of the citizens of the South than most deserters The account which he gave contains many matters: of encouragement to the lovers of the Union cause. He repeated the off-given statement that every one forced into the service. He knew of private meetrenew their allegiance to the Federal Government and was informed that similar discussions were taka naval prize. Lane is detained on board the Philaing place privately over the whole country. What delphia as a prisoner by Commander McComb. was the general temper of the people, or what was the general determination of these gatherings, he was unable to state. He says that our troops when taken prisoners, are given the same ration the rebel military prisons. On the 7th of January my informant was ordered to join his regiment in Gen. Lee's army, and he hailed the command with joy, as affording him the opportunity, which ha uickly seized, of deserting while on picket duty. On his way to join his regiment he passed through Richmond, and states that it seemed full of people

many of whom are refugees. Among the rebe troops the evacuation of Virginia is frequently dis as one of the most certain of the calamitous events which the future has in store for them Six weeks was the time generally allowed as the limit of the Confederate occupation of the Old called the District Guard is composed of men unfit county, and a guard of seven is appointed for each

district. It is the principal duty of this guard to hunt up deserters and return them to the army The employment of a bloodthirsty kind of dogs nate men is very common, especially in North Car ina. Several regiments of negroes, he reports, have been armed and equipped, and are now ready for the field. When asked whether they would be of any use o the Confederacy, he was very emphatic in his replies "that they would be of much greater service at their homes on the plantations. They would not fight;" he said, "because the war had been going

on so long that they had all come to understand it. and knew that they would be much better off in the North. The white soldiers, too, declared that they would not fight with the blacks, and the latter knew that if they went into battle they would be fired upon from the rear as well as from the front." The poor fellow who gave me the above informa tion was one of the least warmly clad of the lot. He has not been paid off by his cruel task master or more than two years and a half, and now that he was departing from the home of his youth, riendless and alone, with no money in his pocket ind but few clothes on his back, he was naturally serious at the prospect. He contrived, however, to keep a cheerful look as he told me of his plans. He ad often heard of the fine old farms of Pennsylvania, and it was to these that he was wending his way for employment. I trust he may quickly find It. Another of these men belonged to the Florida brigade of Gen. Hall's corps. This brigade is commanded by Gen. Finnegan, of Olustee fame, and

only numbers about four hundred. The Floridian gave a very gloomy picture of affairs in the South and in their armies. He declared that the talk of desertion was so common and barefaced that the men made no scruple of declaring their intention to come over," in the very face of their officers. This was not the only instance of the present want of discipline in the ranks. He gave it as his opinion, and the other men seemed to agree with him, that the spring campaign would end the war. "Bob Lee," he said, would make one more fight before he gave up. The men, he said, liked General Lea but not so well as they did Stonewall Jackson, whom he These deserters all concurred in bearing testimon to the general state of dissatisfaction in the Southern battalions. As one expressed it, "the troops are all was general about the insufficient quantity of food they said, consisted of three-quarters of a pound of corn meal and a quarter (nominally a third) of a pound of pork. Some copies of The Press which I listributed among these men were read with a vidity. We are enjoying the feathery delights of a snow storm this morning, but the appearance of the sky

hich overshadow it. THE FOURTH ARMY CORPS. ONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GENERAL WOOD-THE DEEDS OF THE MEN IN THE NASHVILLE BATS The following order has been issued by General

ather indicates a speedy breaking up of the clouds

Yood, commanding the 4th Army Corps: HEADQUARTERS 4TH ARMY CORPS, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 6, 1865. o the Officers and Soldiers of the 4th Army Corps: You have received the commendation of his Exellency the President of the United States, for your glorious deeds in the various conflicts around Vashville on the 15th and 16th ult. You have also received the commendation of the commanding general of the forces engaged in those conflicts, not only for your splendid achievements on the field of battle, but for your cheerful endurance of priva tions and hardships, in the most inclement weather, during the long and vigorous pursuit which followed the rout of the enemy in the vicinity of Nashville. As your actual commander on the field and in the pursuit I desire to add my commendation to the high-encomiums you have already received, and to tender you my grateful thanks for your soldierly conduct; both on the field of battle and in the trying parault.
Without altering, at the command of your officers, you repeatedly assaulted the enemy's strongly-entrenched positions and drove them from them in confusion and dismay. When he was utterly routed and no longer durst confront you in battle, you at once

commenced the most vigorous pursuit, continued it mere than a hundred miles at the most inclement sesson of the year, over the most miserable roads and across deep and difficult streams, which were was driven in utter disorganization across the Tennessee river. The substantial fruits of these glorious deeds were twenty-four pieces of artillery, five caissons, several stands of colors, many thousand stands of small arms, and two thousand four hundred and eighty-six prisoners. Such noble services entitle you to the lasting gratitude of the nation. Fortunately this great success was achieved with comparatively of the corps in the two days' conflict. To the friends of the gallant dead and to the wounded-and I am sure you will join me in this

tribute of comradeship—I offer my sincere sympathy and condolence. Brigadier General Volunteers The following are the division commanders of the 1st division, Brigadier General N. Kimball. 2d division. Brigadier General W. L. Elliott. 8d division, Brigadier General S. Beatty.

WE are indebted to Mr. Wm. R. Smith for a copy

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

THE RESULTS OF THE WILMING-TON EXPEDITION. THE REBEL REINFORUMENTS SENT TOO LATE. REPORTED COMMENCEMENT OF THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

-Rollin.-[Special Correspondence of The Press]
BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., Jan. 17, 1865. The good news from Federal Point has had a very cheering influence upon the troops in the Army of the James, as evinced by the usual demonstration which follow every signal triumph of the Union army. The result is what every one expected, though, as usual, the chiefs at Richmond were informed of the expedition under Gen. Terry, and had despatched troops to the defences of Wilmington. In a previous despatch I assured you that both North and South Carolina were being reinforced by the enemy from the works in front of his capital. The rebels did not arrive in time or in sufficient numbers to successfully resist the combined attack of probably one of the best, planned expeditions ever undertaken upon this continent. Under the inspiration of this victory the forces in front of Richmond never were in better condition or spirits to attack the enemy, and could be relied upon to fully realize public expectations.

Whether the Army of the James will or will not move soon, are questions which depend upon contingencies. At present, however, that army serves

a good purpose. It keeps Lee around Richmond with all the forces he can raise, while Gen. Grant, with his anaconda system, is gradually environing him with inevitable destruction. The intelligence which we have daily received from refugees, that the evacuation of Richmond is net only determined upon, but is actually commenced, is very generally credited here in military circles. The cause which leads to this demoralizing result upon the part of the enemy is the unpleasant realization that the rebel army can no longer be fed in its present position. The war has long since suspended every branch of industry in Virginia, while General Grant has severed enough of the enemy's communications to prevent the transportation of adequate and regular army supplies. The closing of the port of Wilmington may tend to hasten the event already decided upon, but where Jeff will set

up his establishment next is a question which the future must answer. Military operations, may be summed up in a few words-all quiet on the James.

NORTH CAROLINA.

REBEL ESTIMATE OF THE VALUE OF FORT FISHER. Half their Supplies Received through

the Channel it Guards. CAPTURE OF AN ILLICIT COTTON-TRADER. ROANORE ISLAND, N. C., Jan. 15 .- Colonel F. T.

Lehman, who recently arrived here, has taken command of the military post. Mr. Paul, a member of the North Carolina State Senate, who recently introduced the peace resolutions in that body, has just delivered a very important speech, which is of a logical and fearless cha

A rebel paper, in referring to the recent failure o Butler to take Fort Fisher, states that it is of the highest importance that it should be held, for the reason that more than half their supplies have been received through the blockade of Wilmington. In December last G. W. Lane, of Baltimore, ob tained a permit from H. A. Risley, chief agent of the Treasury, to take a cargo of provisions, on the smail steamer Philadelphia, from Baltimore to Plymouth, N. C., via the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, for the purpose of exchanging the same for cotton, which Lane had bargained for. Lane, claiming the right to deliver the goes at the point where he received the cotton, proceeded direct to Franklin without reporting at Plymouth. At Franktain Brooks, of the gunboat Valley City, which was stationed at the mouth of the river for that purpose, by order of Commander McComb, who claims the steamer and her cargo, under the circumstances, as

SAVANNAH.

THE PORT STILL IN A STATE OF BLOCKADE, No Clearances yet to be Granted except

tinue to be made at the Treasury Department for permits to trade with Savannah; but the appliants are answered by a circular, signed by Assistant Secretary Harrington, giving notice that the port is still subject to blockade, and until it is opened to commerce, by proclamation of the President, clearances for shipment thereto can only be made or military purposes, and on the request of the Secretary of War or of the Navy.

THE POST OFFICE AT SAVANNAH. WASHINGTON, Jab. 19.—The Postmaster General has issued an order reopening the post office at Savannah, and has placed it in charge of James G.

SUCCESSFUL CAVALRY EXPEDITION. A SCOUT THROUGH FAIRFAX AND LOUDOUN COUNTIES.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL MAIL WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- The cavalry expedition of 500 men, consisting of the 8th Illinois, under command of Col. Clendenin, and the 13th and 16th New York, under Col. Gansevoort, which started rom Prospect Hill, has returned, having scouted through Fairfax and Loudeun counties as far up as Warrenton. They found no large body of rebels in arms, but brought in 52 horses and 11 prisoners. During Friday Col. Clendenin, with his command, dashed into Leesburg and captured a rebel mail carrier, with letters from the men in Rousseau's division of rebel cavalry, now stationed in the Sheandoah, to parties in Loudoun county. In this exedition the Union troops did not lose a single man.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. THE REBELS FORTIFYING SHREVEPORT.

OSS OF SOLDIERS' LIVES BY A COLLISION New Orleans Markets. CAIRO, Jan. 19.—The steamer Mollie Able has arrived with New Orleans advices of January 14th.

The steamer Cromwell was to sail for New York The hull of the gunboat Indianola, sunk by the retels nearly two years ago, has been raised and found in excellent condition and will be rebuilt. General Hodge, who commands the district of Mississippi and East Louisiana, has established his beadquarters at Woodville, and has begun a most vigorous rule. The corporal punishment order of Colonel Scott has been revoked, and instead, General Hodge levies a tax of \$60 per bale on all cotton taken to the bank of the Mississippi river. The expedition which left Vidalia on the 14th, for a raid through Concordia parish, returned with several prisoners and 170 head of cattle, and also broke up several bands of guerillas. The gunboat Little Rebel recently made a recondistance of Red river, as far as the mouth of Black river, and broke up a picket station near that point. The Red river is out of its banks, and is still rising. ival of eight or ten rebel deserters from Alexandria, Louisiana, who report a small rebel force at that place, fortifying in expectation of another Federal expedition. Shreveport has been made very strong, and has a garrison of 400 or 500 men. Hainson has a regiment of troops at Trinity. These deserters were of the opinion that Northern Louisiana could easily be brought under Federal

Vicksburg papers say that from sixty to one hundred lives were lost, mostly of New York regiments (numbers not given), by the collision of the steamers Mars, Dickey, and La Reine. The former boats were seriously damaged. There is no change in the New Orleans markets. The steamer Glendale has arrived from Memphis

with Major General Gilmore and staff. Eighty. eight bales of cotton were received from Memphis KRWTTOKY BARDSTOWN ATTACKED BY GUERILLAS—THEY ARE DRIVEN OUT BY THE GARRISON

mand of Pratt and McGregor, a consolidation several bands, at three o'clock yesterday made a dash into Bardstown for the purpose of recovering one of their men. John Robinson, confined in the jail of that place. Bardstown is garrisoned by a detachment of Union soldiers under Capt. G. W. Nichols. The guerillas set the depot on fire, and it was burned to the ground, and the body of Mr. Sun. oury was consumed in it. The guerillas and our roops had a heavy fight. Capt. Pratt and Pat. Bull were killed, and Lieuts. Munday and Mason and several others wounded. The guerillas were outed and driven from the town. The pursuit was continued till darkness put a stop to further pro-FORTRESS MONROE. ARRIVAL OF THE MONITOR MAHOPAC-EXCHANGE

OF PRISONERS. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 19, 1865.—The monitor ahonac arrived here to-day from off Wilmingto N. C., in tow of the United States gunboat Rhode Col. Mulford returned here last evening on the teamer New York, from Annapolis, with a number of rebel prisoners, and will leave in a day or two or Varina, on the James river. BOSTON.

THE FUNERAL OF EVERETT. Boston, Jan. 19.—Business is generally suspend d to-day; the church bells are tolling, the flags at half-mast, and universal sympathy and expression of grief pervade the community, as the obsequie of the late Edward Everett are progressing. ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE. A United States prize steamer, bound in, is below this port. She has two masts and is painted white. BOSTON, Jan. 19 .- The bark Albion Lincoln, from

Havana for Portland, with molasses, went ashere on the south side of Naushon, in a gale on Tue day evening. She came off after her deck load of me lasses was stove, and swung to her anchors, leaking about 1,600 strokes per hour. Assistance will be sent from New Bedford. She remains in a critical postWASHINGTON.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ON THE BUBBER THE PAPER DUTY QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, January 19.

SMUGGLING ON THE NORTHERN PRONTIER -LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, says that the numerou expedients resorted to recently to evade the custom laws and defraud the revenues, especially on our extended Northern and Northeastern frontiers, render additional legislation highly desirable. He submits the draft of a bill to revive part of the act of March 3d, 1815, which expired by limitation in 1817, since which time there has existed no authority for searching carriages and other land vehicles, othe than those crossing our frontiers. It is proposed to revive this authority, and to extend the provisions of the 68th section of the collection act of 1799, authorizing the searching of persons, &c., under proper judicial warrants to inspectors. This is believed o large that the delays consequent upon procuring

to be necessary, as many of the collection districts are the special authority now required from collector naval officers or sergeants, for serving out search warrants to be executed at points remote from the port of entry, often frustrate the objects sought. The cretary thinks it would add materially to the efficiency of the law if the vehicles and hearts of burden, with all that appertains to them, were subjected to forfeiture, as is proposed by the bill. The other provisions regarding the giving of testimony by officers and others interested in forfeitures, are believed to be necessary to an efficient execution of the revived law. The attorneys' fees paid by the commissioners of customs from the appropriations for expenses at-tending the collection of revenues for the year end-

ing with the 30th of June, 1863, amount to \$16,468 and for the year ending June 30th, 1864, to \$12,300. Among the fees paid are those in revenue cases to E. DELAFIELD SMITH, \$14,865, and G. P. LOWRY, Comptroller R. W. TAYLOR makes a statement of fees paid from appropriations for California land onifure and expenses of courts for the vegranding December 31, 1864; amounting to \$37,500, of which \$15,700 was paid to WM. M. EVARTS, counsel in prize cares.

PPCMOTION OF GENERAL TERRY. Yesterday the Senate confirmed the nomination of General ALFRED H. TERRY, United State volunteers, to be brevet major general of volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services during the war, to date from August 26th last, and to-day the Senate confirmed the nomination of the sam officer as brigadier general in the regular army for recent gallant conduct.

The Committee of Ways and Means had a delega tion on the subject of the paper duty before them this morning. The manufacturers are making a erce opposition to the repeal of the duty.

An amendment to the conscription act was reported this morning, and made a special order a fortnight hence. The committee to investigate the Indian frauds is already at work. The weather is intensely cold here.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.-W. D. Snow, Senator elec from Arkansas, is in this city. He has information which places the regularity of his election beyond all doubt, more than a quorum of the Legislature having been present when the election took place.

CANADA. MEETING OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY—HEAVY FAILURE.
MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—An influential meeting o the Church Society was held here last night. Dr. Balch, secretary of the House of Bishops of the United States, was present. Speeches were made by the Bishop of Montreal, General Williams, and J. Brydges in reference to the relations between the ubtries, all of the most friendly character. It is reported to-day that a produce dealer here failed with liabilities amounting to \$700,000. THE GOY. GENERAL'S SPEECH TO THE CANADIAN HOUSE—DETECTIVE POLICE AND RELAYS OF YO LUNTEERS ORGANIZED TO PREVENT RAIDS-POLICY TOWARDS POLITICAL REFUGERS OF THE CANADIAN PROVINCES DESIRABLE

POLICY TOWARDS POLITICAL REFUGERS—A UNION OF THE CANADIAN PROVINCES DESIRALE.

QUERRG, Jan. 19.—Parliament opened to day. The Governor in his speech congratulated the House upon the general prosperity and contentment of the people, and the continuance of peace. Referring to the outrages committed on the territory of the United States by persons who sought refuge on Canadian soil, he says: In order to prevent the organization of such enterprises within the provinces, and to enable me to discharge my duties effectually towards neighboring and friendly Powers, I have seen fit to organize a system of detective police en the frontier, and with the same design have called out for permanent duty a portion of the volunteer force of the provinces. Similar considerations suggest the propriety of arming the Executive Government with stronger powers than it now possesses for dealing with persons who, while availing themselves of the right of asylum always allowed on British soil to political refugees, may be unmindful of implied obligations which by residence amongst us they contract to obey the laws and respect the policy of the country. A bill framed for this purpose will be laid before the House, and I ask its early consideration. The Governor General congratulates the House on the zeal shown by the volunteers, and asks the vote of supplies for the necessary expenditure. He informs the House that the financial legislation of the last session was attended with successful results. The revenue has been largely increased, and trade extended. In regard to the Confederation, he says:

"Circumstances" affording — an opportunity not only for the settlement of the question of pravincial milities but for the settlement of the question.

tended. In regard to the Confederation, he says:

"Circumstances affording an opportunity
not only for the settlement of the question
of provincial politics, but for the simultaneous creation of a new nationality, Parliamentary negotiations were opened with the Governors of the other Provinces, and the result was a
meeting at Quebec, composed of idelegates from all
the colonies, and with the sanction of the Crown.
The Conference arrived at the conclusion that a
Federal Union was possible and desirable. The
plan of the Constitution for the proposed Union
was embodied in a series of resolutions, which, with
the other papers relating to the subject, will be

The Casualties in the Attack on Fort Fisher. From a long list of the killed and wounded at Fort Fisher, we take the names of the following Pennsylvanians, officers and men, of the army and navy

sylvanians, officers and men, of the army and navy:

Wm. J. Farra. Co. B, 203d, left wrist; Ed. Haycock, do., do., right ankie; Sergt. Shuck, Co. A,
76th, head, mortally; Wm. Powell, 97th; Lieux.
Smedley, do., right arm; Lieut. Duncan, 203d, right
arm, slightly; Capt. McCun, do., head, slightly;
Col. Moore, do., killed; Col. Litell, 78th, thigh and
groin; Capt. Smallwood, 203d, killed; A. M. Marvin; do., head, slightly; Charles W. Smith, do., left
hand, slightly; Sorgt. J. W. Weller, 76th; right
hand; C. S. Harding, 203d, right arm; P. Schlage,
do., right arm; P. F. Mann, do., right arm and side;
J. Hanson, do., right shoulder; J. Richards, do.,
right arm. PARTIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE NAVY.

TABTIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE NAVY.

Killed.—Lieut. D. H. Porter, Malvarn; Lieut.
W. S. Preston, Malvern; Ensign Wiley, Montgomery; Surgeon Wm. Longshaw, Minnesota; Surgeon Blackmer, Montgomery.

Wounded.—Lieut. Wm. Wallace, Marine Corps;
Lieut. Commander W. N. Allen, elbow; Lieut. George N. Bache, shoulder; Lieut. R. H. Lampson, arm; Lieut. Commander C. H. Cushman, leg; Ensign R. D. Evans, both legs. Master's Mates—A. F. Eldridge, left thigh, and right side; Joseph M. Simms, right thigh; Lewis R. Chester, right thigh; John F. Merry, both thighs. and right side; Joseph M. Simms, right thigh;
Lewis R. Chester, right thigh; John F. Merry,
both thighs.

Marines Wounded.—J. L. Russel, Mohican, left
arm; Stephen Moore, Mohican, right knee; Corporal John Graham, Mohican, left shoulder; Corporal John Graham, Mohican, left shoulder; Corporal John A. Terry, Vanderbilt, thigh; Joseph
Zimmerman, Minnesota, left arm; Martin Conway,
Malvern, left hip; Wm. Ryan, Mohican, body.

Sailors Wounded.—John Kavanaugh, Minnesota,
left arm; Frank Davis, Minnesota, face and neck;
George Blake, Minnesota, left hip; John McDonald,
Pequot, abdomen. slightly; John Sullivan, Mohican,
thigh; S. W. Woodward, Mohican, right knee;
Wm. Johnson, Minnesota, lower jaw fractured;
James Dillon, body; Abel Cole, Brooklyn, right
arm; John Sullivan, Huron, dislocated shoulder;
George Hagan, Pequot, left hand, J. H. Donnelly,
Huron, left shoulder; Michael Firney, Huron, left
shoulder; Wm. Seaman, Huron, since died; F. A.
Pierce, Pontoosuc, hand and leg; A. Robinson,
Chippewa, thigh and side; J. P. Ericson, Pontoosuc, right elbow; Williams, Pontoosuc, right thigh;
Frank Foster, Minnesota, right thigh;
Frank Foster, Minnesota, right thigh;
Frank Foster, Minnesota, right thigh;
Harry
Meyer, Norcus, right leg; John Klain, Minnesota,
left shoulder; John Jackson, Minnesota, left thigh;
Joseph Dool, Minnesota, right thigh;
Casualties on the Santiago de Cuba.—Killed—W,
H. Cross.

Wounded—Patrick McCarthy, sailor, thigh and

supposed mortally.

Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 New York, January 19, 1865. DISMAL PROSPECTS Mrs. Rev. Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell has been making a characteristic address to a small but convenient audience upon the subject of women's rights, and congratulating it upon the progress nade by boy-gal theories generally. She doubted not "that little girls are now at echool who may yet e Senators and Governors of States." The horrible prediction has created no forebodings whatever. The lecture deserves notice as one of the curiositi of literature, however; something like old Gadbury's almanac.

outrageous treatment of females who were so unfortunate as to pass its rooms, and fall thereby into the clutches of the associated devils. THE CAPTURE OF FORT PISHER

TROOPS TO BE RAISED IN NEW YORK STATE. The Adjutant General publishes an order antached to regiments now in the service. THE EVENING STOOK BOARD.

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NAWS SEE POURTH PAGE.] Beauty and the Beast.

LECTURE BY REV. HENRY WARD BESCHER. Last evening the Academy of Music was filled with an audience assembled to listen to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's lecture on the above subject. The peaker was introduced, about 8 o'clock, by Mr. P. B. Simons. His lecture was an entertaining one and was listened to throughout with the best at-

THE REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Arkansas Senatorship.

was embodied in a series of resolutions, which, with the other papers relating to the subject, will be laid before the House. The general plan is cordially approved by the Imperial Government, and the imperial sanction will be given.

The Governor General further says: "In commending this subject, the importance of which it is impossible to exaggerate, it now rests to decide whether this vast tract of country shall be consolidated into a State, combining within its area all the elements of national greatness, or whether the several provinces shall remain in their present fragmentary and isolated condition, powerless for mutual aid, and incapable of a proper share in the imperial responsibility."

The House adjourned until Monday, when the consideration of the speech will be taken up.

of these dweilings took fire in the rear, and were somewhat burned, but not to a very great extent. The freshly fallen snow that covered the roofs speedily meited under the power of the intense heat, and running down over the eaves, in some measure checked the progress of the flames, yet roaring and crackling and bursting up with all the fury of a volcapo. The wind was blowing fresh from the west, and the temperature was keenly cold. H. Cross.

Wounded—Patrick McCarthy, sailor, thigh and leg; John Mahan, marine, hand amputated; John Esthur, seaman, abdomen; Thos. Riddell, seaman, face and eye; Geo. L. Fisher, seaman, left side; Francis Morehead, seaman, left leg; Chas. McCarthy, marine, finger amputated; Jas. Sherry, marine, supposed mortally; A. S. Warren, seamen, supposed mortally.

NEW YORK CITY.

ABREST OF A "CLUB." The "Rutgers Club," has been arrested en masse, One of its members shot a policeman a few days ago. As a body corporate it is charged with most

has given rise to an animated debate-foolishly enough-between the friends and admirers of Gen. Butler and his defamers. Unfortunately for that worthy officer, he has some friends who are thoroughly indiscreet, and are endeavoring to prove that his attempt upon the fort put his succ essession of information which was invaluableintimating that without it the second attempt had [By Telegraph.]

ouncing that under the last call for volunteers there will be raised in this State five complete regiments of infantry, and fifty companies to be at-10 P. M.—Gold, 200. Stock and gold market intensely excited. Gold-sold after the call at 2015; closing at 205. Great pressure to sell stocks; U. S. 5-20s, old issue, 108 %; new issue, 107 %; New York Central, 109; Erie, 11%; Hudson River, 105; Raading, 107; Michigan Southern, 66%; Illinois Central, 118; Rock Island and Ohloago, 91%; Quicksilver, 95; Camberland Copi, 45.

He began his lecture by reciting the well-known legend of Beasty and the Beast. Savage nations, he then said, are but superior herds of animals. The first condition of mankind is scarcely higher

legend of Beasty and the Beast. Savage nations, in the then said, are but superior herds of animals. The first condition of mankind is searcely higher than that of reasonably good beasts. It is to this under class of common people that Christianity addresses itself. The rude and unlearned are really under an enchantment, for ignorance is a sorcerer, and only love and culture can break the charm. The beast then disappears, and there stands a son of God. There is no evidence that the lower part of the animal creation has any apprehension whatever or relish for the beastiful. As the process of education goes on, man begins to recognize the form and spirit of beautiful. This appreciation becomes known as refinement or good taste, and at this stage begins to be the indispensable vehicle of kindness or affection. Another modification now takes place, namely, that when the mind comes to its own sense of beauty, stream, and rock, and building, and atmosphere, signify not so much matter, but so many states of mind. We begin to think persons beautiful as soon as we begin to loye them; indeed, I hardly think that anything we deeply love can be homely. Write I hold the family to this general statement, I am obliged to make an exception to every mother that ever lived. [Laughter.] Now, I do not believe that beauty is ever the cause of development or refinement. I believe it to be the effect of refinement and development. It is not beauty that educates man; it is education that develops beauty to man. It is not the blossom that makes the plant grow; it is she growth of the plant that develops the blossom. Mere form and dolor are not worthy of the name of beauty; it is only when they express something higher than mere formal qualities that they express the truest offices of the beautiful. A great deal too much has been assibled to the educating power of beauty. I do not balieve in the holiness of beauty; It do not balieve in the holiness of beauty; it is only when they express something higher than mere formal qualities that

can perceive the lowest tones and finest lines, so that it is not the love of color, but the want of sensibility to enjoy the lower tones of color that the Indian possesses. No nation ever will be civilized by art, hot will any class of the community ever be elevated and civilized by beauty. The lecturer then went into a sketch of art in Athens, and showed how religion fostered art there, and was developed by it as a means of expressing itself. The Athenian bible was given in pictures and carved in marble, but in the midst of this development of art the city itself was defiled with squalor and fitth; it was a masked city. Even Appelles himself dwelt in a room without a painting; Militlades in a home bare of ornament; while Alcibiades was the first of the popular leaders who incurred displeasure by making use of art to decorate his private dwelling. Artificial elements are so far from educating man that they tend rather to drag him down. The most corrupt parts of the world have been the most brilliant in art. I think it will be difficult to prove to day that art is doing the world any good. When during the world's history art was beneficial, artists were men; men that felt a divine inspiration, that stood a head and shoulders above their fellow-men! They had some message to their times and were delivered of it through the medium of art. How many artists of the present day have any idea that art is anything more than this—a capacity of the mind, and facility of the hand to execute pictures that are pleasing? The true artist brings joy to the sorrowful, calm to the troubled mind. Unless the artist has a message to convey he becomes a mere decorator. The master-pieces of art in Europe effect no amelioration in the condition of the people around them. Carving and corrices are nothing to them. The people are used to these things. It is only within the lax few years that the beauty contained in the magnificent realm of Gothic Cathedrals has attracted the attention of a certain class, and efforts are being made to pres

preserve them from destruction. The people, in their immediate vicinity, are but an illustration of the saying, "The nearer the church, the further from Grod." Nor could I see that their interiors were any more impressive to this multitude. I confess that I never stepped within one without having my breath taken away; and at Milan so solemn was that impression that I felt partly lifted out of the body. All the noise and tawdry show that was around about had not the power to disenchant me; they seemed no more to me than the moving of so many lowes and so many insects in the solicude of some grand primeval forest. But the people were used to it, and when at Antwerp it required all my patience and charity to relieve them from utter contempt. Its cailedral looked as if the streams of some vast fountain rising in the air, with mists and fine volumes of vapor had been suddenly turned to stone. I do not wonder that men can worship idols, and, had I been a little more superstituts. I and, had I been a little more superstitious, I should have lifted up my hands there and bent the knees. Though I speak thus strangly of the help-lessness of beauty to educate man, it is time to say that beauty exerts a reflex influence upon human nature and produces refinement. How, then, stands the case with the American people? Shall art come to us from without as a mere external thing, or shall it be developed from within by that general culture that enables the soul to appreciate the beautiful? Shall this great people, with a future teeming with a glory that few suspect, buy their art with money? How stands the case now? When a man has a picture for which he is reputed to have paid a thousand or two thousand dollars, some other fool thinks that he must have the same, and sends an order for his picture, just the same as the man who said, Send me books, just enough to fill a space twenty-five feet by ten. [Laughter.] Now we have, and are to have, a degree of popular intelligence in this country quite

just enough to fill a space twenty-five feet by ten. [Laughter.] Now we have, and are to have, a degree of popular intelligence in this country quite unknown in the world hitherto. The Puritans brought out with them the idea that every man carried in him the rights and dignities of the Eternal One. Education, with the people of these Northern States, has sprung up from moral conviction, and they have been so educated that they now measure bigger than any other nation under the heavens; and measure finer, too. It has been found out in these latter years that intelligence breeds patriotism and that ignorance breeds treason. [Applause.] With a few shauneful exceptions the great mass of those who have been in sympathy with the rebellion have been ignorant men, and the most of those who have been patriotic have been intelligent men. [Renewed applause.] We have to educate the people to keep up our national life, and we are now about entering upon a crusade on the subject of the common schools. People will become crazy about it; and let me say that the nation that don't know how to be crazy, don't know how to be sane.

Mr. Beecher next descanted on the great national resources and the huge mass of wealth-producing classes in this country and adequenced to the top.

Mr. Beecher next descanted on the great national resources and the huge mass of wealth-producing classes in this country, and endeavored to show that rational debt need not produce any apprehension for the future, but, on the contrary, that we require these "harnesses," because we are so prosperous that the dangers lie the other way, and he illustrated the proposition by saying that the man who owns a million dollars and owes twenty-five is not to be pitted. With such intallicence in the future

trated the proposition by saying that the man who owns a million dollars and owes twenty-five is not to be pitted. With such intelligence in the future to create art, it becomes of much importance how it comes to us; whether as friend of the inward man or merely as a decorator of the outward man. I hold it to be a question that belongs to the growth of the religious element of the nation, and it is therefore needful that the people should be educated to an appreciation of the beautiful. Society has gone through certain great periods, and we are just going to what may be termed the American period. It has gone through the monarchial, the ecclesiastical, the medieval, to the plutocratic, where art works for the rich man. Having no one great inspiring idea, with no great aim, no great aspirations, it simply works for a patron. They paint horses and cattle in England because they sell, but there is no great predominant school of art anywhere. Now we are coming by the controlling force of great national ideas to the period in which there is to be another school of art—the household of today. That is to be the school, and that is to be the exceeding great reward of American art. The one word that to an American has more meaning than any other in the language is—home. Round about this initial point, this spring of American ideas, art is going to revolve, and that man is going to fiourish who paints with this dea, and who understands best the feelings of this great American people. As yet I see but very few men who understand their times. No man is fit to be a teacher unless he is finely organized—unless he sees nature with finer feelings than men ordinarily do. The lecturer bestowed a word of praise on Church and Ince, but mentioned none others by name. FIRE IN THE FIRST WARD-HORSES BURNED. Between twelve and one o'clock, this morning, fire proke out in the stable of Mr. Charles Whitcraft, on Greenwich street, above Second, extending northward a distance of one hundred and fifty feet. The stable contained a considerable number of horses, seven of them being rescued. It was reported that eight or ten perished in the flames. These horses belonged to poor men, who sell potatoes and other vegetables in the street, and the loss will fall heavily upon them. In some end of the stable, on Greenwich street, were stored away a number of barrels of coal oil. Some of this took fire, and seriously threatened a row of ten two-story brick houses fronting on Second street. Four or five of these dwellings took fire in the rear, and were

cano. The wind was blowing fresh from the west, and the temperature was keenly cold.

The inmates of the dwellings were awakened by the police and neighbors who happened to be up, and the work of carrying the children from the threatened buildings, the screams of the women, &c., conspired to make a thrilling and terrifying scene. A valuable dog, and a number of pigeons, perished in the fiames. Some of the fire-plugs in the vicinity were found to be frozen, but by the application of steam from the steam engines the water was soon made to flow. In half an hour the fire was checked in its wild progress, and the minds of the neighbors were relieved from any further of the neighbors were relieved from any further apprehension.

Public Fortainments.

SELECT READINGS Shakspeare and other poets are to be given this e. . at the Musical Fund Hall, by Mr. Rufus Ad. Mr. Adams is said to possess very marked ability his profes-tion. The entertainment will be redered additionally attractive by the performance of two plano solos by Mr. George Felix Benkert, who is one of the first of our Philadelphia planists. GOTTSCHALR'S CONCERTS.—The concert last evening was a fine success, both in the attendance and the performance. Mr. Gottschalk, of course, played magnificently. The Soldiers' Chorus from "Faust," or five planes, played by Messrs. Gottschalk, Behrens, Beck, Muzio, and Warner, was received with great applause by the audience. Miss Lucy Simons, Gottschalk's pupil, gives promise of success when she makes her debut in opera, which she contemplates doing during the coming summer. The se-cond concert will take place at Concert Hall this evening, and Signor Muzic announces that anothe will be given on Saturday, when a change in the price of admission will be made. CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.-A benefit to Mr. unius Brutus Booth is announced for this evening A Shakspearean bill is presented, comprising "The lerchant of Venice" and "The Taming of the Shrew," Mr. Booth performing the parts of Shylock

and Petruchio. ARCH-STREET THEATRE, -At the benefit of DISS Richings, to-night, "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," and "The Comical Countess" will be performed The present engagement of Mr. and Miss Richings has been very successful. Mr. L. P. Barrett, the young and popular actor will commence an engagement at this theatre on Monday evening. WALNUTSTREET THEATRE. The benefit of Mr. E. L. Davenport will take place at this theatre this evening. Miss Lucille Western has volunteere her services, and will appear as Nancy Sykes, in the dramatization of "Oliver Twist," Mr. Wallack enacting the part of Fagin, and Mr. Dayenport that on Bill Sykes

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