The Press

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1865.

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

The Ice Breaking.

our national heavens. They certainly have a wonderful meaning. In the North and South there is another commotion than that of cannon, more quiet, deep, and permanent : Gold is tumbling in Philadelphia and rising in Richmond. PORTER and FARRAour are masters of the sea-Sherman and GRANT are masters of the land. We have closed every port on the coasts, and hold | and that if we had just cause-of quarrel every considerable town but Richmond Wilmington, Charleston, and Mobile. than our threat. These are material triumphs. If we look to Richmond we find the Legislature of Legislature, are of more value to our possession. As two men, their opinions are of small value; but as the leaders of a great public sentiment, the representatives of returning Southern reason, the voices by which the laboring class of the South assert their rights against the slaveholding class, their words and deeds command our constant attention and sympathy. These men have the selfishness of human nature, the instinct that makes them dread imprisonment, confiscation, the loss of popular esteem. They have been silent and acquiescent heretofore because silence and acquiescence were their only assurances of free cause they are sustained by a great and growing public sentiment.

gard these demonstrations in the South as the struggle of free labor against slavery. We have always felt that when labor was strong enough to take up arms against slavery the contest would be over, for the tremendous power of the North. In Louisiana our armies found slavery ascendant. The planters were masters of commerce and manufactures. They controlled New Orleans and were kings in Carondelet street. Therefore, the policy of the nation was to crush, and BUTLER carried out that policy with all the energy of his original and magnificent genius. When BUTLER had sufficiently thrown down, Banks began with new materials and built up. What do we see in Louisiana? The State is a free State. Labor is protected and paid. Education and civilization have taken the places of ignorance and barbarism. The negro huts are school-houses, and the schoolmaster has superseded the overseer. The State now knocks at the door of Congress and begs to be admitted. When SHERMAN captured Savannah he found a new problem. He had traversed Georgia. He found a laboring people whose hearts yearned for the Union, but who had been oppressed by Charleston and Richmond. It was not necessary for him to recreate. as it had been in Louisiana, and he quietly placed his sword in the hands of labor, and bade it triumph. What do we see? Savannah, six months ago our enemy, is now ago we were sending ships with gunpowder and guns; now we are sending ships with corn, and flour, and coal. Georgia is as much the enemy of the Confederacy as Vermont. Whatever the future may bring, even if the disasters of war should again rescue the State from the control of the Union, it can never become an ally of the Confederacy. The advantage. of the present contest is this we not only destroy the military power of the leaders of the rebellion, but we make every free, honest, and hard-working man in the South our friend. When once they see the promised land, not even the luxuries and flesh-pots of Egypt can tempt them back again. To appreciate free labor we must know her, and a free South will never again nourish and sustain an insurrection. This rebellion, so long ice-bound and impregnable, is breaking. Looking at it from the stand-point of to-day and carrying the view back to the fall of Sumpter, we see one succession of triumphs. Even if we granted the utmost demands of DAVIS, we should still have a successful war. The men we have returned to freedom thus far would alone enable us to claim the thanks of posterity. So that after all the way to peace is shorter and less embarrassing than we might at first imagine. To us it seems that the surest peace will come from the swiftest war. While we do everything possible to encourage and foster the free-labor sentiment, we must never release the leaders. This hour of our great triumph is likewise the hour of our great danger. When the blow falls heaviest the muscles of the arm are apt to relax, and when the foe lies at our feet we are apt to despise him. Therefore, we have now to dread more than all the introduction of a temporary and time serving policy. The people can prevent this by speaking as they spoke on the Eighth of last November. When ABRAHAM LINCOLN was re-elected he was the representative of a progressive policy, and every new victory has given him the right to exact new demands. Therefore, we have only to keep on in our good work. By all means let us prosecute the war. Not only let the rebellion be overthrown, but destroy it. Let nothing remain of all that now constitutes the Southern Confederacy but a sad and fearful memory like that which remains to us of Tyre and Sidon. A new race will rise out of the ashes of the old, and peace, civilization, and freedom will take the place of war, barbarism and slavery.

The Results of Reunion.

There has been a new discovery of America. The country has found out its strength. Before the war this vast nation lay stretched along the continent undefended by forts, or navies, without an army, with millions of brave men, but with only a few thousands of soldiers. Commerce, agriculture, manufactures, invention, education, engrossed all its energies; to war it gave no thought. England and France were rivals in the creation of navies, but the safety of American commerce was trusted to the comity of nations. America was a giant without armor, and in a struggle with other Powers brute strength must at first have poorly supplied the want of discipline and armament. Yet the nation was radically warlike, having the pride and spirit that belong to youth and might. The rebellion has changed it. Four years of war have equipped America from head to foot in armor, have placed new and terrible weapons in her hand, and made her appear to the world like a new Rome, or like France in the great days of the first Napoleon. But the immense forces raised in the North and South are marshalled against each other; the great forts are defended by Americans against Americans; the American navy blockades American coast : American pirates prey upon American merchantmen: American cities are besieged by American armies, and every battle that is fought is at once a victory and a defeat to Americans. And all this, for what? To divide the greatness of the continent, and place two rival American nations side by side, with an imaginary boundary line, with perpetual cause of quarrel, and to the plain advantage of Europe. Sooner or later this struggle must end: we believe it can only end in the acknowledgment by all Americans of the authority of the Government of the United States when this is done, and the armies of the North and South are marshalled under one flag, then the results of reunion will arouse as been cuckoided into his grave.) to come and the fear and admiration of the world. keep house for him at a larger salary and her pick

America would then have armies that no

or discipline.. It would have a navy at least equal to that of France or England. More than this, it would have an experience of war, compared with which the Crimean fight and the Italian campaign of 1858 are mere skirmishes. It would have generals unsurpassed since the days of the first Empire, and unequalled by any of the living captains of Europe. The rugged front of such an armament would of itself insure that the general peace of the New World should not be endangered by the ambition and cupidity of the Old. Specu-These are unusual signs that we see in lation on the part of the United States need be carried no further, for to preserve peace at the end of this war would be unquestion ably the interest of the nation. It is enough that there would be no more invasions of the North from anda; that no more pirates would be fitted out in British ports; that no new Maximilians would attempt to build Austrian empires on American soil, we would make our deed fifty times better

It is impossible not to believe that these to Richmond we find the Legislature of considerations will have great weight with the Confederacy fighting Davis, and the the Southern people. To the Legislature of the Southern people. newspapers quietly discussing terms of rebellion they are useless arguments, but peace and the conditions upon which they would consent to a reconstruction of the Union. Orn and Foote, in the rebel is over we shall have no trouble with the men who are now fighting as LEE comus than if Richmond itself were in mands. We can garrison Southern forts with them. Were it not for the spirit of sectional pride, and the -rivalry of war, the soldiers in the rebel army would now be ready to fraternize with ours. The American sentiment of unity is revealed every day in the informal truce of the picket lines, a truce seldom broken, and which shows how different are the feelings of the men who conspire and the men who fight. Even the Richmond Enquirer recently set forth the grandeur of the results that would follow the reunion of the North and South, and coming from such a source the following words nor Mexico, nor England, has extended to this Confederacy any encouragement, and As our readers will remember, we reif our cause fail, after every manly effort that we can make in its behalf, then PRIDE as well as interest would dictate that, if we are to be conquered, we should belong to a great and powerful nation. That we should endeavor to extend the power new rebellion would be sustained by the and influence of that nation from pole to pole, and uniting every country of America by alliance, either constitutional or treaty, seek to make this continent a unit against the world. In the grandeur and power of such a nation; with armies such as the United States and the Confederate States have put into the field during this war, united under one flag; with a navy such as the united resources of the two nations could put upon the ocean: with the wealth and population which peace and union would develop in a few years, we might find at least a hiding place for our shame, and perhaps some consolation that America would become the colossal Power of the world."

"Enoch Arden" at the Arch. What Mr. Alfred Tennyson would say at sight of this caption is the business more of those who take the trouble to dramatize his works than ours. Whether, when the poet corrected the proof commencing "Long lines of cliff breaking have left a chasm," he ever conceived it possible that his noble

The Rebels Sending Supplies to Enoch should figure on playbills, and be announced to "run" the entire week, is a question which only those can answer who have probed the poetic soul and discovered what answers it gives forth to dramatic soundings. Byron used to wax heroically splenetic about the representation on the stage of even his dramatic poems, and pro-tested earnestly against any attempt of that naour sad and suffering sister. Six months | ture being made upon his "Manfred." But drathors become so resigned, and, in a manner, cowed down, by the conscienceless mode in which they ar executed, that protests of this nature have become few and futile. Charles Dickens is the last, we be lieve, who, in connection with Wilkie Collins, protested against the production of the " Me from the Sea." In a former generation, when playwrights were less rabid, authors were far from being displeased by these adaptations. Sir Walter Scott remarks with pleasant wonder upon seeing the dra-matization or operatization of "Ivanhoe" at Paris. Dickens has had time to learn submission to the rule that what can't be cured must be endured, for as late back in his career as "Nicholas Nickleby. he devotes a considerable amount of sarcasm to the damaging of filching dramatists. in the extreme, and such as one might come across any day in the miscellanea of a newspaper. Enoch Arden and Philip Ray love Annie Lee, but Enoch marries her. On his home voyage from China he is wrecked, and cast upon a lonely island. Imprioned there for ten years, he at length is rescued by the crew of a vessel blown out of her course, and, returning, discovers Annie married again to his old rival, Philip. This, together with the death of Enoch. is the whole story. The immense reputation which the name of Tennyson bestows upon the poem is sufficient in the eyes of modern dramatists o justify an immediate application of the paste and scissors. Palm trees, it seems, were plenty on the island where Enoch was monarch of all he surveyed, and so the poem of "Enoch Arden" has been rucibled into the play of "Under the Palm," We do not know, and do not want to know, the author of such a dramatization as the "Enoch Ar den" we saw last night. We have stated succinctly the plot of the part. Listen to the plot of the dra matist; observe Tennyson improved by the imagination all compact, the pen, paste, and scissors, of the playwright. In the poem there are only four characters, viz: Enoch Arden, Philip Ray, Annie Lee, and Miriam Lane. In the dramatization there are seventeen characters. We have Dr. Stelline, the tracitional "village doctor," who has disted the whole country, and who is supposed to be as au fait in the gossip of the village as he is with his own pilis and powers. The statement is not made, it is true, in the bills to what school he belongs, but the audience is nothing in discovering that he is allopathic as to words, homeopathic as to wit. We have Captain Perrin, of the "Good For-tune," a healthy specimen of the traditional sea captain. This captain is remarkable for his devo-tion to *Enoch Arden*, which is indeed a sort of friendship at first sight, and offers him half his worldly goods on the condition he will be so obliging as to go to China with him. This proposition Enoch accepts, provided nothing better turns up. We have | ral times." Gilbert Woggs, the traditional stage attorney, who afterwards becomes a beadle, gets drunk, and is trundled off in a wheelbarrow. We have Mark Lane, husband to Miriam Lane, a specimen of the traditional

> prettiest little damsel in the port (see Tennyson)," and if we are to judge of the female beauty of the port by the stage specimens vouchsafed, we should say that Nature would have been very unkind to Annie Lee had this not been the case. We could picture Mr. Tennyson present last evening, occupying a prescenium box, tendered by Mrs. Drew as a graceful compliment. We could imagine him wondering at the hitherto undeveloped resources of his poem, and dreamily wondering to find it brimful and indeed running over with character. The first act opened with the office of Philip's mill, and the discharge of one of Philip's men for getting drunk. Philip, however, seems to proceed upon the principle of discharging his hand and immediately hiring them over again. So the delinquent miller is pardoned, and on the instant kicks up a quarrel with his brother millers; whereupon Philip (Mr. James Carden) threatens to clo the mill if he has any more of this business. The next scene occurs between Miriam Lane (Mrs. Thayer) and Wogg (Mr. Stuart Robson). The chief distinction, besides sex, between Miriam and Wogg appears to be that she is "garrulous and good," and he garrulous and bad. The third scene is the home of Enoch Arden, in which Annie Lee Encch is heavily encumbered with debts due to Wogg, the hard hearted, red haired, and insatiable lawver. Enoch, according to his reiterated expres sions in dramatization, is at almost the lowest depth of poverty. Annie is his wife. She, accordingly, is ressed in a light purple silk, hitched up tastefully all round, sufficient to display an elaborately em all round, sumctent to display an elsborately-em-broidered petticoat. She has a jaunty little pink and lace cap on. She has an air gauze apron on, and airy gauze little "fixings" all about her. And she has on black mittens I Such is the traditional fisherman's wife; such is Enoch Arden's wedded love. This is the woman who is to look after babies, and to keep pots and kettles in order. Be hold in her the child of the seashore, attired in purple slik and redolent of blubber fish. But if Miss Price dresses the character thus discreetly, she acts t with as much discretion to. She is as true to nature as ladylike fishwomen always are. She moves with a grace that proves how etherialized and poetical the dwellers by the great deep can be rendered. The radiance of the great profession to which she is devoted surrounds with a halo the humblest charac terization, and converts into a drawing-room belie s poor, simple girl brought up by the sea. The second act opens with a May-pole dance, and Wogg proposing to Annie Lee, in widow's weeds.
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> Wogg, to console himself, goes and gets drunk, is ducked in the pond, and finally taken home in a still in pursuit. wheel barrow. Annie Lee retires to her home, and has an affecting scene with her son (Miss Jefferson). who seems to have been provided with a fine taile by Father Philip, since he is magnificent in yellow breeches and a blue coat. The widow retains the weakness for mittens cherished in wifehood, and is exceedingly ladylike and devotional. At the clo of the second act she has a vision, in which she sees Enoch under the palm. The third act introduces us to Philip's home, and represents him as the husband of Annie. He has built a house where Miriam Lane's old tavern used to stand, and he has persuaded Miriam Lane (whose husband meanwhile

stage innkeeper, and a cuckolded husband. And

we have Choffney, and Grip, and Yop, and Robin,

Valter Arden, "aged 15." So much for the male

additions. Among the women, Alice Stelline is thrown in as a confidential side dish to Annie Lee.

and 1st Miller, and 2d Miller, and Lieut, Maxlon, and

other Power could rival either in numbers | quy by Miriam Lane (Mrs. Thayer), in her new capacity of housekeeper, on old age in general. Whilst she is talking she pricks her finger with a needle, and leaves the room estensibly to find another needle. This fine stroke of stage strategy gives Enoch an opportunity to appear through the garden door at the back of the stage, and Mr. Dodworth the chance to get his orchestra ready for a burst. Miriam returning, finds a strange man in the house. He informs her he is Enoch Arden, when the orchestra immediately steps in with its grand burst, and the part of the audience next the ceiling expresses estatic delight. Here Walter comes in, and his father embraces him; then Annie, the wife of Philip, appears, and a long explanation ensues in which Enoch tells her everything but who he is Then Philip comes in, and a recognition ensues between him and Enoch. Meanwhile the crohestrakeep on bursting all the time, and Enoch has nothing left to do but to die. This he accordingle does, after bequeathing to his son an immense pro posed to have died on the lonely island.

perty left him by the old sea captain, who is sup Thus ends this delectable dramatization. In ad dition to the thirteen characters added to those of Mr. Tennyson, allusions are made to several others and we learn that Philip had the chance of paying attention to a Miss Stubbs, a milliner, and a Miss Spriggins, a dressmaker. O Tennyson! O Stubbs and Spriggins ! Is it come to this ? We looked upon "Enoch Arden" as a jewel, not indeed as bright as some which Tennyson has enshrined in most exqui-site language-caskers, but thanks to the dramatist we now perceive Mr. Tennyson was at fault. As a relief to his Enoch, and his Philip, and his Annie, he should have introduced a bevy of captains, vil-lage doctors, innkeepers, and drunken beadles. He should have used the stage machinery of wheel-bar-

rows, and have thrown out occasional allusions to Sprigginges and Stubbses. It is hardly necessary to refer to the acting in such play. Who could not well? With the exception of a faint and occasional gleam of pathos now and performer who played well. But, then, she has had an immense stage experience, and knows how to make the best, of a bad part. We regard this "dramatization," as it is called, the most slokening attempt at dramatizing that ever came under our notice. The low level at which the general conversation is maintained is brightened now and then by a passage from Tennyson, which is as much out of place as anything that can well be imagined. Spasmodically, and when it suits the convenience of the dramatist, the cha-racters use. In describing themselves, the language which Tennyson uses in describing them. It is a pity that Mr. Barrett should select this as his opening piece; it is a pity that he should be induced to appear in it at all. It shows such a perversion of intelligence of taste, that it should see his debut of last evening was enough to damage his bis debut of 1831 evening was outly for this, Decensor we considered him a fine and promising young actor. We thought he possessed the requisites of succoss. But we solemnly assure him that if he per-sists in appearing in such a dramatization as "Un-der the Paim," he will not only prove himself un-worthy of the higher walk of the stage, but will ultimately discover that the success granted him through the vittated taste of publics elsewhere is fleeting and hollow. The stock com-pany at the Arch is not without talent. It is capable of providing a not unworthy support to Mr. Barrett. But its labors are wasted in "Under the Paim." No talent or genius could withstand its pressure. A fine poet's fine conceptions are slashed into, distorted, and garbled. His plot is pulled to pieces and glued together again in a nest incongruous and monstrous size. The number of the original characters is multiplied into a number more than four times as great. But last evening even the stock company could not be approved as endeavering to make the best of bad parts. We have mentioned several of the glaring inconsistencies, but we are glad to accord to Mrs. Thayer

DRATH OF R. M. S. JACKSON, M. D .- We are ained to learn that Dr. Robert M. S. Jackson United States Volunteers, of Cresson, Pa, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Wednesday evening last, 18th instant. Dr. J. has left an only daughter, to whom and a large circle of warm friends in this city and elsewhere the announcement of his death will cause sincere sorrow. He was a man of thorough education and undoubted ability, and was well known throughout the State.

SOUTHERN NEWS TO THE 21ST.

"Suffering Prisoners in the United States."

CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER-OUR FORCE EIGHTEEN THOUSAND STRONG.

ETAILED REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE ATTACK AND CAPTURE.

THE GOVERNMENT SALT WORKS TO BE IN OPERATION BY THE FIRST PROX.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- The Richmond Sentinel, of January 21st, says:
"There was no official information from the South at the War Department last evening. Below Richmond both armies are inactive. On Thursday morning the enemy's batteries opened upon our Chester-field works, and were promptly replied to. The truce boat New York arrived at Varina yestorday morning with five hundred Confederate prisoners on board. They will probably reach the city this evening. The boat will not reof freight to be sent by her to our suffering prison ers in the United States. We sincerely hope the truce boat will come as frequently as possible on

her mission of mercy.
"The Goldsboro (N. C.) Journal of January 17th furnishes all the particulars which have as yet reached us concerning the fall of Fort Fisher, with the exception of Gen. Lee's brief despatch. It says that the Yankees succeeded in making a lodgment with their infantry, a force said to have been some 18,000 strong, on the river, between Sugar Loaf and Fort Fisher, where they at once commenced entrenching. This lodgment was made probably on Friday night. Up to 10 o'clock on Sunday night matters were reported satisfactory by our military authorities, but within probably half an hour after wards the enemy made a furious assault on For " Of the nature of the struggle for the fort we have no information. We presume there was much bloodshed, and we doubt not our officers and men did their duty. But Wilmington has not yet fallen

General Whiting was with the garrison, and of course is a prisoner, wounded, too, as we learn-The Journal adds that private advices by the train last night state that the Yankees were shelling our forces near Battery Gallon, or Sugar Loaf, some four miles from Fort Fisher. "In reference to the fall of Fort Fisher, it is said that the Yankee attacks were resisted to the last. General Whiting behaved most nobly. After the enemy had carried the fort, he charged them three times, and each time with his own hands tore down the Yankee flag and trampled it under foot. He was wounded in four places, but not seriously. Col. Lamb was also wounded. Not more than 500 or 600 were lost, and very few were killed on our side. "The enemy's loss is unknown, but it is suppose

to be very heavy, as they assaulted our works seve-

The Wilmington Carolinian, of January 18th. says "that General Whiting is but slightly wounded." A postsoript, after some papers had gone to press, says "We stop the press to inform our readers of bad news just received at headquar-ters. Fort Fisher fell last night after an obstinate resistance. General Whiting and staff, with above 3,000 troops, are now in the hands of the enemy. The conflict within the fort was a severe one, lasting for two hours, hand-to-hand with the enemy. We The latter was advertised in the programme as "the have no heart to enter into details nor to comment on the disastrous event. We may tell our readers, however, that the gallant Whiting did his duty, and had to succume to sheer force of numbers, having been assaulted on the sea, land, and rear by the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the enemy. Our readers may rely on us to give them the whole truth after a few days."

The Clarksville Tobacco Plant, of Thursday, Jan. 12, says: "At the present time the Roanoke river is swellen to a greater extent than it was ever known to be within the memory of the oldest in-habitant. The freshet of June, 1862, exceeded all previous ones considerably. The water mark was then drawn on the back warehouses in the town. "The water, at daybreak to-day, was exactly seven inches higher than in 1862, and this excess of spread over the extensive lowlands." Republican, " from an authoritative source, that the sait works will again be in successful operation by the lat of February next, possibly before that time,

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. THE COTTON MARKET—FORREST CONCENTRATING

HIS PORCES AT HOUSTON, MISS.

CAIRO, Jan. 23.—The steamer St. Nicholas, from New Orleans on January 15th, en route to Louis-ville, with 67 bales of cotton, has arrived here. The steamshins Morning Star and Fung Shuer om New York, arrived at New Orleans on January 15th. Squadron, returned to New Orleans from Mobile Captain Reynolds and others, captured by guerillas on the steamer Venango, have been released and sent to Vicksburg. There is but little inquiry for cotton in the New Orleans market, buyers offering still lower figures but holders declining to make further concession Prime sugar 221/2. Prime melasses 1221/2. Forrest is reported to be concentrating his forces at Houston, Miss., with a view of making a raid The steamers Belle Memphis and Glendale, from Memphis, have arrived, the former with 14 bales of

cotton for St. Louis, and the latter On the 21st a detachment of troops from Memphis at Mound City, killing, wounding, and capturing five, without the less of a man. The expedition was A private letter from Pascagoula, of recent date, states that Granger's forces have fallen back for the present to within the limits of the town, the roads since the storm having rendered it impossible transport supplies to the positions formerly held by them.

Honors to the Late Edward Everett. BALTIMORE, Jan. 23 — The Maryland Legislature to-day unanimously passed resolutions expressive of regret at the death of the Hon. Edward Everett, highly eulogistic of his distinguished character and public services, and making arrangements for the appointment of some one to pronounce a sulogy on among the perquisites. The act opens with a solilo- | day.

WASHINGTON PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. THE RECENT ASSAULT ON HON. WILLIAM

D. KELLEY.

The Conduct of Field to be inquired into by Special Committee. FREATIES RATIFIED WITH THE INDIAN

TRIBES OF THE NORTHWEST.

FULL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS SOON TO BE EFFECTED.

THE WHOLE SUBJECT PLACED IN * THE HANDS OF GEN. GRANT. BITTER DEBATE IN THE HOUSE SERIOTS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST GEN. BUTLER BY

MR. BROOKS. Brooks Calls Butler a "Gold-Robber." HR IS CALLED TO ACCOUNT BY THE LATTER.

Mr. Blair to Return from Richmond in a Day or Two.

WASHINGTON, January 23. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. The Secretary of War has sent the following letter to the Speaker of the House, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs: "WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 21, 1865. "Siz: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 21st of December, 4861, calling for the correspondence in reference to the exchange of prisoners, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Adjutant General, to gether with such communications upon the subject as have not heretofore been published. "The correspondence of Gen. Butler details the action in regard to the exchange of prisoners under the authority conferred upon him by order of the

War Department.
"On the 15th of October the subject of exchange was placed under the direction of Lieutenant Ger Grant, with full authority to take any steps he might deem proper to effect the release and exchange of our soldiers, and of loyal persons held as prisoners by the rebel authorities. He was instructed that it was the design of the President that no efforts consistent wit prompt release of all soldiers and loyal persons held in captivity by the rebels as prisoners of war or on any other grounds, and the subject was committed to bim with full authority to act in the fremises as he should deem right and proper. Unde this authority the subject of exchanges has from that time continued in his charge, and such offer have been made as he deemed proper to obtain the release of our prisoners. An engagement was made for the supply of our prisoners, the article to be distributed under the direction of our officers paroled for that purpose, and the correspondent privilege was extended to the rebel authorities. In order to agend every facility for relef, special exchanges have been offered whenever de-sired on behalf of our prisoners, and such exchanges have in a few instances been permitted by the reb nave in a lew instances been permitted by the schol-authorities, but in many others they have been de-nied. A large number of exchanges, including all the sick, have been effected within a short pediod. The Commissary General of Prisoners has been directed to make a detailed report of all the exchanges that have been accomplished since the general exchange coased, which he will furnish the House of Representatives as soon as completed. "The last communication of General Grant gives reason to believe that a full and complete exchange

supplies are furnished to our prisoners, and dis ributed by officers of our own selection. "His letter is subjoined, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE
UNITED STATES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 165.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: I have authorized Colonel Mulford, Agent of Exchange, to renew negotiations for the exchange of all prisoners now held by either party.

The first interview between our agent sol Col. Old, the rebel agent, has already been had. No doubt but that an arrangement will be enteredinto. Indeed, on the strength of that interview deexchange a limited one is now going on near Richmond. Yours, truly,

Leutenant General.

"P. S.—We are sending supplies to our prisoners at least weekly. They are received by officers of the property of the prop " His letter is subjoined, as follows .

"It also appears from his statement that weekly

of prisoners will speedily be made.

our own selection, released Federal priso istribute them as directed. Supplies furnished by the friends of prisoners are also forwarded in the me manner. The nature of the supplies author rized to be furnished by individuals is specified in the annexed order of the Department.

" EDWIN M. STANTON "Secretary of War." "To the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX." The accompanying correspondence extends from June, 1862, to the nearest time, and embraces dem-munications between Lieutenant General Grant, side, and General Lee and Commissioner Ould the other. Between General Banks and the rebi Generals Taylor and Grier, in Louisiana; between General Foster and the rebel General S. Jones, at Charleston, and also the correspondence of Generals Canby, Buell, Burbridge, Curtis, Rosecrais, Schenck, and Sherman. The Government furnishes only articles of closing and the regular commissary stores. Friends of the prisoners may forward to Colonel John E. Mal ford, at Fort Monroe, any of the following articles

for their use: Coats, under clothes, caps, suspenders, brushes, buttons, sewing cotton, pocket knives, steel pens, postage stamps, pipes, pants, soeks, shoes, looking glasses, combs, tape, pins and needles, paper, lead pencils, tobacco, snuff, family soap, vests, hats, handkerchiefs, towels, cloths, brooms, and threads, scissors, enve-lopes, penknives, cigars, sugar, butter, lard, bologna sausages, pepper, salt, fish, pickles, dried fruit, apples, crockery, smoked beef, corn meal, mustard, crackers, sauce, lemons, matches, glass-ware, beef tongue, nutmegs, table salt, cheese, vegetables, nuts, yeast powder, tinware, meats, and

RATIFICATION OF INDIAN TREATIES. The Senate has ratified the treaties with the forthwestern bands of Shoshonee Indians, estabshing peace and friendship; the several bands stipulating that hostilities and all depredations upon the emigrant trains, the mail and telegraph lines, and upon citizens of the United States within their country shall cease. The boundaries of their cuntry, as claimed and occupied by them, are as ollows: On the north by the middle of the Great Desert, on the west by Steptoe Valley, on the south by Toodoe or Green Mountains, on the east by the Great Salt Lake, Tuilla, and Rush Valley. The Indians agree to remove to these reservations whenever the President shall deem it expedi culturists, the Government paying them certain annuities in money, provisions and goods. The Indians also agree that the Pacific Railroad shall not be molested, that military posts, &c., may be constructed, gold and silver mines worked, and mining

established wherever they may be required. RETURN OF BLATE. Mr. BLAIR is expected to return from Richmond in a day or two. It is still unknown what he went there for. It may be well known that up to Satura day it has been the constant assertion of prominent to give the slightest reason for peace rumors. But views on the subject with the President and Davis.

capards. SENATE CONFIRMATION. The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the following nomination: CHARLES A. DANA to be Assistant Secretary of War, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Peter H. Watson.

AN ERROR CORRECTED. It has been arroneously stated that Admiral Pon-TER, in his detailed report, confirms the report that the rebelg had blown up. Fort Caswell and the steamers Tallahassee and Chickamauga. His lan-guage is: "A large force of gunboats occupied the river between Caswell and Wilmington. That place is hermetically sealed against blockade-runners, and no Alabamas or Fioridas, Chickamangas or Tallahassees, will ever fit out from this port; and our merchant vessels will soon, I hope, be en-abled to pursue in safety their avocation." He further says: "We shall move along carefully, and have no vessels blown up with torpedoes if I can help it; and I think we will be in Wilmington be

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS. From a report of the Provost Marshal General to Congress it appears there were 60.687 naval enlistments, from April 17, 1861, to Feb. 24, 1864.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---Second Session. SENATE. -SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from Secretary Stanton, stating that several resolutions calling for information in his post ession had been handed to him on his return to the city, and that the information would be sent in as speedily as possible. CREDENTIALS PRESENTED. Mr. CHANDLER of Michigan, presented the creden-tials of Mr. Boward, Senator elect from Michigan, for eix years from the 4th of March next. The credentials were read. THETRICOTONE PROM THE OUTO LEGISLATURE Mr. WADE, of Ohio, presented the joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, instructing the Sensors and re-questing the Representatives from that State to vote for the constitutional amendment abolishing and pro-hibiting slavery. Oxdered to be laid on the table and printed. Mr. WADE presented the petition of citizens of Ohio.

prisoners. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WADE presented the memorial of Ohio publishers, asking for the abolition of duty on imported paper. Referred to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. BEOWN, of Missouri, presented a resolution which was passed by the Missouri Constitutional Convention, asking for the passage of the constitutional amendment now before Congress.

Petitions for an increase of the pay of the officers and clarks in the Government service were presented by Messrs. HOWARD, WILSON, and SUMMER, and appropriately referred. ristely reletied.

Increase of officers, compansation. INCREASE OF OFFICERS' COMPENSATION.

Mr. WILSOF in roduced a bill entitled an act to increase the compensation of certain officers in the army in the field. The first section provides that the commutation price or rations to alt officers below and including brevet brigader generals, shall be fifty cents after the first of March, instead of thity cents, as at preech, but this shall not apply to officers who are entitled to commutation for quarters, or to officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

The second section relieves all officers of the army and navy from the payment of income tax. The thi-discoint provides that every officer who remains in the service, except those in the Veteran Reserve Corps and those on detached duty who get commutation for quarters, shall at the close of the war be entitled to three inquire, that applies to volunteer officers only. The

asking that efforts be made to secure an prisoners. Referred to the Committee on

above was referred to the Committee on Military Af-Mr. SHEBMAN, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported that the committee of conference on the deficiercy bill had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate further insist upon its amendment, and appoint another committee. The subject of disagreement. Mr. Sherman said, was that the House insisted upon thirty thousand dollars being added to the bill for increased compensation to its employees.

In BERMAN explained that the House could not leastly grant this increase, and even on other grounds it could not be justified. If the pay of the employees of the House was increased, that of other officers in the civil service must be increased also. The Sheate could not increase the pay of civil officers while it refused an increase to army officers. If any increase was made it ought to be to those who had suffered and endured hardelps and privations in the army.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, argued in favor of increasing the compensation. He thought it unwise to refuse to increase equal not be extended to others.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, hoped the benate would be unsainous in concurring in the recommendation of Mr. Sherman.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, hoped the benate would not. THE DEPICIENCY BILL, Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, hoped the benate would be unanimous in concurring in the recommendation of Mr. Sherman.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, hoped the senate would not only agree to the increase asked by the House, but would increase the compensation of Senators and Representatives. He thought Congressmen were the most poorly compensated men in the service of the Government. He was in favor of the increase, because he needed the money himself and ought to have it. The depreciation of the ourrency had reduced the salaries of Congressmen a hundred per cent., and the compensation was not a fiction.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, said that in order to test the sense of the Senate on this question of increased compensation. He would call the yeas and nave on agreeing to the proposition of Mr. Shermanitant the Senate refuse to accede to the propositionistion form increase. The year and are sherman's proposition was agreed to.

PETITION FROM SURGEON GENERAL HANNOWN sgreed to.

PETITION FROM SURGEON GENERAL HAMMOND.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the petition of Surgeon General Hammond, asking for inquiry into the circumstances of the courtnarnal before which he was tried, and asked that it be reterred to the Military Committee, which was so ordered.

THE ORIGON ARMORY AND ARSENAL, Mr. LANE, of Indiana, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the petition of the Oregon Legislaute, asking for the establishment of an armory and arsonal in that State. The report was agreed to a THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE CONDUCT OF GENRERAL PAYNE.

Mr. NESMITH, from the Military Committee, reported back Mr. Powell's resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the publication of the report of the
commission that investigated the conduct of Gen. Payne
at Paducah amended so as to add, "all papers conmeted with said investigation." Passed. NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH REBELS.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, offered the following, which was ordered to be printed and lie upon the Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, offored the following, which was ordered to be printed and its upon the table for the present and House of Representatives in Congress assembled. That no negotiations, terms of actionent, or concessions, or compromise between into, proposed, yisided, or made with the rebels, directly or indirectly, until they have manifested their implicit and unconditional automission to the authority of the Government; and, further, that, however much peace may be desired, the presentwar must be wasted with all the energy and resources of the Government of the further, and the supprement of the variety of the printed states and the superior of the United States as heretofore claimed.

The title of the above is: A resolution declaring the sense of the Gougress upon the subject of negotiation.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. AN ANENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION,

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, offered the following,
which was referred to the Judiciary Committee;
which was referred to the Judiciary Committee;
three of the United States and House of Representatives of the United States of America; in Congress assembied, two thirds of both Houses consurring. That in
lieu of the fifth paragraph of the units section of the
first srikele of the Constitution of the United States; the
following be proposed as an amendment to the Consetttution of the United States, which, when ratified by
two-thirts of the Legislatures of the Several States,
shall be to all intents and purposes a part of the said
Constitution, to wit; "That Congress shall have power to lay a tax or duty on all articles from any State."

Constitution, to wit . 'That Congress shall have nower to lay a tax or duty on all articles from any State. '
THE NUMBER OF ENLISTED MEN IN THE NAVY
OREDITED TO STATES, ETC.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the
Fectorary of War in reply to the Senate resolution of
Jenuary 5, asking for incomation as to the number of
men emisted in the neval ecvise of the United States
that have been oredited on the multiary quotas of the respecive States. It appears, on the ambority of the Provost Marshal General, that the number of suckeredits
was 67,637. This includes all naval emistements from
April IV. 1861, to February 24. The principle was to
credit these men, as required by the acs, to their
places of lesidence, so far as was practicable to do so, and
according to the rules governing in crediting men enlisted in the army. Cumnissioners were appointed by
the Secretary of War to collect the proof necessary to
determine the legality of the claims. Upon this proof
the credits were allowed. The evidence taken was procured by official certificates from the Navy Department
in Weshington, from the commanding officers of receiving ships and saval rendezvons, and by affidarite and
certificates of rupervisors of towns and counties, and
coller data deemed reliable. The commissioners were
instructed that the State in which enlistments had been
mode would be estitled to credit therefor unless it
should appear by more direct evidence that they belonged elsewhere. EXPLANATION OF THE CONFISCATION BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL gave notice that on to morrow he would call up the resolution explanatory of the confaction bill, and should move an amendment striking cut that part of it which limits the conflacation of real cetar to the life of an individual.

Mr. SUMNEH, of Massachusette, said this provision was slready incorporated in the freedmen's bill, which would be acted upon in a few days. THE SALE OF THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL. Kr. BROWN, of Missouri, called up the bill to repeal 2 bill for the sale of the St. Louis arsenal and grounds, which was passed. THANKS TO EREVET MAJOR GENERAL TERRY. The resolution of thanks to Major General Terry, with the House amendment interling the word "brevet" before "major," was taken up and passed. PURCHASE OF THE N. Y. MERCHANTS' BYCHANGE.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, the Senate tock up and passed the joint resolution autho-rizing the purchase of the New York Merchants Ex-change, to be used for custom house purposes. RECEIPTS FROM THE "INTERNAL REVENUE". Mr. WILSON, of Massachnetis, offered a resolution, which was passed, calling upon the Secretary of the Trearnry for a statement of the amount of money collected in each internal revenue district of the saveral States.

THE RANK, PAY, AND NUMBER OF PAYMASTERS, ETC.

Mr. GRIMES, of lows, called up the bill defining the rank and pay of paymasters in the navy.

Mr. GRIMES explained that there were now one hundred paymasters and assistant paymasters in the naval service—Exity-four paymasters and thirty-tix assistant paymasters, and three hundred and ninety-tix acitage assistant paymasters. It was proposed by this bill to enable the President or the Secretary of the Navy to select from among these four hundred young men one, hundred who shall have furnished the best evidence of their capacity, and atnech them to the navy proper as passed assistant paymasters, with the pay of \$3,600 per year; and one ration. It was supposed that there would be no time in the future when there would he less than two hundred paymasters exceeded in the navy. If one hundred vessels were kept in commission this number would be required, as a great many paymasters are alwaysuceded for shoredury. The bill also created the new grade of past axis ant paymasters. The regulations now required a strict examination, besides testimonials as to capacity and honesty. It was now proposed to misk the rank of past axis sant paymasters.

Mr. GRIMES, of lowa, explained further that the bill was approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. HALE was opposed to the bill, and did not think it wice at this time to make permanent additions to the havy. It would-become necessary before long, he hought, to reduce the number of naval officers.

Mr. HALE was opposed to the bill was passed.

Mesers: Burkalew, Davis, Carliele, and Hale, alone voing in the negative.

BETALIATION ON REBEL PRISONERS. Mr. WADE, of Ob!: moved that the Senate take up he resolution advising retaliation for crual treatment of our efficers and soldiers by the rebels. Mr. RUMFER Ob!! wouldn't take up that now. Mr WADE. You would if you were a prisoner. The resolution was taken up.

The resolution was taken up.

The HENDRICHS, of Indians, stated that he undertood that Mr. Johnson wished to debate this resoluion, and he hoped its further consideration would be tion, and he hoped its further consideration would be postponed by its further consideration with the gentlemen who wish to debate it were in the condition of many of our prisoners, they would not feel like listening to a very long speech op the subject. I will let it stand over lill to morrow, but with the understanding that I shall brees it at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. HENDEICKE replied to Mr. Wade, saying that he senator from Obio had seen fit to say that if he were the concition of some of our prisoners he would not lel like debating the question; that he (Mr. Hendricks) de not feel that sympthy for the prisoners that he ought is resultively on this subject than he (Mr. Hendricks) de. He had a brother in the Southern prisons, and the prent relations of no Senator could make him more sistive than he was on this question. He was very the tot say, however, without fully examining the subject that he did not think the resolution proposed was it best way to secure the release of our prisoners. He ithing a general exchange ought to be effected, and he elleved it could be lifted party in power would make the floot.

**A. WADE, of Ohio, said he did not feel like seree

simply way.

MI HARLAN, of lows, said he did not believe it extra simply way.

MI HARLAN, of lows, said he did not believe it extra the content of the contest, as every man released by us was it to be put into the field against us, and thus swellhe ranks of the rebel army. It was to our interestly keep the rebel force in the field as small as possile, and if we could by retaliation secure fair treatments our principles in the bouth, this would be the wisespolicy.

Aftesome further remarks on the subject the resolution we postponed until to morrow. The Senate them what the executive system, and soon ster adjourned olloy. some further remarks on the subject the resolu-s postponed until to-morrow. The Senate then to executive session, and soon after adjourned.

OUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER. ASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered the following joint reliution:

Resold, That in lieu of the duty on printing paper
unaiscedd, used for books and newspapers, now levied
by law here shall be levied, collected, and paid, 3 per unsizethed used for books and newspapers, now seved by law here shall be levied, collected, and paid, 3 per centupli valorem. Mr. VASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved the previous questici Mr. FRNSWORTH, of Illinois, hoped the resolution would it hamssed without consideration. He wanted Mr. FENSWORTH, of Illinois, hoped the resolution would it be passed without consideration. He wanted it refer to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. DWES, of Massachusetts, made objection to the hasty page of the resolution.

Mr. ASHBURNE said the duty was now twenty per cenim; and he wanted to relieve the newspapers from solo of their burdens.

Mr. MRRILL, of Vermont, was opposed to the passesse of a resolution, for the reason that the analysis was no pending before the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Michilds, or very sage of presolution, for the reason that the analyses was no pending before the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. F. INSWORTH, of Illinois, moved that the resolution blaid on the table, which was disagreed to yeas 1, kys 83.

The Hise ordered the main question to be put by a vote of syess to 44 nays, and the question having been stared sall the joint resolution be engrossed and read a third till now!

Mr. STOLDING, in order to prevent further action, moved at the House adjourn, which was decided in mr. Gaussian, which was decided in the negs-be-yeas 13, nave 116
Mr. BOMALL, of Pennsylvania, unsuccessfully moved the when the House adjourn it be till Monday.
He nexthored that the House adjourn, which also The outlon was ordered on the passage of the resolution, who Mr. RICE moved to lay it on the table. This washt agreed to—yeas 42, nays 93.

The joignes intion was then passed—yeas 97, nays 40, as follows: YEAS.



THANKS TO MAJOR THERAL SHERIDAN. Mr. WASBBURNE, of Ille is offered a resolution of them is to General Sheridan shion was referred to the Committee on Military Affail DEFRUCTIONS FROM THE TWYORK LEGISLATURS
CONCERNING THE CONSTITUONAL AMENDMENT.
Mr. FRANK, of New York reserved the refolutions
of the Legislature of New York, instituting the Sepators, and requesting the Representatives to vote for the

pending constitutional amendment to abolish elavery. it being incompatible with free Government. INQUIRY INTO RESEL SAVAGERY. On motion of Mr. SCHEROK. of Ohio, a resolution was adopted authorising the Committee on Military Affairs to send for persons and papers, and examin witnessee, as to retaliation for the rebal treatment optisoners of war, the subject having bean referred to the committee under a resolution of the House. THE MURDBROUS ATTACK ON HOM. W. D. RELLEY.
Mr. SCHENCE, of Ohlo, rose to a question of privilege, and offered a preamble sating rorth that A. P.
Field, in language of intimidation and bullying, had
attempted to interiere with Wm. D. Kelley, a member of
Congress from Fennsylvania, in his right and duties as
a member, in voting and declaring on a panaling autiest
of legislation; and following up such intimidation and
bullying by an assault on the person of the said Wm.
D. Kelley, thus committing a breach of the privileges
of the House; therefore,
Recoved. That a select committee of five members be
appointed by the Speaker to inquire into the alleged
breach of privilege, and to send for persons and papers,
and inquire what order it is proper to take to protect
the rights, privileges, and free legislation of the House.
Mr. SCHENCK caused to be read an account from a
newspaper of the assault by A. P. Field on Judge Kelley, and the circumstances attending the infliction of
personal injury upon the latter geateman, as elicited
from a judicial examipation.
Mr. FARNSWORTH offered an amendment to the resclution, that until the report of the committee shall
be made A. P. Field shall be excluded from the privileges, of the floor.
Mr. FARNSWORTH said it was known that Mr.
Field was here awaiting action in his case as a member
lect from Louislans, and that a resolution had been
passed giving him the privileges of the floor pending an
examination of the subject.
Mr. MOUSHEAD, effectively all the text he
here will work the wester the Mouse and lift privales to THE MURDEROUS ATTACK ON HOM. W. D. KELLEY.

Mr. FARNSWOKH said it was known that ar. Field was here awaiting action in his case as a member elect from Louisians, and that a resolution had been parsed giving him the privileges of the floor prading an examination of the subject.

Mr. MOURHEAD, effenneylvania, said that while he would vote to protect the House in all its rights, he dislike desking for a committee to investigate so gross an cuirage. He would be content with the amendment just offered, to exclude Mr. Field from the privileges of the floor. This should be done promptly and unanimously, as he did not think gentlemen here wished to be associated with a man guilty of such an outrage as had been committed upon his colleague.

Mr. SCHENGK said that in drawing the resolution he had not seen or heard from Judge Kelley, and knew nothing of the circumstances of the assault until he saw the newspaper reports constituing them. In that resolution he did not speak of the Field as having been admited to the floor of the least possible consequences in this connection as compared with the great question which underlies the least possible consequences in this connection as compared with the great question which underlies the least possible consequences in this connection as compared with the great question which underlies the least possible consequences in this connection as compared with the great question which underlies the least possible consequences in this connection as compared with the great question which underlies the least possible consequences in this connection as compared with the great question which underlies the least possible consequences in this connection as compared with the great question which a made it as a compared with the great question which are underlies that the wasted to see whether any citizen he had been added to see whether any citizen he had so the properties of the great of the least possible content of the

House? There conia de no nigher; presen of privilese; than an assault on a member of the House for his official conduct.

Mr. GCX. Did I understand you to say you would vote for his punishment?

Mr. THAYEK. No; but I would vote for the amendment on the ground that' when there is a prima facia case made out the man is not it to come into the thouse while he rests under the charge. If the investigation should show that the charge is groundless, then I shall vote to restore him to the privilege of which he has been deprived. The dignity and self-respect of this House require that one who commits au assault on a member abould not be permitted to come into the hail until he clears his skirts of the charge. The House cannot be too jailous of its dignities and rights. The rights of the people are of so sared a chiracter, and the untrammeled diberty of the Representative to important, that they should always be adequately protected.

Mr. CUX, resuming, said the case of Stanbery and Houston excited a great deal of interest, and that sixtanbery never again was recurned by his constituents to Congress because he submitted to Huston's flagellation. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Thayer) propoted, in effect, to hang the maa first and to try him afterwards.

Mr. THAYER interrupted Mr. Cox, saying he did propored, in energy we mang the structure of the structur

atterwards.

Mr. THAYEE interrupted Mr. Cox, saying he did tot propose to punish the accused until after he had him doly convicted; but he did propose, as there was a primar-facte case, to exclude him from the floor until he chould show his innocence.

Mr. COX asked whether it was not a punishment to take away the only mivileges the man had.

Mr. SCHENCK said he was familiar with the case of Stanberry from its political sapects long are. He had no objection to bring Mr. Field before the hat of the House, as had been suggested, but he thought his recolution answered the end in view just as well. He deliable the proceedings of the House in Mr. Houston's case, Mr. Boccaings of the House in Mr. Houston's case, Mr. Houston, it appears, was brought to the har and questions were put to him tonching his admission or denial of the charge against him, and after he was withdrawn, the committee, at the head of which was Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, recommended what further the House should do. It happened that Houston, as an ex-member, had the privilege of the floor, and after the case was fully heard, he was punished by a reprimard from the Speaker, for the assand the had made upon Mr. Stanberry, and also deprived of the privilege of the floor. What the communication was sent to the House, a question arose as to whether there was a sufficient showing, but some of the friends of Mr. Stanberry induced him to make an affidavit. In the case now pending he had produced the narrative of sworn lectimony.

Mr. FARESWORTH said that as to Mr. Field he was

tertimony. Mr. FARESWORTH said that as to Mr. Field he was merely admitted to the floor as a matter of courtesy, and Treerry for a statement of the amount of money collected in each internal revenue district of the several States.

THE RANK, FAY, AND NUMBER OF PAYMASTERS, ETC.

Mr. CRIMES, of Iowa, called up the bill defining the rank and projected. The several service—sixty-four paymasters in the navy.

Mr. GHIMES explained that there were now one hundred paymasters and assistant paymasters in the naval paymaster, and three hundred and ninety-six aciting atteitant paymasters. It was proposed by this bill to enable the President or the Secretary of the Navy to felect from among these four hundred young men one, hundred own hall have furnished the best evidence of their capacity, and strach them to the navy proper as passed assistant paymasters. It was supposed that there would be loss than two hundred paymasters when there would be loss than two hundred paymasters when there would be loss than two hundred paymasters when there would be loss than two hundred paymasters when there would be loss than two hundred paymasters when there would be loss than two hundred paymasters when there would be loss than two hundred paymasters when there would be loss than two hundred paymasters. It was supposed that hundred paymasters are also as a great many paymasters.

Mr. LEONARD My Etch was not contained the privilege of the floor than Houston was, because the Congressional term of the latter had expired, and Field was endeavoring to be admitted. Mr. Jellow was the privilege of the floor than Houston was, because the Congressional term of the latter had expired, and projects of the floor than Houston was, because the Congressional term of the latter had expired, and Flave charges were presented in the resolution, for which he expected to vote; but while the privilege of the floor than Houston was, because of the floor than Houston was, because the Congression of the floor than Houston was, because the Congression

Sintage.

Mr. COX said he had made no charge of that kind.

Mr. MyERS said the gentleman had made a jocular nimation about "one's defending himself."

Mr. COX replied that he had reference to his own obvisical disability. Mr. COX replied that he had reference to his own physical disability.

Mr. MyERS, resuming, said he understood the com'c part of the gentleman's remarks, and, in conclusion, expressed the hope that Mr. Field would at once be excluded from the privilege of the ficor.

Mr. HARBINGTON, of Indians, said that for one he was opposed to the amendment, as there was no evidence before the House, except of a police report, that a violation of the privileges of the House hat been committed. While he would punish violations of the privileges of the House, he would not exclude the accused, because it was unwarranted and contrary to every principle of invostigation. If Judge Kelley did use such language he had used here to insult members, then the chastisement was just. He did not, however, know the facts in the case.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, regretted that the gentleman from Indiana had put a hypothetical case reflecting on the character of the gentleman injured rather than on that of the aggressor.

Mr. TOWNEEND thought that something was duefted the representative character of Mr. Field, and suggested a substitute for the amendment, which Mr. Farnsworth accepted—namely: This until the report of the committee shall be made the privileges heretofore extended to A. B. Field are sangended.

This was agreed to, and the resolution for the appointment of a select committee, as thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, sald that not long ago.

ment of a select committee, as thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said that not long ago, in the course of his remarks, he had occasion to speak of a certain major general as a gold robber. But in some of the prints he was represented as saying bold robber. No doubt his was a misnuderstanding. He had received a letter from a major general who, it seemed, supposed that his remark was particularly applicable to him, though at the time there was eachier major general in the city of New York. At his desire the letter was read:

Washington, January 20, 1845. WASHINGTON, January 20, 1885.

James Brooks, Member of Congress, House of Representatives: sentatives:

I find in the Daily Globe of the 7th inst a report of your remarks in the House on the 6th inst, an extract from which personal to me, is appended. I have the honor to inquire whether your remarks are correctly reported, except perhaps in the misprint "gold" for "bold;" and also whether there was any modification, explanation, or limitation made by you other than appears in this report.

tion, or limitation made by you other than appears in this report.

The gentleman who hands you this will wait, or call for your answer at any time or place you may designate.

B. F. BUTLER, Major General.

The extract from Mr. Brooks' speech was in substance:

'I am bound to say an effort was made to coursol the city of New York during the autumn election, and the Government sent there a gold robber in the person of a major general of the United States. Bobber as he was of the public treasure, and major general, he dared not exercise control over the actions of those whom the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scofield) had called thieves and robbera. renteman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scofield) had called thieves and robbers. "Mr. BKOOKS, resuming, said that the letter from General Butler, was brought to him by H. C. Clark, captain and adjustant. Mr. BOUTWELL rose to aquestion of order that the letter of General [Butler did not violate any of the privileges of a member.

The SPEAKER said before deciding the point he would like Mr. Brooks to point out what words in the letter he excepted to, and he would then rule as to them specifically.

steer as excepted we are a second of the constitution, Mr. BROOKS in reply, quoted from the Constitution, that 'For any speech or debate in either House, members shall not be questioned in any other place.' The EPEAKERE; replied that would justify the gentleman in refusing to answer the letter, but did not settle with the constitution. this point. So answer the letter, but did not settle this point.

Mr. BROOKS then said he excepted the whole letter. It was sent through General Butler's aidedectamp in uniform instead of through the post office and Captain Clark was desirous of an immediate answer. He did not like a military gentleman coming into his house and calling for an immediate answer—[lauahter]—or any answer. He expressed to his aidedec camp that he could not give an immediate answer—but would take his own time. The remarks to which there are not a fuller had taken exception were made on the floot of this Rouse, and he did not choose to enter into a correspondence with Major General Butler concerning them.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, pressed his point Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, pressed his point of order.

Mr. BROOKS quoted from the letter: "The gentleman who hands you this will wait or call for an answer at any place you may designate." This, said Mr. Brooks, is the language of the duellist.

The SPRAKER decided that the letter was not an infringement of privilege; that if he should rule that it was, it would cut of all the right of criticism by constituents in their letters on the speeches and acts of their members, and all attempts to secure explanations of language which a person alinded to nere deemed unjust It seemed to the Chair natural and not improper that a person who had been charged here as gold-robber should inquire if this charge was correctly reported, and whether there was not some explanation or qualification of it, and the language of the note did not seem offensive. Language something like this might have been used by these who recognized duelling. If the letter was clearly intended as inviting a settlement of this matter by what is called the "code of honor." but which the Chair regarded as a code of murder, he would have ruled as further than a set was ansceptible of a different construction, he decided that it was not a question of privilege.

Mr BROOKS appealed from the decision of the chair. as it was ansceptible of a different construction, he decided that it was not a question of privilege.

Mr BECOKS appealed from the decision of the chair. He said if the object was to ascertain whether he had been correctly reported or not he could have found out at the office of the Congressional Globs, or of its repoistrs. He had revised the speech, making bid robber vold robber. General Butler sent his aide to him with the letter, while he was at breekfast; an aide decamp in full panoply, paid for out of the treasury of the United States, and at present in the service of General Butler. If he had been a duellist he should have accepted the note in that character, but he resolved to resort to his rights as a member of the House, and it was on that ground he left it to be said whether he was currect or incorrect.

rect or incorrect
Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois. What ground had you
for asserting that General Batler was a gold robber?
Mr. BEOOKS. I cannot give my reason under the ru ing of the Chair
(Urles from the Democratic side of "Let us have
them! What are they?"]
Mr. STEVENS. We had better confine ourselves to
the legitimate line of debate. I require the gent eman Mr. INGERSOLL. I move the rules be suspended in order that the gentieman may explain. order that the gentleman may explain.
The rules were suspended by a vote for that purpose.
Mr. STEVENS (in a low tone). "We suspend the
rules that we may disprace ourselves."
Mr. SPAUL! ING inquired. Will; it be in order to
let Eutler to the rule! let Butler in the ring?
Mr. KERNAN. That is not in accordance with the precedent excluding Mr. Field. Mr. KERNAM. That is not in accordance with the proceedy toxcluding Mr. Field.

Mr. BROUR's said the reason he did not reply to the letter was that he had known General Sutter on a prejuct occasion in New York, when surrouced by a staff of twenty or twenty-five officers in the Hoff man House, send out his adde-de camp to demand the presence of gentlemen before him; and when the gentlemen before him; and when the gentlemen appeared they found him seated at the table with his pistols before him; and this in the presence of gentlemen before him; and this in the presence of they found him seated at the table with his pistols before him; and thin in the proceedings in the surremake Court in New York. The granud on which he made the charge of Butler being a gold robrer was certain transactions in New Orleans, and the proceedings in the surremake Court in New York. The plaintiff in the case, samulel Smith, procured an order to compal Butler to refund certain money, stating in his deposition that he went from Saratoga some years ago to New Orleans, and he and his brother entered his table and his brother entered his table and his brother entered his table and his brother entered his deposition that he went from Saratoga some years ago to New Orleans, and he and his brother entered his deposition that he went from Saratoga some years ago to New Orleans, and he and his brother entered his deposition that he went from Saratoga some years ago to Rew Orleans, and he and his brother entered his deposition that he went from Saratoga some years ago to Rew Orleans, and he and his brother entered his deposition that he went from Saratoga some years ago to Rew Orleans, and he and his brother entered his deposition that he went from Saratoga some years ago to Rew Orleans, and the and his brother entered his deposition that he went from Saratoga some years ago to Rew Orleans, and the surremand of the city would be given to plunder. General Entler, on the first his deposition that he right of the proceeding the saratoga and the proce bankers, and finding the deponent had \$10,000 in gold he demanded the money of him, and on his refusing, he was thrown into prison until he revealed the place of concealment. Gen Butler has now \$50,000 of this gold, &c Be (Mr. Brooks) had only to add that this gold, &c Be (Mr. Brooks) had only to add that this gold, &c Be (Mr. Brooks) had only to add that this gold, &c Be (Mr. Brooks) had only to add that this gold, &c Be (Mr. Brooks) had only to add that this gold, &c Be (Mr. Brooks) had only to add that this money had never been paid into the treasury of the Dinited States and yet remains in Butler's hands.

Mr. LOAs, and Missouri. Has it ever been returned to the proper department?

Mr. BROOKS, it is not in the Treasury Department.

Mr. BROOKS, it is not in the Treasury Department.

Mr. BROOKS asked what was the result of the snit to which the gentleman referred?

Mr. BROOKS geniled it was till pending The fact was not to be discredited that the \$60,000 was not where it ought to be, but in the sole possession of General Butler.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusaits, I will say to the son.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusaits, I will say to the son. Butler.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachuseits, I will say to the gentieman if, before making his charge, he had taken occasion to investigate the facts, he would have learned the circumstances under which the money was taken and the readiness of Gen. Butler to obey the order of the War Department.

War Department.
A colloquy of a very spirited, rapid, and earnest character followed.
Mr. BEOOKS asked, Did he make his report before or after process issued?

Air. GOOCH. I presume before, but I don't know the fact. Mr. BROOKS. I know he did not before the suit was entered
Mr. GOOCH. Was it not before the gentleman made
Mr. BROUKS I know that General Butler used the
telegraph to say the money was in the treasury when
it was not there.
Mr. GOOCH. Is it in accordance with your position
here to charge General Busler with being a goldrobber? Mr. GOOCH. Is it in accordance with being a gold-here to charge General Buder with being a gold-robber?

Mr. EROOKS. A man who robs a citizen and keeps the money until suit is instituted, and makes no report of the subject, deserves the epithet.

Mr. GOOCH. Does the gentieman say such is a fact? Mr. GOOCH. Does the gentieman say such is a fact? Mr. GOOCH. Did you not know the other day that General Butler had made his report?

Mr. SECOKS. He was aftrighted into making the re-mort.

. Mr. SECORS. He was arrighted into making the report.

Br. GOOCH. If General Butler had taken money while in command of New Orleans and had not reported the fact to the Government, but attempted to conceal it, he bas committed a wrong; but if he has not done tols, then the soutleman from New York, in calling General Butler "a gold robber," has done wrong "It seems to me the gentleman is the last man who would not receive a note from a gentleman whom he had charged with helps "a gold robber," by-cause he thinks he can shelter himself behind his Congressional privileges.

who would not receive a note from a gentleman whem he had charged with helng "a gold robor," because he thinks he can shelter himself behind his Congressional privileges.

Mr. BKOUKE. Has he the gold or not?

Mr. BKOUKE. Has he the gold or not?

Mr. BKOUKE Has he the gold or not?

Mr. BKOUKE Has be the gold or not or receive the following the head he gold ready to respond.

Not BKOUKE asked whether a major seneral, who takes by force fifty thousand dollars in gold from another man, and keeps it, is not a robber, the thought, after these statements, the House could judge whether or not he was right. If Groral Butler or his triends were diseatisfied with the charge, all they could do was to ask for a committee of investigation, and not to have set him a letter in order to draw him into a controversy. He maintailed he had been fully justified in using the adjective against Batler. He then proceeded to state what was known to other scattlemen involving General Butler in cetton speculations, and in conclusion said, "So help me God, I have no party object in a controver y like this. When I made the remarks to which exception has been taken General Butler west in full command, and now, when he resons to bave false, I would not have thus spoken if he had not provoked me to it. With my pen I will fully respond, but here, on the floor of the House, I address the House in the presence of the country and proclaim the charge, and the ground on which I made it.

Mr. STEVENS. We have becard to day about the privileges of the House Members, decent, decorous, and their places, and the said the privilege of members rising in their places, and in the privilege of members rising in their places, and the said the privilege of members rising in their places, and in a vindictive, matignaat, out the country, and text is the privilege of members rising in their places, and one teminent men. The gond the made in the privilege of members rising in their places, and one teminent men. The gond learning the maselves from an evening because

morrow

Mr. STEVENS did so, remarking that it was right a
opportunity should be given to state the facts.

On motion, the House then adjourned. THE LEGISLATURE. Harrisburg. January 23, 1865.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7% P. M.

The committee on the contested election case of Schofield va. De Haven, reported in favor of De Haven, the present member, because he had really lived for one year preceding the election in the territory of which the new Flittenth district was formed. It was impossible for any man to have resided strictly in the new district for one year, because it had not existed for that length of time.

time.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. QUIGLEY, a bill authorizing the Northern Liberties Gas Company to manufacture and sell gas and supply it to any part of the city.

Mr. THOMAS, a bill contiming a title to certain real cetates ond by the Girard National Bank ;also sequiring all railroad companies in the State to sell commutation lickets at average rates, and as low as that of the three largest roads. This does not apply to city passenger lines. Various matters of local interest were then considered. Adjourned.

TRIAL OF AN ARMY CORRESPONDENT. His Offence Furnishing Contraband

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- Osbon, the newspaper correspondent, who was arrested in New York on the charge of publishing contraband information of value to the rebels, in relation to the late expedition against Wilmington, was brought up for trial to-day before General Doubleday's military comprocure counsel and witnesses, which was granted him, and the case is set for Wednesday, unless he signifies his willingness to begin sooner. When brought before the court to-day he admitted having furnished the information for publication, and assigns as a reason for doing so that he was under the impression that the correspondents of other papers intended to give the same news. He declines, how-

ever, to tell where he received his information. . FIGHT WITH GUERILLAS AND THEIR DEFEAT. the Commercial says Lieut. Nesly, in command of a omnany of Tennessee cavalry, left Columbus, Ky on the 18th, and when ten miles out; encountered a orce of two hundred rebels. A fierce fight engued. lasting half an hour. The rebels had two killed one wounded, and five taken prisoners. There were o casualties on the Union side. It is reported that from five to ten of Forrest's iaily.

THE MONITOR CAMANCHE ON A TRIAL TRIP-RE-CEIPTS OF GOLD AND SILVER-FINANCIAL QUO-SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1 .- The monitor Commonde steamed into the bay and sailed on a trial trip to Mare Island Navy Yard, where she will be fitted up r service. Commander Woodworth will probably ake charge of her. The steamer John L. Stephens arrived from Mexican ports, and brings \$10,700 in gold, and nearly 2,000 sacks of silver ore. The receipts of bullion ince the 11th inst. have been \$1,800,000.

Exchange is unsettled, owing to Eastern fluctua-tions in gold. Currency bills are at 90 per cent. prenium. Telegraph transfers 4% per cent., and coin ills 1% per cent. ARRIVAL OF MORE TREASURE. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The steamer Golden Olty sailed to day with a few passengers and \$665,000 in treasure for England, and \$264,000 for

THE ENGLISH FLEET ON THE LAKES-NO POUR-DATION FOR THE ASSERTION.
TORONTO, Jan. 23.—The Globe to-day has a special om Quebec to the effect that the report that the English Government was about to send a fleet of unboats to the lakes is a canard. The writ of habeas corpus in the case of Burleigh vas moved for to-day. The case is likely to come n immediately.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23 .- The sale of the captured schooner Hatch, which was to have taken place tere to-day by order of the United States marshal has been postponed until the 25th inst. The Lower Mississippi.

CAIRO, Jan. 22.-The steamer Darling, from Memphis, has arrived with 111 bales of cotton for Markets by Telegraph,

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Navigation is closed, and no grain is coming forward. Flour dull and heavy. Western extra \$11.50. Groceries drooping and nomical. Whisky dull at \$2.88. THE STATE. PERNSYLVANIANS IN REBEL PRISONS.—Captain

merson, of the 7th New Hampshire Volunteers

who has been released from Andersonville, supplie a list of officers and privates in prison throughou the South, making it as full as his limited opportunities could make it. He gives the names of the following Pennsylvanians, all he was able to gather:

Officers in Libby.—Lieut. John A. Davers, 21st Cavalry; Major John M. Philips, 18th do.

Privates in Libby and Pemberton Prisons, Dec. 14, 1864.—John Heckman, 5th Heavy Artillery; John Forsyth, do.; Mchael Kerry, do.; Christian Dores, do.; Wm. H. Maury, do.; Reuben Hoffman, do.; Geo. Eyre, do.; Go. Fisher, do.; Roland Curtain, do.; Timothy Gowan, do.; Eph. Bruner do.; Sam. McKee, do.; John Wessel, do.; S. Ovens, do.; H. Hartman, do.; William Soutier, 22d; Aadrew Johnson. 22d Cav.; Henry Hattermel, 12th Cav.; James Chase, do.; K. A. Kayser, do.; John Miller, do.; S. A. Bush, do.; William Soutier, 8th Heavy Art.; John Soutier, do.; George Fleming, do.; John Peterson, do.; Thomas J. Hughas, do.; Edwin G. Page, do.; Leentel Bowyer, do.

Pennsylvania Officers in Danville, N. C., December 8, 1864.—Captain M. I. Stone, 22 Cavalry; Lieut. B. P. Walk, do.; Lieut. In Bogart, do.; Lieut. Merry Boley, do.; Capt. J. J. Torbert, do.; Lieut. Henry Boley, do.; Capt. J. J. Torbert, do.; Lieut. Henry Boley, do.; Capt. J. J. Torbert, do.; Capt. W. E. Ackley, do.; Lieut. L. Bogart, do.; Capt. W. H. Brokert, do.; Lieut. M. McFarland, do.; Lieut. W. H. Brokert, do.; Lieut. Balley, do.; Captain J. D. Black, 97th; Lieut. A. O. Mills, 76th; Captain J. D. Black, 97th; Lieut. A. O. Mills, 76th; Captain J. D. Black, 97th; Lieut. A. O. Mills, 76th; Captain J. D. Black, 97th; Lieut. A. O. Mills, 76th; Captain J. D. Black, 97th; Lieut. M. George O.; Lieut. Wm. Swiler, do.; Lieut. Br. Wright, do.; Colonel Wm. P. Hartsherne, do.; Lieut. Realey, do.; Lieut. Go.; Lieut. M. George O.; Lieut. J. J. J. J. Lieut. J. J. J. Warner, do.; Lieut. J. J. J. Hager, 1sts; Lieut. J. H. M. Burshield, 1stst, Lieut. J. J. J the South, making it as full as his limited oppor-tunities could make it. He gives the names of the following Pennsylvanians, all he was able to gather

POST OFFICE CHANGES, ETC.—The following post office charges in Pennsylvania are announced:
Establish a new office at Soho, Allegheay county, Pa., on the Connellsville Raifroad, about three miles from Pittsburg, and appoint Gotleib Gerner postmaster. postmaster.

The post office at West Warren, Bradford county,
Pa., is recestablished. H. O. Rogers appointed postmaster. there and kill chies wayne countrousers.

The omces at Davidson's Forry, Farstly claims and Carrick Furnace, Frankin councy, are deady. John H. Nowylock has been sproated from master at Montgemery country, vice designal from the Montgemery country, vice designal Horace Leannan, lostmaster, Chather vally Willard L. Evane, postmaster, Chather vally Willard L. Evane, postmaster, Lorelle designal Jonathan Butler, postmaster, Lorelle designal Jonathan Butler, postmaster, Lorelle designal James Erskine, postmaster, Bodyar, War will James Erskine, postmaster, Bodyar, War will Land country, vice William McHammond and country vice William Red and country vice William and Charles and country vice William and Hammond and country vice William McHammond and country vice William McHammond and country vice William McHammond and country vice William and Charles and country vice William and Charles and Char concounty, vice H. Willey, revisibilitation, for foundry, vice H. Willey, revisibilitation, for for country, vice H. Willey, revisibilitation, for for country with a new country are very poorly experience. The effect of an indifferent shade, and unlike the and mixed appearance. The green of the of an indifferent shade, and unlike the the engraving is shorter than that of the by about a quarter of an incl.

Theorem an entry porty for shirt and the first pittaburg on Sunday. He is on his waiting in Sherman. Mescher's A. A. General in James C. Dean, is with him.

A New Rechester - People at Farrage A New REGIMENT.—People at Harmony trying to raise a new regiment of the forest agood many point subject, but so he lies a good many point.

subject, but as he has no authority to control the prayer he has sent them all to Windight NEW YORK CHTY. NEW YORK, JAR. 25, 18. Statement of the condition of the basis of the York for the week ending on Saturday shows

THE PRICE OF GOLD, Gold closed this afternoon at 198.

AN ARRIVAL PROM SAVANNAH.

The steamer Ariol has arrived from Name. with dates to the 19th inst. The papers in the papers THE EVENING STOCK BOARD,

At Gallagher's Exchange tonight field we quoted at 189%; new Five twenties 100 MeV. Central, 101: Ten-forties, 100%; field we five, 95; Roseling, 110%; discourant filling forential, 110%; Clerchant 2 and 1 in burg, 61%; Chicago and Rock Firming of the market was not strong. The market was not strong. There were 1 in transactions in gold after call, and a successive was bid, but at the close it was quieted at 100. THE MYTHICAL ACCIDENT ON THE ER TRUE THE MYTHOAL ACCIDENT ON THE ENGINE ROAD.—Yesterday we printed a despatch that has fallo, announcing a tremendous accident on the self-railroad, near Williamsport. We believe that and stated we believed the story to be a greating geration. The story has some foundation that a self-railroad. very slim one. A collision did occur, but then a treetle-work 180 feet high, for there is n) end work on the road, and was between the Catagina mail-train, going east, and a train on the Edg Railroad, going west, five miles from Muney. The latter train had the right to the road, and was moving in accordance with schedule regulations. Only six persons were slightly injured-four enplorees of the company and two passengers. Compliment to the Officers and Crew of the U. S. Frigate Colorado. The following complimentary letter was addressed to Commodore Thatcher, of the Colorado, by Admi.

ral Porter, when he ordered the frigate to return to Norfolk, after having done good service in the re-duction of Fort Fisher: NOTION, after naving done good service in the reduction of Fort Fisher:

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,

FLAG-SHIP MALYERY,

OFF FORT FISHER, Jan. 18, 1855.

COMMODORE: You will proceed with your ship to Notfolk, and on your arrival there report yourself to the Benorable the Secretary of the Navy. In parting with you and your ship, permit me to express to you how I have been gratified at having you associated with me in the important events that shave taken place here, and the capture of all the enemy's strengholds, forts, and guns, more numerous than have been captured during the war. Fort Caswell is now in figures, and has been blown up, in which you have borne your part by helping so nobly with your ship to batter down the formidable works before which we are now lying peacefully at anchor.

I thank you kindly for the support you have always rendered me, and for the efficient condition in which your ship has always been kept, and the readiness to perform any and all the duties required of you. I would not now part with you if there was any chance of your services being required, but the coor through which the rebellion is fed has been closed by our guns, and there is now nothing to de but sit down and watch the traitors starve. I should much regret if I thought we should not be again associated on duty. I hope we will yet hear the sound of our guns booming against the walls of our outside enemies. I wish you a safe and speedy voyage

Sociated on duty. Large is seen and speedy voyage for our guns booming sgainst the walls of our outside enemies. I wish you a safe and speedy voyage home, and that you may be welcomed by your friends, as you deserve to be.

With my warmest good wishes, I remain, very respectfully and truly yours,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.
To Com. H. K. THATCHER, commanding United States steamer Colorado.

KENTUCKY READY FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—The Louisville Journal of the 17th, in an editorial notice of an article from the New York Leader on "Slavery and the Democratic Party," says it reproduces the article to indicate the revolution in popular sentiment even in the Democratic party. It then gives its own sentiments, and speaks or Kentucky, which the reader will remember cast a heavy majority for McClellan at the last election,

It says:

A new era is dawning upon the nation; its light is flooding the political sky, and he who lingers on in clumber, dreaming of an irrecoverable past, will be consumed by the increasing fiame. Missouri and Maryland have declared for emancipation, and they look to Keniucky, confident that she, too, in the spirit of true progress, will inaugurate the system. Two-thirds of the Democratic party in the loyal States, sustaining, as they do, the national cause, and appreciating the last Presidential vote, will respond to these views sooner or later, and at no distant day the Federal Constitution will be so amended as to prohibit slaviery throughout the nation. Whatever our prejudices on the subject, such is clearly the destiny before us. Every cool and intelligent thinker perceives it.

Public Entertainments. CLASSIGAL QUINTETTE CLUB.—The eleventh matines will take place to-morrow at the Assembly Building. The programme consists of a quartette in G, for 'string instruments, by Haydn; a quintette in C major, by Mozart; and Beethoven's sonata in C major, for plane, to be performed by ur. Jarvis. SIGEOR BLITZ will continue the exhibition of his astonishing skill but for a short time longer. In addition to his regular sofrees, he will give an afternoon entertainment to-morrow.

— Some days ago a rebel officer named S. B. Davis alias W. Cummings, a lieutenant in the rebel service, was recognized by soldiers en board a railroad train in Ohio, as the former keeper of the rebe prison pen at Andersonville. He was arrested on charge of being a spy, and is now on trial before a court martial in Oincinnati. Last Thursday he made a speech to the fourt, concluding as follows:

"Gentlemen, I do not ask pity. My heart fears nothing on this earth. I am no coward. I, like the rest of you, have faced bullets before to day. Some of you have marks of them; I can show them, too. I ask not for pity; I ask but for justice. If in justice you or any other court on God's globe can make me out a spy, hazg me; gentlemen, I am not afraid to die. Young as I am, scarcely verged into manhood, I would like to live. But, gentlemen, I am no coward, and I deem a man who would stand here before his fellow-men, before soldiers who have faced the foe, who have felt bullets, and ask pity, does not deserve the name of man. Had I thought that you could have regarded me as a spy, nothing could have forced me out of Richmond. As to gathering information, I have mo way to show that I have not done it. I know I have only done my duty. I have done it as best I could; God knows what I intended; and He knows that I do not deserve death. Bat if I die I go withmet fasking pity, but as a soldier should die. I fear not death, and I can go to the judgment bar of God now, to morrow, or whenever it may please the Chief Magistrate of this country to say, go."

— The "Judge Field" who assaulted Mr. Kel-

- The "Indge Field" who assaulted Mr. Kelley, member of Congress from this city, at Willsad's Hotel, in Washington, is said to be well known at the West, where he made himself known as a man of violence and outrage. It was hoped when he left Illinois that he had quitted the country, but he turns up, it appears, in the "Louisiana delega-

- General Sherman is sending the negroes who followed him into Savannah to Beaufort. With the first ship load he sent this message to General "Please find enclosed seven thousand contra-bands, the first instalment of fitteen thousand-Many of them are from far up in Georgia, and a long, weary, and sorrowful tramp they have hal-Many of them, with little children, have not brought a thing with them, and have most miserabling. Bales of clothing can be disposed of them."

THE FALL IN GOLD .- PANIC PRICES. Extra heavy 9 4 bleached shooting.......31 15 First-class American prints...... 34 Williamsville muslin...... 521/2 Heavy white-ribbed cotton hose...... 35

247 South Eleventh street, above Spr heavy, wet blankets, at \$9.76. RAW, DAMP WHATHER, and the varying temperature of the sesson, are rapidly producing Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of all kinds. Persons with weak lungs should now be especially careful; and what may seem triffing Coughs and Colds ought to have immediate attention. The care-less indifference which waits for "a cold to go as it came," in many cases results in laying the se one's health Consumption. For such neglect of one's health there is no exoure, as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily procured, and is the standard remedy for all Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary Affection at its long established reputation being a guarantee of the cold these states. its efficiency. Prepared only at No. 242 Chest at

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OFT! CLOSING OF JT! Olosing out! Closing out!! Closing out!
Our Winter Stock of Ready-made U jothing. Our Winter Stock of Ready-made / Jiothing. Our Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothings

The Continental. Under the Continental.
Under the Continental.
CHAS. ST JEES & CO. MR. BLAIR'S MISSION.—It is py atty generally conceded that Mr. Blair goes to I stehmond armed with authority to give passes to P eace Commission ers from rebeldom to Washing ton. He will also appropriate from the comments of the comments communicate freely with reby Congre-smen, and expatiate freely upon the an vantages of a restored Union, prominent among which will be the test. mable privilege of prounty g wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Vall of Rockhill & Wilson Nos. 603 and 605 Chestr at street, above Sixth. the Archetreet The the Archetreet The are last night—one was ought there and killer, in the legs of a gentleman's