as We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We de not return rejected manuscripts 43 - Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different tary and naval departments. When used, it will

Future of the Blockade-Runners. If there be grief in Rebeldom on account of the capture of Fort Fisher, there is also candor. The Richmond Whig confesses with a sigh that of course there must now be an end of blockade-running and of receiving supplies from abroad. The question arises, What will become of the British fleet of blockade-runners? It is a numerous fleet, upon which a vast amount of capital has been expended. It yielded large profits to those who owned, those who chartered, those who sailed it. Much capital has been invested in forming and in maintaining it, and now, PORTER and TERRY commanding, the blockade of Wilmington has become a reality, and the runners will have nothing more to do. We should not wonder at their soon being in the market, to be sold for what they may bring. Not very well adapted for oceannavigation, they are excellent coastersnot large, but swift, reliable, and wellbuilt. Money was not spared when the LAIRDS of Birkenhead, the Nariers of Glasgow, and others of that craft were employed to construct them. In this country. where many of them are ours by right of conquest, they are appreciated according to their value. In our coasting trade, as rapid transports, as Government messengers, or for the purpose of carrying mails and despatches, they may be used to great advantage. Their day is over as blockade runners, and it is time for them to be honestly employed. Put them up to auction; they are too good to be broken

The inevitable dispersion of the British blockade-running fleet will carry dismay, not only among the sympathizers of England and Scotland, but into Halifax and other British North American ports, into "the still-yext" Bermoothes, which used to rejoice in harboring and supplying them, and into the British West India islands, where they always found safety and sympathy, provisions and coal, friendly entertainment and undeviating assistance. In the Bahama Islands they will be missed and mourned; not without cause, for, between the runners and the pirates, the inhabitants have had a lively and profitable time of it since our war began. Four years ago, Nassau, the capital of this British colony, was a small seaport town, with a stagnant population of 7,000. At present, in consequence of being the rendezvous and port of refuge for the blockade-runners. its population is estimated at over 10,000, and its trade has become considerable in its way. The British Governor and other officials not only winked at the continual violation of neutrality by the blockaderunners and the pirates, but rather ostentatiously paraded their countenance ofthem. When RAPHARL SEMMES, late of the Alabama, first visited Nassau, he was received with all the honors; the Chief Justice and all the leading officials paid him a visit of ceremony; the merchants and their wives hastened on board to greet him: and the Governor not only ordered that he should be allowed to coal and refit. but entertained him, in the Government House, as an honorable and honored guest. Tchahod! Ichahod! PORTER and TERRY have put an end to blockade-running, and Nassau must relapse into its old stagnation. The persons in England who owned and chartered the blockade-runners must also look blank when they learn that there is an end of that very free trade. The peculiar imports which the South paid them largely for will remain on their hands-not very saleable, because neculiar, and not worth much more than the cost of the raw, work for enybody. Must we first starve material. Indeed, not worth so much, for they are generally not adapted for any market but that for which they were manufactured. Hitherto, these persons have made enormous profits, so they can afford the present reverse.

Lastly, all shipbuilding for the blockaderunning adventurers has been suddenly checked by the capture of Fort Fisher. Glasgow and Liverpool were the principal ports from which the runners were despatched. At one fell sweep, the shipyards in those places must suspend operations on account of the neutralitybreakers, and heavy losses to them may be anticipated. We shall look out, in the Gazette, for the names of the leading shipbuilders abroad, in the lists of new bankrupts. What Queen Victoria's proclamations, what the Bristol law itself could a stand-still by the action of our soldiers, sailors, and marines at Fort Fisher, under the leadership of Admiral Porter and General TERRY.

Ill-doing may triumph for a season, but retribution is inevitable. Equal to past gains will be future losses. The lawbreakers, some of whom (such as LINDSAY and LAIRD) also are law-makers in England, have reached the end of their tether. They will have to recall such of their blockade-runners as escape being captured by us, and sell them as best they can. No doubt they will turn up, by-and-bye, in different parts of the world, under new names, but their former occupation is closed on them for ever, thanks be to God. Let us wish them a virtuous future to atone for a law-breaking past.

British Anti-American Feeling

ROCHEFOUGAULT's celebrated aphorism, that "there is something not unpleasing in the misfortunes of our best friends," has a great deal of truth in it, and should be what we know of contractors generally, we borne in mind when we indulge in conjecture or reflection upon the cause of the hostility against this country which the ma- | profits according to the necessity of the jority of the British aristocracy and go- poor women, who must submit to their exverning classes have so unequivocally and | tortion or starve. even offensively manifested. England professed to have the most friendly, even the most affectionate, relations with us. If one | may be a small matter to many of those of our distinguished men visited what used to be tenderly called "the Old Country," he was made much of, fêted, complimented, | ple. We are told that there are eight thouhonored, and on all occasions when toats | sand names on the books of the Arsenal. were drank some orator glibly boasted that | and Mrs. Brooks tells us further "that the two great peoples were "the same in | many of them are the names of mothers of blood, language, and laws." When such | nine children-I suppose that we might men as WEBSTER and EVERETT, SEWARD say four children to every one—that makes and BANCROFT, IRVING and DOUGLAS, | thirty-two thousand children to support. PRESCOTT and SUMPER, visited England, We have eight thousand men in the field, they were nobly received, and the high- or killed in battle." Now, certainly the est personal and public courtesy exinterest of these thirty thousand wotended to them. But there rankled men and children should be fostered all the time-perhaps unsuspected by by the Government. Why bring in the those whose breast had received the contractors at all? According to Mrs. YEAbarb-an undefined feeling, we will not | GER, the president of the meeting, these say of hatred, but of discontent, at the women can make sixty-four thousand greatness which we had achieved in what | pants, and sixty thousand sack coats per might be considered almost a miraculously short time; but yesterday, as it were, a batch of dissatisfied colonists, and to-day one of the greatest, as well as by far the most progressive of civilized nations. Mordecal sitting at the gate of Ahasuerus was not a inspectors. The Government would be more unpleasant object to Haman, the son served as well as under any possible conof HAMMEDATHA the Agagite, than was this. tract system, and thousands of deserving country to England on account of its surwomen would be enabled to support their prising and rapidly increasing progress. True, we supplied them with the cotton families without misery and privation. out of which they made their largest profits, and with the grain and flour which they needed after their frequently deficient harvests, and, as they confessed. were also the best customers they had. But, there lay the sting-we had become great too rapidly. To suit British ideas, we ought to have waited the legitimate "thousand years" before our flag presumed to brave "the battle and the

breeze." It is only human nature, after all. A is clothed in purple and fine linen, out of tion, and acknowledge how valuable had

the profits of his ingenuity, and the village 'Squire, who looked down upon him when he was a mere artisan living on day-wages and clothed in homespun, becomes indig-nant because of his prosperity—because, in fact, he has stood still, while the other has gone forward. As with men, so with na-

Many of the English journals are trying hard to lash their readers into increased hostility against us because our Executive, acting above-board, has determined to increase, if needs be, our defences on the waters which mainly form the great natural boundary between our northern border States and British America. They pretend that our notice to do this ought to be held equivalent to a declaration of war by the United States against England. If these writers are so ignorant, if they believe what they write, it may be presumed, we hope, that the high officials who rule the British Empire, in the name deserves. of that excellent VICTORIA, whose virtues all admire and with whose griefs all true hearts sympathize, that the Palmerston Cabinet are fully aware that our President's action is of defensive precaution and not of causeless hostility. Yet, though they may know this, it would not surprise us to find the Queen's speech; at the ensuing commencement of the Parliamentary session, earnestly regret that the naval and military expenditure of Great Britain RECEPTION OF A MINISTER PLENIPOTENcannot be prudently diminished, because of apprehensions of enmity from the United States. Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. COBDEN, expressing the popular feeling, call out "di-

minish the expenditure, repudiate the anomaly of continuing a costly war establishment, in times of profound peace," and Mr. GLADSTONE, -who holds the public purse, and labors hard to reduce taxation, echoes their demand, but the Aristocracy are too much interested in continuing the expense to heed any demand of this character. The army and the navy supply their younger sons with liberal means of living on the public, and the civil departments are also crowded with the cadets of nobility and of the squirearchy. To reduce the expenditure would be to take the bread and butter out of the mouths of these delicate creatures, exquisites of the first water, so well adapted to lounge in the Circumlocution office, among their most laborious duties being the signing a receipt for their quarter's salary. These young men, as a class, are unqualified for earning their living by the exercise of hand or head in the ordinary avocations of life. At once poor and proud, they are above such labor as that, but are not above living on the public. Retrenchment which would put crowds of them out of office would throw them back on their aristocratic relations, whose interest and effort it is, therefore, to forward whatever will push back the hand of economy. Hence, we have the British aristocracy desirous of establishing a bad feeling against this country, which is far new, too vast, too liberal, and too

prosperous for their taste. Fair Play for Women. Of course we must make some allowance for the earnestness of the ladies who assembled at Jefferson Hall on Thursday evening. They met to consider what they regarded grievous wrongs, and we are disposed to agree with them. According to the report it seems that an effort is being made to adopt altogether the contract system in the Arsenal, and the sewing-work, which has heretofore been given to deserving women of limited means, who found themselves compelled to earn a livelihood, is to be distributed among certain contracors, who take the work in bulk, at Governport, states her case as follows: The work has been diminishing at the Arsenal for some time, and now it is all gone except shirts, and shirt makers. The women on military clothing can make up all the shirts in two or four weeks that are now to be made up, and then there will be no more

These are the two rates. Now, the Government makes nothing by the contractors. Now, what are we going to do in such a case as this? The women, the can de four or five times the work that is given out, are supplied with a bundle of shirts which yields us \$1 44 per week. Will that keep you? It will not keep me, I can assure you. Who are some of the contractors? They skimp their work, they cut the is said, they blame the women who make up the work, and are ready to swear that they stole it. We prefer that Mrs. Brooks should tell

old shirt women, and then ourselves? Let me giv

you a list of the prices paid by the contractors and

those paid by the Government:

her own story in her homely way. And, as we have no reason to doubt her statement, we feel bound to ask the attention of not prevent, has been suddenly brought to | the authorities to the subject. We have always thought that our Arsenal, as far as the laboring women are concerned, was managed badly. There is no reason at all Government work, with all the privileges of men. In our Navy Yard, Mint, and Custom-House the work is not given out to contractors, but men are employed directly by the Government, and for a certain amount of labor they receive a certain amount of money. There is no intermediate contractor to step in and eat up one-half of their labor; the work is well done and the Government is satisfied. Why should it be so at the Arsenal? These women must do the work in the end; their fingers must stitch together the shirts and blouses, and the only question is: Whether they shall do it for the moderate sum paid by the Government or for the mean and insufficient price paid by contractors? Let us study Mrs. Brooks' hint carefully in every instance. The contractor makes over one hundred per cent. In cavalry jackets they make nearly two hundred per cent., and, from

> have no doubt that they only grade their Now, would the Government not inter fere and secure fair play for women? This who read this column, but it involves life and happiness to thousands of worthy peoweek: and she very pertinently asks. "What does the Government gain by advertising for proposals?" It would be as easy, it seems to us, to give this work out directly from the Arsenal, and to place it under the care of competent Government

REV. SELLA MARTIN, who will deliver the second lecture of the series announced by the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the colored people of Pennsylvania, next Wednesday, is a man of no ordinary ability, and has in the Eastern States and England the reputation of one of the most eloquent of modern orators. Intelligent colored men consider him at least the equal of FREDERICK DOUGLASS. But he has other claims than those of intelrough countryman invents a piece of ma- lect and eloquence upon the public. In chinery by which labor is saved and the England he has done good work for Amecost of some branch or branches of manu- rica. Upon his return, some months ago, facture much cheapened, makes money by such men as WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, it, buys or builds a fine house, has car- CYBUS W. FIELD, HENRY WARD BEECHER. riages and horses, fares sumptuously, and called a meeting to give him a public recep-

been his services to the Union. Mr. MAR-TIN is not personally well known in Philadelphia, but his patriotism will insure him a welcome. Such a man, speaking for freedom and Union, is better than argument for the colored race; it is proof of all that it claims.

THE appearance of Mr. GEORGE W. CURris, to-morrow evening, in this city, will enable the citizens of Philadelphia to pay proper compliment to one of freedom's most worthy and gifted sons. This is the | loading. Two or three schooners were nearly ready first appearance of Mr. Curris in Philadelphia since the cowardly attempt of the sympathizers with slavery to mob him, in amount has been understated rather that overstated 1860. Great events have transpired since The most active efforts are making to get all the Mr. CURTIS last paid us a visit. When he left Philadelphia the enemies of freedom were strong enough to prevent free speech. The Philadelphia to which he returns has been elevated and chastened by war, and Mr. Curtis will receive the welcome he

WASHINGTON.

RECEPTION OF THE SWEDISH MINISTER. mubderous assault on hon. w. d. kelley.

DEATH OF GENERAL WHEELOCK Washington, Jan. 21, 1865.

TIARY-HIS SPEECH AND THE REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT. Baron DE WETTERSTADT, who heretofore repre sented as Minister resident the Government of Sweden and Norway in the United States, has been eceived by the President as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The Baron said that in thus elevating his legation

in America to the first rank of the diplomatic hier-archy, the king has been influenced by the desire of offering to this country a special mark of his esteem and of his sympathy, and to manifest the import ance which he attaches to comenting and drawing still closer the relations of cordial friendship which have existed between his kingdom and the United States without interruption from the foundation of the American Union.

The President thus replied: "My memory does

not recall an instance of disagreement between Sweden and the United States. Your predecessor was most agreeable in his intercourse with this Go-vernment, and I greet you with the same good feeling which was entertained for him while he resided with us. The condescension which your Government has manifested by raising the rank of its mission here, is acknowledged with sincere satisfaction You may be assured that on my part every occasion will be improved to exhibit the sincere desire which the Government entertains for the prosperity and welfare of the Government and Kingdom of Sweden and Norway." COWARDLY ASSAULT ON HON. WILLIAM D

KELLRY. Late on Friday evening, as Judge Kelley, Hon CHARLES O'NEILL, and Major HARPER were sit ting at the tea-table at Willard's, one Judge FireD who is claiming a seat in the House as a member from Louisiana, remarked in a loud voice to Judge KELLEY: "Well, Judge, you were all afraid t show your hands on admitting our delegation," accompanied with an oath, to which Judge Keller made no reply, as he had no acquaintance with KELLEY replied that when his name was called i owhich FIELD continued his violent talk, with "D-n you, your people want us back bad enough, and you are airaid to face them if you don't vote fo us." He finally left, threatening Kalley with personal violence, and on subsequently meeting KELLEY in the corridor, he rushed at him with a bowie knife, and being a more powerful man than KELLEY, collared him, and as KELLEY tried to disengage himself he cut his hand open to the bone with his knife. A number of persons rushed up and ngaged him before he could inflict any danger ous wound upon him. KELLEY was taken to his room, and Dr. Stone called in to dress his wound. FIELD was taken to the station-house, and finally on bail of one thousand dollars, for a further hearing, which is to come off this afternoon THE DRAFT-OPINION OF THE SOLICITOR OF

THE WAR DEPARTMENT. The opinion of the solicitor of the War Depart ment, published last August, is semi-officially reed, as applicable to the present enrold and quotas for 300,000 men to supply deficiencies unment prices, and compel these women to said: "If the number of men were taken into ac work for greatly inferior wages. One of | count without regard to the time of their service, i these ladies, a Mrs. Brooks, whom we is clear that the grossest inequality would exist in the respective contributions of the different district have done ourselves the honor to fully repreceding that call be made up, and the call for of service required from each district, in proportion to the persons therein liable to military service. "That district which, in the present draft, furnishe one-years men, cuts up its burden into three parts. "That district which furnishes three-years men

the next draft as though it had furnished three # It is the duty of each district to furnish the full number of men designated as its quota, and these nen should be received, whether for one, two, or three-years service. Those districts which furnish three-years men will be entitled to the full benefit thereof in all future calls." OUR NAVAL LOSS AT FORT FISHER-RIOW

ING UP OF CASWELL AND THE PIRATES CHICKAMAUGA AND TALLAHASSEE. Admiral Porrer, in his detailed report of the a ack on Fort Fisher, gives the total number of naval officers killed and wounded at 21, and of others killed, wounded, and missing, including the explo-sion of the magazine, at 309. He states that the rebels have blown up Fort Caswell and the stea Tallahassee and Chickamanga, and that we will be n Wilmington before long.

FRAUDS IN THE PURCHASE OF COTTON. The House Committee on Military Affairs has of testimony and facts relative to frauds and abuse cotton and other products of insurrectionary States. why women should not be admitted to of the disloyal and illegal practices of merciless

THE THREE-CENT FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of the new threemorrow, and for some days thereafter about half of

DEATH OF GENERAL WHEELOCK. Brevet General Charles Wheelook, late colonel of the 97th New York Volunteers, died here on

unty, New York. ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR FENTON. Governor FERTON, of New York, has arrived at Washington. It is understood he is endeavoring to arrange the quota of troops, so as to secure the number required from that State without resort to

LOSS OF A STEAMER. A tugboat, which arrived here to-day, reports that the steamer Express, which left here yesterday, was last night so seriously chafed by the ice that she sunk off Indian Head, after the persons on board and a large number of army horses had been res REBEL DESERTERS.

Since the 1st of January 520 rebel deserters, all whom came within the lines of the armies of the otomac and James, have passed through Wash BETURN OF ADMIRAL PORTER'S PLEET.

Wilmington. GENERAL ADVANCE OF OUR WHOLE ARMY SOON TO BE ORDERED.

Our Gunboats Busily Engaged in Removing

nesota, Wabash, Colorado, and the greater portion of the heavy draft vessels of war comprising Admiral Porter's fleet recently operating against Fort Fisher, N. C., have returned from there, and are now anchored in Hampton Roads, Va. The steamer General Lyons, Capt. Ward, commander, arrived here this afternoon with 500 of the 10th North Carolina Regiment, captured at Fort On the evening of the 18th inst., Colonel Abbott commanding a brigade of troops, started out from Fort Fisher on the way to Wilmington. A general forward movement of our troops against the town was daily anticipated. Our gunboats are actively engaged in reconnoitring along the banks of the Cape Fear river and in searching for torpedos and removing obstructions, which afford a seriou bstacle to the navigation of these waters.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS. Fortress Montoe, brings the following: Molay arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher, bouno Point Lookout, Md., with eight hundred rebal pri opers captured in the late assault.

A heavy rain storm commenced this morning, and

Casualties on the U. S. Steamer Pow hatan in the Bombardment of Fort Fisher. The gunner on board this vessel, George Omensetter, sends us the following list of the killed and wounded on board during the recent bombardment of Fort Fisher. It is correct: Killed—Archibald Campbell, seaman; Jas. Fiant-gan, ordinary seaman; Geo. F. Putt, captain of the hold; Geo. W. Jones, caulker; Robert Lougherty,

hold; Geo. W. Jones, caulker; Robert Lougherty, landsmen.
Wounded—Geo. M. Bache, Heutenant; Ira Harris, ensign; Robt. D. Evans, ensign; Robt. H. Russell, armoter; John Collins, Thomas Crummy, Chas. Jones, Chas. 'Norman, seamen; Horatlo N. Barrow, boy. Marines—abijah D. Ball, corporat; Richard C. Loydd, Jas. Cowan, Jas. Cargniff, Patrick O'Donnell. Owen Daly, Wun. Regel, Francis Alick, Henry Wasmuth, privates. Obstruction of Navigation. BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—The mail-steamer from right. They numbered about fifty and tated that their pickets had agreed to allow time to boing in-

SAVANNAH PROM COLLECTOR DRAPER AND OTHERS— THE CAPTURED COTTON TO BE SHIPPED TO NEW PORTS OF THE SUFFERING IN SAVANNAH YERY

MUUH EKAGGERATED. Collector Draper, whose departure we announced on the day he sailed, has written a letter to his friends in New York, in which he details what he is oing and what he has seen and heard. ne vessels, which were loading with cotton under the direction of the Quartermaster General

were placed in his charge on his arrival at Savan nah, and he was proceeding with the shipment Other vessels had been procured, and were also to sail for New York, and were to be despatched at once. No accurate account of the cotton has yet been taken, but the authorities understand that the cotton on shipboard. By order of the military authorities, no hindrance of the work by claimants the property is allowed, though a record of the claims is kept. All transport-steamers which come to Savannah are to be laden with cotton. It is estimated that twenty vessels, large and small, will be required to bring it all to this port. It appears that some of the enterprising trader of New York and this city, who cleared cargoes for DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

COLLISION BETWEEN TRANSPORTS ON THE MIS-Port Royal immediately after the capture of Sa rannah, in order to begin the sales of their goods in that city at the earliest moment, are likely to me with loss. Five or six vessels were despatched under these circumstances. One or two, it is understood, have been allowed to go to Savannah "military necessity" justifying such a move ment; but, as prices were fixed by the military authorities; great profits are not to be expected The Collector advises that no trading ventures be made in the direction of Savannah for the present The people will easily supply themselves with articles essential to their comfort, though they have not the means of obtaining many luxuries. The stories of suffering in Savannah have been greatly exaggerated. A well-known citizen of New York, who had abundant opportunities of ascertaining the facts, found that while there was some

want, it was not widely extended. General Sher man issued only four thousand rations in Savannah exclusive of those for the army. The recent movements of our army were made with nearly all the troops under command of General Sherman, whose numbers are much greater than is generally supposed. A comparatively small gar-rison was to be left in Savannah. The confidence of the army in General Sharman is described as're markable. The private soldiers have many pet names for him; he is familiarly known as "The Corporal," "Teoumseh," "Uncle Bill," etc., etc., every soldier considering that he has a kind of personal proporty in the General's reputati he would be successful in his new campaign no sol dier doubted for a moment.

GENERAL THOMAS' ARMY. THE ARMY GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS. CAIRO, Jan. 21 .- Present indications are that Gen. Thomas' army will not now move from its pre sent position on the Tennessee river, as the troops are constructing winter quarters. Over 200 rebel prisoners have arrived from Rock Island, destined South to be exchanged. Adjutant General Thomas and staff have passe lown the river in the steamer Rocket.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY

BENEWED REPORTS OF THE EVA CUATION OF BICHMOND.

HE REBEL AUTHORITIES SAID TO BE PREPARING TO LEAVE.

Military Materiel and Supplies sent to Danville. issatisfaction and Mutiny among the Rank an

All the Money in the Banks and valuable

File of the Rebel Army.

GEORGIA TROOPS REFUSE TO REMAIN IN VIRGINIA, AND DO NOT. Nort Carelina and Virginia Soldiers Attempt

Make them Obey, but fail. Continued Arrival of Deserters with their

usual Gloomy Stories.

Jubilation in the Rebel Camps on Thursday Night—Cheering and Ringing of Bells— Picket-Firing still indulged in-Good Feeling between some of the Picket Lines,

&0., &s.

Special Correspondence of The Press. BERNUDA HUNDRED, Va., Jan. 20, 1865. Since circumstances have suspended any mov ions elsewhere will admit, it has been dete apon to turn the present inactivity to the benefit of the colored soldiers. It is gratifying to observe the orders have been issued that school houses be built in each of the regimental camps of negro-tecopy where they are to be improved the order of the plains ned officers are invited to ald in this goo work when their engagements will permit. The class of soldiers, has already done much towards ac ing them with the elementary studies and fit ting them for the positions which they hold in the service. As an illustration, I may mention the 36 U. S. C. T., recruited in North Carolina from ta depths of ignorance, has, through tutorship of sel acrificing spirits, been improved by hundreds since they have been in the field. Through this means men have been instructed sufficiently to serve structors are sure to be appreciated by that patient and persevering industry which has ever marked the character of the race when difficulties were to

be overcome. Persons must not always suppose that the utmost celling of bitterness constantly prevails between the ing is apt to pervade both sides, and if one is imprudent enough to exhibit his head to the other, he is nost certain to get a bullet through it. In front of Richmond, very unlike Petersburg, there is no ent ways, manifest the most cordial feelings for each ther. The colored soldiers are by no means an exception in advancing or reciprocating this harmonithrillingly illustrated in the vicinity of what is known as "The Graveyard," not far from Datel Gap, i Between the two lines there is a considerable quantity of corn, which the rebs in their haste were obliged to leave ungathered. For some time the rebs were rather indisposed to allow our men to pluck the excellent ears, and not unfrequently fired upon them, and claimed the undisturbed privilege of reaning this entire harvest. By mutual consent mitted to gather corn without fear of molestati field for the same object. On one of these occasion a hog suddenly appeared, from somewhere, to the intense gratification of all parties. Both Yank and rebs joined in the chase with much animat and upon the best of terms. The anxiety of the Johnnies to catch the squeeler induced one of them to try a shot, the report of which, especially the brought the bluecoats to a defensive attitude, who shouted "Halloo, Johnny! what do you mean!" "Tam not shooting at you," replied grayback, "but tory, and the Johnnies being the hungriest, captured porky.

I see no reason to change my opinion in reference to the evacuation of Richmond. Correborating testimony is daily arriving from the rebel stronghold. The machinery is being removed to Danville. The contars have already sent their deposits to that place, and it is generally believed by the people that the rebel chiefs will soon pack up their traps and start South. Danville is distant about one hundred miles from Richmond. The greatest dissatisfaction now exists in the rebel army. The feeling is very intense against the admistration of Jeff Davis, and if General Grant does not soon capture him, it is asserted the rebels will

be certain to hang him. It is further asserted that even now he dare not walk the streets of Richmon without a strong guard, from fear di assas by some fellow-rebels, who charge upon him the it asters to their God-forsaken cause. If you have not been informed, I would ment a very unpleasant state of affairs in the rebel compa in our front. The Georgia troops refused to retal any longer in Virginia. Virginia and North &r but without effect. The mutiny for a time ires the rebel authorities deemed best to suppress was o allow the Georgia troops to return to theistate. imulated by a realization of the inevit of their entire armies. These soldiers wifeturn Deserters who came in vesterday report ist they had not learned that Fort Fisher had fain. The

ttering state of the Confederacy will nobear the

ck of such disastrous news. [Special Correspondence of The Press,] HEADQUARTERS 6TH ARM CORP. January 20,865. On the left, between our lines and tho, of the enemy, is an extensive plot of ground, formly the property of a Mr. Wyatt, a secessionist Some seven or eight acres of this field were deted to growing corn; but last autumn's crop, precus to yesterday, had never been gathered, owin to the danger of the attempt to either party. On lesday, however, the rebels, probably stimulatedy the pangs of hunger, made a dash at the inpting cereals, but were driven back by our atchful pickets, without having reached the object their ambition. Yesterday, to prevent any similattempt of the hungry Confederates, a hundred in were detailed to take possession of the correld and gather the crops. This was successfully one, and the field is now embraced within our line and will no doubt remain so. Gen. Meade paid a visit to day to Gen. right, at his headquarters. The two generals resined in consultation for upwards of an hour.

The flags at the different headquarterst the hospitals, and at the stations of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions were passed anair mast yesterday, in respect to the memory of the late Hon. Edward Everett.

Another batch of deserters cam lito the lines last

an angry and exciting discussion which took place in the rebel Congress in a debate upon the advisality of sending peace commissioners to Wash-The Wilmington news has had an inspiriting effect

upon the troops. They are all confident that the end of the Confederacy is near at hand, and wish to be speedily moving that they may give an additional impetus to the wheel which is already moving so rapidly down the hill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-Information from the Army of the Potomac says that considerable firing took place in front of Petersburg, near the Appomattox, on Friday morning, but with what result is not known.

About forty deserters came into our lines on

Thursday, many of them being in a sad state of An arrival from City Point yesterday morning tates that a great deal of picket firing took place in front of Petersburg on Thursday night, and some reports of the evacuation of the place were current, but yesterday morning matters remained as usual.

The rebels seemed very jubilant over something on Thursday night, as they indulged extensively in cheering, bell-ringing, etc., for hours.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans, with dates to the 14th inst., On the 7th inst. the transport John Raine ran into the steamer John H. Dickey, from White river bound for New Orleans, having on board the icist New York, and a portion of the 20th Iowa Volunteers, together with a number of horses and mules. Five lives were lost, and some twenty persons were slightly wounded. The Indianola, our first heavy iron-clad on the Mississippi, has been raised and towed to New Or-

SISSIPPI-CAPTURE OF A STEAMER BY GUE-

RILLAS.

leans. She will be renaired. The steamer Venango has been captured and burned by guerillas at Pilcher's Point. After rob-bing the boat of \$60,000 in greenbacks, they took the captain, crew, and passengers ashore as prisoners, and burned the boat. The Venango had 100 bales of cotton aboard. The steamer Diligent was sunk near Ship Island, leaded with cattle and corn. The boat and cargo

ST. LOUIS. EXTENSIVE PIRE—RESTRICTIONS ON COLORED PER-SONS REMOVED. ST. Louis, Jan. 20 .- A destructive fire broke out last night in the building corner of Fourth and Olive streets, occupied by clothiers, hatters, &c., ausing an estimated loss of \$50,000, fully covered Provost Marchal General Baker, of the Depart-

ment of Missouri, orders that all orders and regulations from his office imposing restrictions upon colored persons be removed, as such are hereby re-AN EPISCOPALIAN CHUBOH BURNED-NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PASTOR.
St. LOUIS, Jen. 22.—Trinity Chapel, Episcopalize hurch, at the corner of Washington street, was de-

stroyed by fire this evening. The fire originated in the roof in a defective flue, and the interior of the building was consumed, including an organ worth \$3,000. The pastor, the Rev. E. C. Hutchiuson, narrowly escaped death. The building cost \$27,000, was completed three years ago, and was one of the finest churches in the city. The total loss is \$20,000. Insured for \$12,000.

The Missouri Convention. THE SECURITY OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. ST. Louis, Jan. 22.—The Convention passed yes rday, in Committee of the Whole, the ninth, tenth and eleventh sections of the bill of rights, reading

as follows:

Ninth. That all men have a natural right to worhip Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience: that no person can, on account of his religious opinions, be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit under his State, nor disqualified from testifying, and no person may by any law be molested in his person or estate on account of his religious persuasion or religious practice, unless under cover of religion he disturb he good order, peace, or safety of the State, or infringes the laws of morality, or injures others in heir civil or religious rights. Tenth. That no person can be compelled to erect, support, or attend any places of worship, maintain any minister of the Gospel or teacher of religion, but whatever contract any person may

enter into for such ought in law to be binding and capable of enforcement, as other contracts. Eleventh. That no preference can ever be given by law to any sect, church, or mode of worship.

GEN. GRANT AT WASHINGTON. CUATING WILMINGTON.

ARBIVAL OF DESPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL PORTER ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 21 .- General Grant arrived here to-day in his flag boat, the M. Martin, and left at 11 o'clock for Washington by the express train. He is reported to have said that a deserter had cominto the lines of General Terry, and reported that the rebels were evacuating Wilmington, after having set fire to some \$30,000,000 worth of cotton, but that

hearer of despatches has also arrived in the has proceeded to Washington. CANADA

BURLEIGH THE RAIDER COMMITTED TO PRISON. MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF ENGLAND to be put upon the Lakes.

to Burleigh is his recommittal to prison. The court informs the Governor General of the deci his Excellency alone being able to order the extrasel will probably issue a writ of habeas corpus, and Common Pleas or the Quebec bench, or any single judge of those courts. If the judgment already given be wrong, Burleigh will be released; if right he will be recommitted to await the Governor's order of extradition. Should the judges order the release of the prisoner, which is considered most improbable, Burleigh will probably be immediately rrsted for a violation of the neutrality laws. It heludgment is confirmed, the prisoner's extradi

tion will be ordered by the Governor, though the frields of the prisoner talk of appealing to the Privy Domeil of England ; but, it is said, the decision of he ourt, here, will be final. The Leader of to-day says the British Government

has redered thirty gunboats, carrying 3,500 trained per to be sent out from England to the lakes, and theywill probably be here as soon as navigation The Escaped Correspondents in

Cincinnati. RESEPTION BANQUET ON SATURDAY MIGHT-IN TRIESTING PROCEEDINGS-A NEW PORM BY BU-CIMINNATI, Jan. 22.—The press of Cincinnat gave reception banquet on Saturday night to the Davis Addresses of welcome were made, in be-half of the city, by Hon. Thomas H. Wessner, presient of the City Council, and on behalf of the press by Mr. Halstead, editor of the Comnereil. The guests of the evening gave an entertining account of their journey, and detailed suttling facts concerning the sufferings of the proners remaining at Salisbury. Gen. J. D. Websjr, Hon. Ben Eggleston, Col. H. Noyes, Col. S. J. fiederarty, Judge W. M. Dickson, and many other rominent citizens also made speeches. Thos. Buchsian Read said he had had the pleasure of writin "Sheridan's Ride," but now found a yet

nore trilling and strange theme. "The Walk of he Journalists," and read the first draft of a poem on the subject. The correspondents leave to-mor-row for Washington to lay their testimony before the Goernment, as to the condition of the Salis bury placers, and to urge the adoption of some measure for their immediate relief. Reported Bailroad Accident near Wil-liamsport, Pa.

ONE HUNDRED PERSONS SAID TO BE KILLED AND WOUNDED-THE ACCOUNT DOUBTFUL BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—It is reported that a terrible railroad accident occurred on Friday night, on the biladelphia and Eric Railroad, near Williamsport, Pa. in consequence of two trains colliding on work 180 feet high, and over 100 persons were killed and injured. The report cannot be verified. No news of such character was received at the telegraph office of the road yesterday. [The above story comes via Buffalo, but it must-

be received with doubt. The officers of the company, we learn, on inquiry, know nothing about it.
It is not likely, besides, that the account of such a terrible event happening at Williamsport, should be sent all the way to Buffalo, to be telegraphed here.—Ed. Press.] Repairs to Georgia Railroads.

Washington, Jan 21.—A force of eight hundred men are on the eve of leaving Annapolis for Savannah, to be employed in repairing the railroads centering at that city. The Movement that will Astonish the World. The Shenandoah Valley correspondent of the New York Herald thinks that the recent announce. ment that the rebels under Lee, at Richmond, are about to make a "bold and important movement," which will astonish the world, is not without foundation. But his explanation of this expression does not lead us to suppose the movement very astonishing. It would be indeed rather pleasing to

astonishing. It would be indeed rather pleasing to us at least. The correspondent says:

"On a recent trip in the counties east of the Blue Ridge I had a long conversation with an intelligent gentlemen of Madison county, whose name I cannot divuige, but which is well-known to our generals. He informed me that he had visited Richmond a few weeks previously, where he had had conversations with several Government officers, who informed him that the holding of Richmond by the rebels for any considerable length of time, owing to the movements of the Union armies, was despaired of by President Davis and General Lee. To meet the exigoncy of its evacuation vigorous but secret measures were then taking place. The public archives, not necessary for immediate use, were being sent into the interior of the South; the inhabitants of the city, not employed in the military service of the Government, were indirectly adviced by officials that it would be to their advantage to move into the interior. Hundreds of families have taken the hint, and moved to North Carolina and Georgia, and many others are preparing for hasty departure. It is also said that the whole city is undergoing the process of mining, and that large quantities of, powder are being manufactured in Raleigh and Augusts for this purpose. Jeff Davis is determined that Richmond shall not fall into our hands except as a heap of ruins and debris. It us at least. The correspondent says: landed her malls and passengers at Annapolis, from which point the boats will run while the ice lasts.

Yesterday's Richmond papers contain a report of Colored Persons in the City Passenger To the Editor of The Press Sin: There seems now to be but one opinion as to

the practice of ejecting indiscriminately all person of color from our city cars. Judge Allison undoubtedly spoke the sentiments of the community when, in the recent case before him, he declared this practice against humanity and against a high civilization. It cught, indeed, to be clear by this time to the people of our country granushess that time to the people of our country everywhere that responsibility and infamy must eventually attack themselves to any who, in a Christian community, dare withhold oivil and humane treatment from a whole class of men on no other consideration than that of color, and that the fostering of the public snirit which feeds itself on coarsen brutality, should be promptly discountenanced and frowned down by all who regard the public weal or even their own safety. J. Stuart Mill says the assurance of a high civilization is to be found only where infractions of the public peace rarely or never occur. Now, it is just barely possible, though we doubt it, that the English philosopher and the com-mon sense of mankind are alike mistaken, and that it is a mark of advanced civilization to court infraction of the public peace, and stimulate a spiri of ruffianism, by indulging wealthy corporations in the practice of inciting paid emissaries to menace lay violent hands on, and kick our wives and children from convergence. dren from conveyances upon which their right t

ride is clear enough, as upon them the means white person is unquestioned.

We have been somewhat censured for not oftener appealing in this matter to our courts. You, sir. ave assured us that there, at least, we should find impartiality and justice. Surely you will not blam ns if we doubt this assurance. We have been de nied the use of these cars under the most aggrava ing circumstances. We have seen aged and infirm persons; mothers, with tender babes in their arms innocent and harmless children, dearer to us that the apple of our oye; brave and patriotic soldier minimed in the service of their country-cjecte amid the curses and violence of the paid emissarie of these wealthy corporations, and in our sore griev-ances we have appealed to the courts of law, and here we have always been baffled and beaten, on the plainest issue of fact. The judges (and we mean no undue discespect to the ministers of the law) have seemed to handle and discuss our case as if it were one to be squared and settled by a mean and petty prejudice, rather than by law and equity. We have, moreover, on numberless occasions, appealed to the officers of the public peace, and to the city's shame be it said, these officers have, under instructions from our generally acceptable Mayor, uniformly rue, not to the assistance of us, the out raged party, but to the aid of the rude aggressors It is really no wonder if, under a reasonable assurange of protection in the courts, and the ready aid of our Mayor's police, these car men should grow bold and insolent in their defiant ruffianism. Why should not our city authorities have instruct ed the officers of police to interfere occasionally in our behalf, rather than always in behalf of the ag-

gressors, and thus put upon them the onus proband f vindicating their tyrannical rules ? But public sentiment, as we have said, now fairly mands a change. It is, therefore, proper that the public should know what we, the aggrieved party sk. We do not claim to speak for others—for there are among us, as among you, honest differences of opinion. But in speaking for ourselves, we may ossibly speak for a large and influential class of olored persons, who, though possessing cultivation ce, and worth, are not prominent in ma-

ters of this kind, and are not usually heard at public Let us sav. then, that we indignantly reject the oroposal to place on our mynessy.

Labelled negro pew, and we call upon the colored mon and women of the city to join us in this protest against the inflicting upon us of any such mark of

The separate car would be but an exhibition of the mean spirit of caste, unsatisfactory and humiliating alike to all classes in the community; it would tend o foster the very discrimination, and fan the dying embers of that senseless prejudice which all would ain see removed. Mark the language of Judge Allison in the case already referred to: " If this is not done (i. e., the putting on of separate cars), public entiment will soon break down the present obst nd admit all." That is, keep off these separate cars, and all descrimination will soon cease; this is the opinion of one who is accustomed to weighing evilence, and knows whereof he affirms. Wen of color! self-respect before convenier would any other device for fastening upon us s mark of degradation, and for bolstering up the

miserable idea of our inferiority.

Surely there is nothing unreasonable in the demand that all color distinction shall immediately cease on our city passenger railways. New York city (which at most tolerated but one line with the la lied cars), with a colored population of over twenty housand, makes no discrimination as to color what ever. That is, the city which has a larger foreign population than any other on the continent, gave the ultra Seymour-McClellan pro-slavery ticket a coords her twenty thousand colored men and women the right to ride unquestioned in all her public conveyances; while Philadelphia, which gave ten thousand majority and upwards for the Republican icket, meanly excludes her twenty-eight thousand blacks from most of her public conveyances. In Cincinnati, which is on the boundary between slavery and freedom, and which has a large colored population, all colored females ride unques the city cars. In a word, the general practice in all orthern cities is to allow colored persons full and inquestioned facilities in city travel, Philadelphia being the marked exception. We do not, however, forget to applaud the entire abolition of color disstreet lines, though some of the conductors on the tter cling to the meanness of their old ways and are quite officious towards colored passengers, and have reveral times, we are credibly informed, ushered into crowded cars uncouth and uncleanly lacks, three or four at once, with the evident pur-

pose of creating a feeling against the new arrange The directors of the new Union (Seventh and Ninth street) line have informed us that they have no regulations on the subject, yet their conductors daily reject, insult, and sometimes assault the most respectable of colored persons. We hope to see this utterly unwarranted ruffianism soon stopped. Even in the darkest days of his sorrowful history the colored man has felt assured that the discrimination against him must some day cease and we of justice tells the white man and the black man alike that the foul spirit of caste must soon disappear, especially under the force of our democratic institutions. Why then delay by a step in the dar (as the running of the proscribed or "Jim Crow" car certainly, would be) what we all know mus

scon come? But while we ask a change that shall give to simply what is accorded to others-nothing more, nothing less—we would at the same time welcom any regulation for the peremptory exclusion of all persons, without regard to color, on account of uncleanliness of person or other repulsive habit. Principal of Colored High School.

Rector of St. Thomas' Church. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1865.

The Suffering in Savannah. The movement of our citizens in favor of the suffering people of Savannah continues to increase in popularity, and Philadelphia, always foremost in ood works, is showing to the people of the South hat, notwithstanding their sins, she is the city of made a liberal proffer to the committee of the brig Samuel Welsh, of three thousand barrels capacity, to take supplies down to Savannah. The com mittee have agreed to receive subscriptions to purchase supplies, and will also receive whatever our people may care to send to their friends in Sher-man's army. Subscriptions in money should be sent to James L. Claghorn, treasurer, 232 Market street. Subscriptions of goods should be sent to A. G. Cattell, 26 North Wharves. Early subscription

are solicited. WE have received from Louis Meyer, 1823 Chest nut street, the celebrated music publisher, severa fine compositions. Mr. Ketterer's "Chant du Bl vouse" is a very fine composition. A song. "I Say the Moon Rise Clear," as performed by the Germania, is very beautiful. He has also sent us two simple, but melodious waltzes, published by W. H. Smith—"The Poet's Waltz," by E. Wolsieffer, and "The Reciprocation," by H. D. Wireman, both arranged for the plane. Mr. Meyer has a large collection, and the latest compositions are to be ound upon his shelves.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—We have the Illustrate London News and Illustrated News of the World of December 13, from J. J. Kromer, 408 Chestnut street, and also the News of the World of January Public Entertainments

WOLFSOHN AND THOMAS' SOIREE.-Those who

were prevented by the storm, on Saturday evening from being present at the second classical concert of Messrs. Wolfsohn and Thomas, missed a highly interesting performance. Schumann's fine trio in D minor for plano, violin, and violoncello was beautifully rendered. We would suggest, however, that in fature the descriptive titles of compos tions be given in the regular technical Ita-lian terms, which are understood by all muicians, and not in German. Chopin's ballad in G minor is a study of great delicacy, the intricacies and difficulties of which were completely mastered by Mr. Wolfschn. The closing portion of the sofree was devoted to a superb quartette in major by Beethoven for string instruments, the dagio movement being remarkably beautiful only disappointment of the evening was caused by Mr. Thomas' inability to perform Tartini's "Trille du Diable," on account of an injury he received from a fall, which, though not inc from taking his part in the concerted pieces, obliged him to postpone the solo announced. In its place a Abrend.
WALNUT-STREET THEATER.—The third and last week of the engagement of the Wallack-Davenport Alliance commences to night, when the tragedy of "Othello" will be performed, with Mr. Wallack as Othello and Mr. Davenport as lago, being a reversal of the cast of last Thursday week. The farce "Sketches in India" will also be given. NATIONAL CIBOUS.—It will be seen by the offi-cial advertisement in this day's Press that the River's Family, othebrated in circus history, will appear this evening and during the west. Mr. S. Lathrop, a stump crater and declaimer, will also appear. The circus is very popular, and the performers the most celebrated in the profession.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—On Friday evening Mr. Rufus Adams gave a series of Readings and Recitations before a large and appreciative audience, in Musical Fund Hall. To that thorough understand. ing of the author's text, which is the soul of public elecution, Mr. Adams adds the advantages of a good

ORESTEUT-STREET THEATRE.—This evening Mr. Junius Brutus Booth will appear as Hamlet. His engagement will close at the end of the wook. ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. L. P. Barrett, a young and popular actor, will commence an engage-ment at this theatre to-night, as Enock Arden, in a new play founded on Tennyson, poem of that name, and entitled "Under the Paira." This piece will be performed nightly until further notice.

EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX The Late Captain of the Pirate She nancionh to be Tried.

HOPES OF REBEL SYMPATHIZEES.

HALIFAX, Jan. 22.—The royal mail steamer Ca-nada arrived this evening at 11 o'clock, with Liver-pool advices of January 7th, via Queenstown on the other pool advices of January 7th, vis Queenstown on the 8th.

The steamers City of Cork and City of Limerick arrived at Queenstown on the 5th, and the Caba at Liverpool on the 8th.

The Canada has 11 Boston passengers. She passed the Asis on Jan. 21st, in lat. 43, long. 57, and has had heavy westerly winds. She leaves for Boston at 5 A. M., where she will be due on Friday afternoon. ton at 5 A. M., where she will so due on Friday afternoon.
Captain Corbett, late of the Sea King, now of the pirate Shenandoah, has been remanded for trial.

The Canadian Difficulty.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the Canadian difficulty will in all probability lapse, but not harmlessly. The display of attachment to Great Britain, and of the patriotic zeal which the recent events have called forth, will add to the many sources of irritation which the contest in America has opened, and will transfer to the Canadians their full share of the overflowing animosity with which Great Britain is regarded by the mass of the Northern people, but the Canadians have certainly established fresh claims to the Imperial sympathy.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN GORBETT.

fresh claims to the Imperial sympathy.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN GORBEFT.

Captain Corbett was brought before a megistrate at London, on the 5th, charged with having enlisted, or attempted to enlist, Entish subjects for service in the Confederate navy, and the solicitor who appeared, on behalf of the Government, to prosecute, stated the case against the prisoner, who took the vessel to Madeira, and there announced to the crew that she was intended and was sold for a cruiser, and urged them to enlist in the service. Evidence was given in support, when the case was remanded, the prisoner being admitted to bail in £500 and two sureties of £2,000.

American apparen. AMBRICAN APPAIRS.

AMBRICAN APPAIRS.

The Richmond correspondent of the London Times, writing on Nov. 27th and Dec. 5th, asserts that never since the commoncement of the war was there more serene confidence entertained about the safety of Richmond and Petersburg, be Grant's force what it may. He also affirms that never was more hope entertained in reference to the present and future of Secession.

The Times likewise publishes a letter from Spence, its Secession correspondent at Liverpool, bolstering up the rebel cause, and attempting to show that the next year. He believes the Southwest will call out the negroes, and points to General Lee as the prebable successor of Jeff Davis. The North German Lloyds and Hamburg-American companies are each building new steamers in England, with a view to the maintenance of a regular weakly line from New York to Southampton, etc.

Another evidence of Queen Victoria's resumption of public functions is the fact that she has commanded all ships of war to recommence firing salutes when passing Osborne during her stay there. It is announced that Sir W. Mansfield is now commander in chief in India, vice Sir Hugh Rose, who will probably get command of the forces in Ireland.

FRANCE The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of cash on hand of nearly 300,000f.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon will visit Turin, returning to Paris in February in company with the King of Italy.

ITALY. It is reported that Spain is about to colonize th Kingdom of Italy.

The committee of inquiry into the disturbances of September last, at Turin, have presented a report to the Chamber of Deputies, but its purport is not A new Italian loan of £8,000,000 has been con

tracted with several financial companies on the se-curity of the State domains, LIVERFOOR, Jan. 7—P. M.—The news by the Cubs, of the fall of Sayannak, was received this finance, and several considerable professions. afterneon, and caused considerable excitement, but it came too late to develop any effect. it came too late to develop any effect.

SPAIN.

The Congress is definitely constituted. Señor Alexandra Uastro is elected President of the House.

La Pays asserts that General Parker carries to Peru the following instructions: The Peruvian authorities shall disevow all participation in the outrages upon the envoy sent from Spain and upon Spanish subjects, and shall take judicial precedings against the authors of the violence committed. As soon as this prosecution is commenced, Spain, without awaiting the result, will restore the Chinchas. The Republic shall subsequently send a plenipotentiary to conclude a treaty of commerce and amity between the two countries.

INDIA.

INDIA. The Bombay mail of December 13th is received.
The news is generally anticipated. The whole territory of Kokan has been taken by the Russians, who are said to be preparing to march against Turkistan.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. Liverpoot, Jan 8.—The Paris Bourse was very firm on Saturday. Rentes closed at 611.

The Danish Government proposes to open the coasting trade to all nations.

Arrived from Philadelphia, ship Etoinelle, at Deal. Arrived from Baltimore, Industry, at PORTUGAL.

The king opened the Cortes on the 2d. He said the budget would show no deficit, and promised sundry measures for the regulation of commerce. It was stated that the Portuguese minister at London expected an amicable arrangement of the difficulties between England and Brazil, and it was thought that the accession of the Emperor Maximilian to the Mexican crown would lead to important commercial relations between Portugal and Mexico. Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET-LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 176,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and 4,000 to exporters. The market has beer dull, and prices 1/4 @1/4 lower for American, and 1/4 @1/4 lower for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are:

Middling.

986.00 bales, of which 26.000 are American.
STATE OF TEADE.—The Manchester market is flat, and prices are still declining.
LIVERFOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs easier, except Flour, which is steady.
Mesrs. Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and Bigland, Athaya, & Co. report Flour steady. Wheat dull and easier: winter red 7s 6d@Ss 5d; white Western 2s 5d@Ss 3d. Corn heavy and 36@Sd lower: mixed corn 22@25 6d
LIVERFOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Provisions firmer. Mesers. Richardson, Spence, & Co., and Gordon, Brace, & Co., report Beef firm, Pork steady, Racon beoyant, and 2s 6d higher. Lard still advancing; sales at 51s@Sts for fine old. Tallow firmer, and 6d higher.
Butter firm Cheese advanced 1s@2s.
LIVERFOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes steedy and unchanged. Sugar quiet sand steady. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Sparm Oil firm at 27s. Cod Oil quiet at £5l. Linneed Oil steady. Rosin quiet. Spirits Turpentive at 6d@Sts.
Boult, English, & Brandon report Petroleum firm at 18 11d@2s 2d for refined.
LONDON MARKETS.—Baving's Circular reports Breadstaffs steady; Lond dull; Spirits of Turpentine firmer, sales at 64s; Petroleum_steady, Tes inactive; Rice firm; Tallow dull; Spirits of Turpentine firmer, sales at 64s; Petroleum_steady, refined 2s 1d (2s 1½d. Consols cloaed on Friday at 83%@ 50% for money. The bullion in the Bank of Kugtand has decreased £161, 65.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7-P. M.—Via Queenstown.—Cotton sales to-day 2,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is dull and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions firm. Lard buoyant at 55s for the finest old.

LENDON, Jan. 7-P. M.—Consols closed at 89% for money. Illinois Central shares, 52%@62% per cent. discount; Eric shares, 57%@63%.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—No Havre circular has been received.

ceived.

LOWBON MONEY MARKET—Funds steady and form. Discount market firm. Nothing doing below 5%. The demand at the Bark is moderate. Frankfort advices state the newly advertised U. S. loan made speculawrs timid, although at Frankfort prices remained 1@20 beyond those of New York. It is estimated that about \$255,000,000 in United States bonds have been sent aitogether to Europe. NEW YORK CITY.

Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 A NEW RESORT. Curious as it may seem, there is a very general desire indicated by invalids to make the oil regions of Ohio and Virginia a popular resort. One hears every day of wonderful cures effected by the atmoulmonary affections are peculiarly sensitive to the almy and regenerating qualities there evolved, and quite a miniature hegira of the indisposed from this city may be already noted. Perhaps the panacea is found, at last; the balm indiscriminate for all ills which flesh is heir to, be they physical, intellectual, which flesh is heir to, be they physical, intellect or financial. 🔍 CHBAP PAPER-A NEW PROCESS TO BE TESTED. In a fortnight or less, an Austrian patent for

aking paper out of corn husks will be thoroughly tested in this country. If the experiment succeeds according to expectation, steps will be immediately taken to manufacture printing paper on an exensive scale by the new process. It would be well for farmers to carefully save all corn husks now in their possession, and to stop feeding them to their cattle, as they may command a high price, within a few weeks, if delivered at railroad stations. As it requires but little and inexpensive changes of machinery to adapt paper-mills to the manufacture of husk paper, it is the intention of the American owners of the patent to contra with mills on liberal terms to make paper of all rades out of this new material DEPARTURE OF THE EDINBURG.

The steamship Edinburg sailed at noon to-day with nearly \$100,000 in specie. MMENSE SALES AT THE EVENING STOCK BOARD The sales of gold and stocks at the Evening Exhange, on Saturday, reached the sum of \$4,000,000 n currency. EVENING STOCK BOARD.

RVBNING STOCK BOARD.

10 P. M.—Geld, 198%; New York Central, 103%; Erie Railroad, 68; Hudson, 100; Reading, 104%; Michigan Southern, 64; Michigan Central, 112%; Oleveiand and Pittsburg, 82%; Chicago and Rock Island, 92%; Northwestern, 84%; do. preferred, 63%; Fort Wayne and Chicago, 91%; Cumberland Coal, 42%; Quicksilver, 93%; Mariposa, 12. Gold after call, 201%. The Billiard Championship.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GAME—KAVANAGH THE WIENER.

The match between Dudley Kavansch, the present billiard champion, and William Goldthwait, for the possession of the golden cue and \$1,000 was played on Friday, in the New York Academy of flusic. The match has caused much excitement in the billiard world, and it attracted an immense audience. As early as six o'clock parties began to gather around the building, and when the doors were opened the rush was so great that it was almost impossible, even with the aid of a large body of police, to preserve anything like order, and prevent persons not supplied with telects from entering with the crowd.

The boxes had been reserved for the ladies, but with the crowd.

The boxes had been reserved for the ladies, but they were quickly and forcibly taken possession of by a mob, who refused to give them up to the ladies, or oney the rules of the exhibition—rules such as gentlemen always conform to. It was then dies, or oney the rules of the exhibition—rules such as gentiemen always conform to. It was then stated that the game would not begin until the boxes were vacated; still these men refused to move from the seats they had so unfairly taken, and most of the ladies, for whom the seats were reserved, were obliged to leave the building without seeing anything of the billiard playing.

There was considerable betting, Kawanagh usually having the advantage at odds of \$100 to \$30.

The sympathies of the audience were evisionity in favor of Kawanagh, and he was frequently applayed. Goldthwait was not very generously received, and the goad order which might have been expected at so important a match was not perfectly maintained. There were large numbers of billiard playings present; also, many prominent eitheas and army and navy officers, and about one handred ladies. Previous to the opening of the game, Robert E. Wilmarth, of Boston, was announced as the uspire for Goldthwait; Richael Geary, of Washington, in the same capacity for Kawanagh, and George E. Phelan, of New York, as That referee, the minutes. At first there was but little eroling the players were so extremely cold that it was altoned the players were so extremely cold that it was altoned the players were so extremely cold that it was altoned the players were so extremely cold that it was altoned the rather novel exhibition was acforded of the Frank Forrest, Balt more a new plan for heating them was thought of, and the rather novel exhibition was acforded of the Frank Forrest, Balt more a new plan for heating them was acforded of the Frank Forrest, Balt more a new plan for heating them was acforded of the Frank Forrest, Balt more a new plan for heating them was acforded of the Frank Forrest, Balt more a new plan for heating them was acforded of the Frank Forrest, Balt more a fall of the players.

oontestants standing with their jug of hot water, trying to that the close of the 17th innings, the close of the 17th innings, the close if the 17th innings, the close if the 17th innings, the close if the innings, when Goldthwale fan with 24 more, giving him the acres one hundred points; Kavanack its but Goldthwalt had the lead up to the game stood—Goldthwalt of Goldthwalt on timed to grin it deenth hundred was nearly a Kavanagh now came forward we termined expression, and went brilliant runs, and being greatly was finally the winner by 94 foll average was about 18th and in

overage was about 15 t, and hover 100; one as high as 170, forty-five minutes.

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As FORT FISHER WEET UP WOOD we hope soon to see the whole t and then will gold come down expect any quantity of It, for ncement of the war to deal of gold yet hoarded up to the country, but since that a foot in it in dealing in gold to

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