THE TRI-WERKLY PRESS.

VOL. 8.-NO. 154.

LACE CURTAINS

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AT LESS THAN PRESENT GOLD RATES.

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BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS, OSNABURGS,

nd twills; stripes, ticks, and denims; canton flannels; blue, blue-mixed, and scarlet flannels;

Where they offer for sale, by the package,

BALMORAL SKIRTS; SATINETS, of all leading manufactures; HARRIS, AND OTHER CASSIMERES;

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FOR GENTLEMEN.

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seribers, Five Dollars Per Angum, in FINANCIAL. CURTAIN GOODS. XEL & CO., I E. WALRAVEN. BANKERS,

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Sonds, Oil and Miscellane ght and sold on Commission at the Soard of Sealers in Poreign Exchange. Letters of croon London, Paris, Antwerp, &c. jal7 3m BANKERS. No. 43 couth THIRD street. AND LOANS BUUGHT AND SOLD ON

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ntion to his large assortment of CE GOODS, COLLARS, SETS, HANDKEBCHIEFS, for the present sea RDS OF 2-YARD WIDE RENCH MUSLINS, iin, and for sale low.

LETANS, ILLUSIONS, and other goods BRIDAL AND PARTY DRESSES. ensive assortment of HANDKERCHIEFS, SEOIDERIES, &c., all of which are offered sh below the present gold rates. E. M. NEEDLES, 1034 CHESTNUT Street. EN STODDART & BROTHER

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MSVILLE, N. R. W. YOR K. Wamoutts, and other first class Shirtings. Husurenot Wide Sheetings flaxirs Heavy Wide Sheetings. Short Fronts orels, Napkins, Doylles, &c. Le. Shaker, and Doylles, &c. Le. Shaker, Short Francis. O'COSING O'UT CHEAP.

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Also. Blankets, Jeavy Flannels, &c., Skirts at low prices.

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S. R. COTSET MINTER and MARKET. WEST PRICES OUR MOTTO. se for bargains, as we are determined took, if great reductions in prices will low selling our entire assortment on Staple Dry Goods, at lower prices than

and staple Dry Goods, at lower prices the one in the ofty. LAINES, 85c sc. GALIOUSE REDUCED to \$2c. GALIOUSE REDUCED to \$2c. GALIOUSE REDUCED to \$2c. ONLOAD GOTTON FLANELS at \$6c. WOTH \$25c. TILLIAMSVILLE MUSLIN, 55c. FILLIAMSVILLE MUSLI HICH AND HEAVY COLORED ks, in Wine Colors, Browns, G Wiltes, ga here, gain Silks, lask Corded Silks, lain Black Bilks, lain Black Bilks, sylons styles, a Billiques,

ening Dresses. R-inch Pure Silk Velvets for Gloaks, real

CABINET FURNITURE. MOORE & CAMPION.

967 South SECOND Street,
are prepared to follow the decline in the market in the
price of their furniture. Purchasers will please call and
aramine out stock. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1865.

A WORK BY DR. VON MOSCHEISKER, of No. 1027 WALNUT Street, A BOOK FOR THE PROPIE, On the following Diseases: EYE AND EAR DISEASES.

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THEO AT DISEASES IN GENERAL.
OLERGYMEN'S AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS' SORE
THO ACT.
DISEASES OF THE AIR PASSAGES.
(LAYPIRITE BROUGHITH.)
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One Dollar.
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WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY. PROFESSOR BOLLES' ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

DR. S. W. BECKWITH, Saccessor.

All Acute and Chronic diseases cured by special guarantee, if desired, and in case of failure no charge is made.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, meus and serous membranes, the akin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether menta or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and exception are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous-system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative; and as Electricity combine these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

tions in the action of the positive audinegative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper heaithy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic disease. Pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically current on the fact that, within the past five years, over fourten thousand patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Therefore, with these FACTs to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to guarantee any, of the following diseases by special contract. If the patient desires, with very many others not have commerated:

1. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.—Epilepsy, Chorea or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemipleais and Parinjegia). Neuralifa, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock in etc., etc.

2. Oryans and Tissues connected; with the Digastive System.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarchora, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hamorrhoids or Piles, Billous, Flauchert, and Painler's Coile, and all affections of the Uver and Spisen.

3. Respiratory Oryans.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenzs, Ashma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Fibrous and Muscular System.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spiani Curvature, Hip Disease. Cancers, Tumors.

5. Urthary and Genital. Organs.—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Compisines, Impotence and Semial Weskness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

is treatment.

Diseases peculiar to Females — Uterine Comnit, involving a mal-position, as Pro apsus, Anteion, Retroversion, inflammation. Ulceration, and
ous other affections of the Womband Ovaries, PainSuppressed, Scanty or Profuse Menstruation, Leuhere voifica.

7. Skin Diseases.—Scrofulons Eruptions, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers of every kind. Fslons, Erysipelas, Heipes or Tetter; in fact. in every description of skin-diseases the Gaivanie Bath has proved vastiy more efficacions than all other means combined. Also, diseases it the Eve and Est.

TO LADIVE

you have experienced; if the system is not worn our frishfictent vitality remains for reaction—there is, a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named, gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1320 Walnut street.

A. Pleasanton major general, Rt. Louis; W. B. Smith, No. 1032 Heasanton major general, Rt. Louis; W. B. Smith, No. 1032 Heasanton major treatment on the result of the following the street, Research, Philadelphia, C. B. Schton, Fo. 3.6 Market at the following the street, Research, Research,

CENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY. SILVER AND PLATED WARE. CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STREETS. Pins and Rings, Wea Sets, Ice Pitchers.

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SCALES

WAREHOUSE,

715 OHESTNUT STREET.

MERCHANT TAILORS. EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS, 612 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have just received a lot of NEW STYLE CHOICE GOODS,

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STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES. We are prepared to furnish New Gerporations with all Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding. STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,

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BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER. ACCOUNT OF SALES, DIVIDEND BOOK. Moss & Co.,

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LANTERNS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, AND GENERAL LAMP FIXTURES,

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56 and 58 South SECOND Street. N. B.—Also, the very best quality NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL. jal4-stuthlm J. HOLMES GROVER.

<u>enamelled</u> slate mantel warerooms,

TABLE TOPS, &c., &c., No. 923 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA. FACTORY, TENTH AND SANSON. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY. NEW PARED PRACHES. CULTIVATED CRANBERRIES, &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groseries. Corner MLEVENTH and VINE Streets. COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK COLTUN AND FINAL SALAR AND SALAR AND AND SALAR AND SALAR AND Test, Awaing, Trunk, and Wagon ever Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 5 feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sali Twine, &c.

10 HM W. EVERMAN & CO., 103 JONES' Alley. TO THE PEOPLE.

1220 WALNUT STREET.

Formerly Principal Operator All Acute and Chronic diseases sured by special gua-mise, if desired, and in case of failure no charge is

cacions than all other means combined. Also, diseases of the Kwe and Ear.

TO LADIES can we recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable eases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. S. A. FULTON, a lady of great experience and shilling, has entire charge of the Ladies. Department, and all delicacy will be used toward those who are shilling, has entire charge of the Ladies. Department, and all delicacy will be used toward those who have the charge of the Ladies. Department, and all delicacy will be used toward those who has had a large exist, we can be considered as a condidently promise the most graitf, he great, and can condidently promise the most graitf, he great, and can condidently promise the most graitf, he great, and sense to make the control of the

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY hes, Eleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Sear

Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c. repaired and Warranted. Old Gold Watches repaired bought, plamonds, and Silver bought, HARRISON JARDER. SEWING MACHINES.

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SEWING MACHINES,

715 CHESTNUT ST.

NOTICE. OUR ATTENTION HAVING BEEN CALLED TO AR sertions and statements lately made in the public print joyed by our Thread, we beg to state that our standard has never been changed during the past Thirty Years: and that now, as heretofore, no pains and expense are,

the fact that most of the new Threads offered to the public. from No. 30 upwards, are marked up, and that the difference in the coarseness of numbers, supposed to certwenty (20) per cent.

ja19-301\* B. H. SLEEPER & CO.,

515 MINOR STREET, MANUFACTURERS, AGENTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLINT AND GREEN GLASS WARE,

Have now in store a full assortment of the above goods, which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Being sole agents for the SALEM GREEN GLASS WORKS, we are prepared to make and work private moulds to order. moulds to order.

PORTER, MINERAL, and WINE BOTTLES, of a superior color and finish.

Also, LAMP CHIMESYS, APOTHECARIES' SHOP FURNITURE, SHOW BOTTLES, SYRINGES, HOMG-OPATHIC VIALS, and Druggists Glassware generally.

B. H. SLEEPER, JOHN W. CAMPION. GOLD'S PATENTIMPROVED STEAM

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UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA. JAMES P. WOOD & CO., 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. jas-6m-fp B. M. FELTWELL, Supt.

REMOVAL. ZIEGLER & SMITH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD, ZING, COLORS, PUTTY, &c.

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 137 North Third Street,

Where we offer to the trade a choice sto, k of FRESH DEUGS AND CHEMICALS, a heavy stock of WINDOW GLASS, OTLS, ics. Also, WHITE LEAD, ZINC, COLORS, FUTTY, and WHEEL GREASE, from our own FAOTORY, 511 and 518 St. John street. TOMATO CATSUP .- NEW TOMATO Catsup, in quart and pint bottles, of choice quality also, barrels. For sale by EHODES & WILLIAMS, gold 107 South WATER Street.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1865. Peace and Nationality.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIB: I cannot, my dear sir, refrain the expression of hearty thanks for the words of courageous wisdom in the "Occasional" published in The Press of to-day. It is only natural that the loyal men of the country should have their judgments distempered by resentment for the supporters of the wicked and atroctous rebellion against the rightful supremacy of a just and beneficent Government. Yet the injunction to "be angry and sin not," finds, perhaps, not its least force of just application in such a crists as we are called on to act in; and the highest measure of statesmanship will not acept passionate vindictiveness as the best guarantee appreciatively and more faithfully for the public mind than those who interpret it by their own ex-asperated feelings: Under all the fierce antagonism nto which the American people have been led here is a deep and protound vearning for that visi ole unity which, although temporarily sundered s cherished as alike the highest earthly blessing

and the exponent of a great Nationality, in which the best hopes and the dearest interests of humanity can people to little advantage who has not learned that the sense of common nationality is the highest inspiration which an American citizen can recognize to political duty. Mr. Lincoln spoke responsive to this feeling when mr. Lincoin spoke responsive to this feeling when he said, as quoted by you from his Inaugural Ad-dress, "The mystic chords of memory stretch from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land." His words took on, as you correctly say, poetic form because they expressed a great and profound truth and, in the language of one of the best poets of our day, "The truest truth is the purest beauty." Not only, believe me, do these "mystic chords" sound o every true American heart their own dear music out there is a consciousness, which defies definition sion, that the great American na ionality is a divinely-ordained instrument for heal ing the nations of the foul canker and leprous spots in civil society which the dominations of caste and privilege have wrought on the peoples of the earth.
Is it a wonder then that the American people should ook upon it as a high and holy privilege to be a part in the mighty mission to establish a true Chris tian civilization under the guarantee of Freedom which this nation is destined to accomplish?

Obscured as this great truth has been to the mis guided people of the South by the machinations o the bold, bad men, who have perverted their minds with artful appeals for State rights, which no considerable portion of their countrymen ever dreamed of violating, yet not only in the mountains of Tenessee and North Carolina, but we may believe by any a rebel camp fire, and, alas! in the midst of erce onslaughts on their brothren and in the awin hes of deadly strife, has it revealed itself to their aching hearts. I shall not soon forget what my brave boy told me of his feelings when, in a caalry charge, he fancied he saw my own brother's son in the front of the rebel ranks, and how stern etermination for duty to the flag of the Union in stinctively overcame well-remembered and dearly cherished affections. "All over this broad land," now for a time darkened by the awful cloud of such a strice as we, the Titans of the world, could only wage, rise up loving desires, sweet charities, memo-ries of glorious traditions, consciousness of a com-mon heritage and a common duty and destiny, which swell the mighty monotone of race, blood,

and kindred. The agonies that grow from the conflict of such elements cannot make a vain and fruitless sacrifice, but rather may we faithfully hope they shall be to us dearer and more enduring links in the chain of our future and common desemy.

Excuse me, my dear sir, for I find a restraint necessary on what I intended to write of a few rebellion against the Government no less theirs than ours, and powerful against them for punishment, but to them, as to us, equally mighty for good. This spirit may soon enable us to realize

A peace is of the nature of a conquest,
For then both parties nobly are subdued,
And heither party loses.

The blundering cruelty which is mistaken in an unthinking fervor of popular passion for vigor of administration will never help the great object to which Mr. Lincoln has borne such faithful testimony-namely, the restoration of the national au. hority, under the supremacy of the Union. There can be no doubt that the intense desire felt isfactory. But we may all well believe that the consciousness of power will not lead the American peo' ple to ask any thing from their now alienated fel low countrymen or any terms to which they ought not

by the people, North and South, for peace, will eventually bring its secure establishment, and as Hittle doubt that it will only be on such terms as the stronger party in this civil conflict will accept as as o submit. The truth will yet dawn on the minds of all those now in rebellion, which is well known to their leaders, that nothing has ever been asked of them, and nothing will ever be asked of them, and nothing less will be accepted, than that cheerful obsdience to the law and to the national authority which is the duty of every American citizen, I am, sir, yours truly, '

LENNI, Delaware Co., Pa., Jan. 25, 1865.

Sewing Women and their Wrongs.

To the Editor of The Press:

Siz: For many months your paper has been discussing in its communications the sufferings and oppressions of the poor sewing women. It has also recounted proceedings of meetings, held to devise protection and aid for these deserving persons. Yet it seems that some old complaints are renewed at the present time, medified only by the fact that there is now a greater disparity between the cost of living and the remuneration paid these women than ever before. It is a burning shame that a cause which appeals to every instinct of moral purity, to every manly sentiment of chivalry, to every princi-ple of that magnanimity which calls for the assistance of the helpless, should have as yet failed to en-list a sufficient practical sympathy to afford the necessary relief. I have looked in vain for some report of plans adopted to sid these women, and have seen nothing in print which contemplated anything more effective than sending a delegation to pour complaints into Mr. Stanton's car in regard to the Arsenal. Now, if the fault lay in the Arsenal, and not in the grinding greed of heartless men; if its regulations were at fault, rather than the low code of honor and the selfish maxims which rule in the race for money, such an effort might promise good sults. But whatever may be done by the Department, a man who has sufficient influence or means to obtain a contract and secure its performance is a more powerful agent in business than a hundred stooping, shivering women with a needle and spool of thread. Here, it seems to me, is the root of the sewing woman's difficulty, which extends throughout every department of labor, whether for the Government or elsewhere; a woman who is poor can-not compete in the market with men who have money or influence. It is a law of the market to buy as cheaply as possible and sell as dearly as possi-ble; and the limits of this law are not men's sense of honor or justice, but the limits of supply and demand. However much men may scold and denounce contractors, there is not one man in a hun-dred who, in his own business, will not out down the wages of his employees to the very lowest prices that will command their labor, whether those prices be adequate and righteous or not. Here is woman's trouble, when thrown upon her own resources for a ivelihood, that (since this never occurs until she is pressed by necessity), being poor and unprotected, she capnot compate with men in the fierce, heartless, grinding, greedy pursuit of gain.

Now, sir, I only know of one adequate remedy, of but one method of securing her a fair field, and by

giving her adequate means of earning a living, pre-serve her self-respect and refinement of character. Enlist capital and influence in her behalf. Bring Enlist capital and inductive in her benait. Bring her into partnership with business tact and wealth. This might be done through the agency of a society incorporated for that purpose. Suppose leading men of benevolence and character combine, obtain a charter, and raising subscriptions, or furnishing capital, invest it in Government stocks, which might be used as security for the engagements of this society. Then, let this society obtain contracts for all uch work as women can do; let it compete with nen in business in the place of the poor women. This ione, the society, through its proper officers, could nen, who come properly recommended. Let these women stand in some permanent relation to the so-clety, as its beneficiaries. If it were deemed advisable, expenses could be defrayed either by appeals to a charitable community, or by the deduction of a mall per centage from the contract prices for the work, the balance going to the workwoman. If such an institution were formed it might add another feaure, and assure its beneficiaries for a small weekly payment against sickness or inability to work. In an enterprise of this kind, however, it should be disinctly understood that the women who were to be benefitted by it were to have all the money earned or donated except the most necessary expenses, and this should be guaranteed by the standing and oha-racter of the men who control it. Such an institution, by using its capital only for securities, and keeping it invested, could pay over what it carned in this way as a dividend to subscribers, and thus mmand as large a capital as was desirable. If it

were once started, and prudently managed, in a very few years it might become a most extended and beneficent agency, conferring its benefits upon thousands of suffering women.

I am led to communicate this to you, as the result of long continued thought upon this matter, and, vainly enough, in the hope that it may lead to some adequate practical device for the relief of these evils, or justly and widely complained of. I shall be happy to explain my views more in detail to any respon ole persons sufficiently interested in this matter to iddress a line to me through your office, I am, sir, your obedient servant, CLERIOUS. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1865.

WE have received Peterson's Counterfeit Detector

or February—a reliable work. Published by T. B. Ceterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE. Detailed Description of the Conflagra-tion of Tuesday—Recaptualation of the Portions Destroyed and the Valuable Articles they Contained—Incidents of the Catastrophe—Danger of Our Na-tional Public Buildings

Arisates they Contained Incidents of the Catastrophe Danger of Our National Public Buildings.

The hearts of the people of Washington were divilled asthey have selcom been. Theeday afteration, by an slarm of the Buy 55 which sounded the alarm, washnown by many to be the one ideated at the Smithsonian Institute, and the laminable iddings appeally spread, throughout the first that that met validable including was in flames, and the rare collection the building was in flames, and the rare collection of the treatures of science and worked the rare collection; the treatures of science and worked in the lost between the politic and the roof flow the flatting gallery in the main building, near the centre and the flatting splicing and the roof flow the flatting gallery and the declary-room, and thence passing to the apparatur room, devouring and dealtyring most of the contents and all those of the main towers, save a flew writieles which were remarked. In addition to the delay caused by low which had accombated about the fire-alarm boy, was the singular circumstance that the fire had attained of listerable headfly before it was noticed by any oral in the building. Mr. Alexander, a resident on the base of a season of the which they are remarked. In addition to the delay caused by lay oral in the building spiriod, which they attibuted to the breaking of the but which were caused by the flattes. After a considerable that headfly before it was noticed by the flattes. After a considerable time had dapsed, the giden of burning spiriod, which they attibuted to the breaking of the buy flattes and the spiriod of the limitation and going to the lecture from the were caused by the flattes. After a consumer before tills. Immense or with the colling, and was, rapidly, spreading through the celling, and was, rapidly, spreading through the celling, and was, rapidly, spreading through the celling, and was, rapidly, spreading the flatter of the building of the saving some thing from the proper with the long store the saving some intens

the building, but unfortunately there was but little for them to do.

The older of the Ordnance Bureau sent his force to endeavor to aid in extinguishing the fiames, and the Postpuster General sent his clerks for the same purpose. A portion of the furniture of Prof. Henry was removed from his residence in the east wing of the building, which seemed to be threatened at one time, and romewhat injured thereby; but the real-dence of the Professor was not damaged materially. We are glad to learn that the major part of the important stoods were uninjured.

A mong the incidents which attracted most attention were the grand speciacle of the fire pouring through the windows of the towers and from the furnice-like opening; at the top, projecting in flames of several feet in exist; the long continued and regular revolutions of the wind register until the flames licked the balls, and the coursing about the towers of the pigeons, evidently reductant to leave their wonted liaunts.

The lifest story of the main building consisted of one large room, 200 feet by 50, and 25 feet high, the ceiling of which was supported by two rows of columns, extending the shole length; at the middle of the space corresponding to the Principal entrances were two wing walls, by which, with the addition of screens, the whole space could be divided into two large rooms, with a hall extending across the building between them. The upper story was divided onto three apartments without pillars—a lecture—is min the middle; and two rooms, each 50 feet squite, on either side; the one on the east for apparative and for meetings ion societies, committees, &o., that on the west was accepted by Stanleys Indian Gallery and other collections. In the noral tower were the offices of the secretary, Prof. Henry; of the assistant secretary, Prof. Baird, and the rooms of the clarks, Messra. Rhess and Forgs. Scarce anything was saved in apry others with the cartificture was the regarding from the depositaries of records, and of the personal effects of James Smithson, &o., also an original painting by Bergham, a rural scene, the property of Smithson; a marble-head of St. Gecella, by Thorwaldses, &c.; likeness of Chief Justice Taney, chancellor of the institution; Hon. Richard Rush of Pennsylvania, and Senator Pearce of Maryland, distinguished alike for their devotion to the interests of the institution, of which they have been regents from its organization, and for their valuable services. In the large hall at the south entrance to the building were a number of articles of special interest. The most prominent of these was the ancient sarcophagus, which was brought to this country on the frigate Constitution, by Oosmondere Elliott, from Beirut, in Syria, in 1839. The sarcophagus was believed to be the repository of the remains of a Roman Emperor, and was intended for those of President Andrew Jackson, which the General, however, refused to accept. Also, sharge collection of Molas paintings, the work and property of Mr. Stanley, about

SHACHLAND CONTROLLAND CONTROLL

The trees in the enclosure the restrict form a delightful study for the botanish and lover of florical ture.

Although a number of firemen were on the growing and an immense erowd of spectators, it explained that little could be done to stop, the course of the fire. It is a matter of great regret that satisfications of an extensive character had not been provided in the building, to be used in the event of a catastrophe such as has occurred. Nover were we more deeply impressed with the necessity of sewell-organized and largely-increased fire department. Of course, no city in the Union, of its size, contains so much of what is valuable to the whole country as Washington, (dribersarie collected the most wingble and important archives of our Government, in which he alifed a combined interest, and many of the rerest works of art, are sent hither to adorn the capital of our; hatton. Great care his certainly been taken to construct our public buildings so as to make them proof against the; but, notwinstanding this, it is a fact that none of our leading of ties are so poorly and scantily proportinged with the means of near on the leading public Department buildings are constructed of such materials as would seem to bid defiance to fire, and are generally so carefully and constantly guarded as to keep them from being hydred, a number of those erected since the beginning of the rebellion, on account of the great demand for enlarged conveniences for transacting business connected with the army, for storing supplies, &c, have been constructed of wood and the most inflammable material. Their loss, at such a time, and the embarrasument such an event as that of yesterday would occasion, should induce the proper authorities to take, prompt measures, to provide against any and every contingency. Washington Chronicle.

The Captured Wilmington Defonces. BEORIPTION OF THE WORKS UPON WHICE WE MADE AN ATTACK—THEIR TREMENDOUS STRENGTH AND EVIDENCES OF CONSUMMATE ENGINEERING SKILL—THE TERRIPLE MAGAZINE EXPLOSION IN FORT PISHER -THE VICTIMS BRING EXCURED—PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS KILLED AND WOUNDED The rebel authorities, who have all along been fully aware of the importance of holding Wilming ton, have spent a vast amount of money and engi

seering talent in fortifying the entrances to Capi Fear river, on the banks of which it stands. A cor-respondent of the New York Tribune, who has gone through all the principal works on the peninsula conquered by our troops, expresses in unmeasured terms his admiration of the strength and skill with which they are built. No description, he asserts, can give even an idea of the stupendous and Titanic In the Originater General sent his cierk for the same purpose? A portion of the furniture of Prof. Henry, was removed from his residence in the east ving of the building? which seemed to be threatened at one time, and romewhat injured thereby; but the residence of size Professor was not damaged materially. We are gled to learn that the major part of the important residence of the fire pouring through the windows of the towers and from the furniture and rome were the grand spectacle of the fire pouring through the windows of the towers and from the furnace-like opening; at the top, projecting in fiames of several feet in extent; the long-continued and regular revolutions of the interior of the fiames licked the balls, and the coursing about the towers of the pigeons, evidently reluctant to leave their wonted liaunts.

The firmen worked hard, but evidently for a considerable sime without much avail, and, had not the fiornings of the second story been fire-proof, we fear most of the interior of the Institute would have been destroyed ere they could have checked the work is a true the upper stories of the towers; they could not reach them with their streams. The wood work in the towers and in the upper stories of the two the residence of the interior of the institute would have been destroyed ere they could have checked the winds was almost wholly constructed of North Carolina pine; and bourt title tinder.

The first story of the main building consisted of one large room, 200 feet by 50, and 25 feet high, the celling of which was supported by two rows of columns, extending the space corresponding to the virial part of the space corresponding to the viria

northwest angle of Fore Fisher. In a straight line from Fleher it is about one and a half miles. Next to it is another of precisely the same pattern, similarly mounted, and two 10-inch columbiads, all commanding the channel at half a mile west of the fort. A boat howitzer makes up the armament. There are entrances from the gunbeds to covered ways which pass at right angles with each other through every portion of the fort at least fifteen feet below the surface. Every square foot of space on the sides of these passage-ways is filled with the most perfect fixed ammunition. There is besides, a lower bombproof, in which the wounded were placed during the fight. The main passage-way opens toward the east, and forms a sally-port for entry and egrees; but it can be closed at pleasure. This work excites the admiration of every one who visits it—it—was—here that about six hundred of the sphels whs—escaped from they main work took refuge; awaiting the latting and Col Limb were carried on stretchers after they were wounded, and our men had driven them out. English gunners were employed in this battery. The chief one contrived a plan for blowing up the fort, the magazine to be fired by opening the door of the bombproof. The surgeon-protested against the sacrifice of the wounded men, and the fort was saved Mound Fort forms the extreme southwest end of the sea face of the fort, and, as its name indicates, is a vast mound, higher than any other part of the extensive works. It is ascended by a long flight of steps up the west slope, through a sally-port cut in a singing gorge into the creat of the mound. There are two ten-inch columbiads mounted here, one of which is literally covered by the blood of the gunners who stood by it during the naval bombardment.

ment.
Fort Fisher, which has already been fully described, is now in a state of chaos from the recent explosion of the magazine. The sad work of exhuming the dead by this awful catisstrophe commenced on the 15th, and at last accounts is but slowly progressing. The immense amount of sand discount of the magazine. The sad work of the same commenced in the first of the same control of the same control of the capical and the work of the same control of the capical and the work of the same control of the capical and the same control of their limbs indicated that they were reclining in unconscious slumber when death overtook them. Many were horribly disfigured and soarcely recognized as the same comment of them exhumed from the sand about—some of the sand about—some of them exhumed from the sand about—some of the sand about—some of the sand about—some of them exhumed from the sand about—some of the sand about—some saws at first reported. Many who were missing and supposed to have been buried have been accounted for. For instance, the total loss of the 169th New York, in the assault and by the explosion, is but 135. This is the largest loss suistanted by any regiment. The losses of the 115th New York, 4th New Hall and the sand about the sand about the sand about the sand about the same abo

FOUR CENTS. land, the sea was so rough that he could not re-fin-bark the thoops he had got ashere ser send more to their support. He could not get amore a single place of his artillers, nor tents, nor privisions. Gen./Terry landed in a calm. The Bittimore Amethen Agree assumed to go within about ricansays:

"The transports were enabled to go within about half a mile of the shore, and they were soon sare sounded by not less then two hundred books. The several tags in attendance joined in the work or synthesis to within a hundred yards of the two stars of the single than to the single than the stars of the single than the sinclusion that the single than the single than the single than the rying the soldlers to within a hundred yards of the beach, and then transferring them to the small boats. Tents and camp-equipage were also landed, with several days' provisions for the entire force, eight thousand strong."

IV. Butler had to go to fighting as soon as he got.

IV. Butler had to got o fighting as soon as he got ashore.

Terry landed quietly on Friday; had all Saturdsy to establish a line of brassfworks with 4,000 men in it, to prevent the approach of rebel reinforcements from Wilmington, and had till 3% o'clock on Sunday atternoon to get ready to assault the fort.

V. The fleet co-operated with Terry, and enabled him to throw this line of defence across the peninsula, to protect an assault he was going to make with just five times, as many rain as Butler had to assault with. The Baltimore American records: "An order was reselved from the Admiral to proceed in shore to other the encampments of the froops from any assault by Bragg from Wilmington. Should be come, tapt. Glisson with with the 123 guns at his command, give him a warm reception." Butler had bet one-thousand two hundred men to assault with, having left 1,090 as a thin line of defence against an attack in his rear.

VI. The fire of the fleet in the first aspedition had done the fort no injury whatever, and laad disabled but two of its seventy-two guns.

In the second expedition, as Secretary Shanton says: "The sea-frontiof the fort had been greatly damaged and broken by a continuous and terrible incort the fleet for three days." Admiral Perter also says: "It was soon apparent that the iron vessels had the best of it; traveres began to disappear, and the southern angle of Fort Fisher began to look very dilapticated." The sea-y gun in the southern angle kept up its fire."

\*\* By sunset the fort was reduced to a puip—every gun was silenced by being injured or covered up with the earth; se that they would not work."

VII. In Butler's attack on Fort Fisher the fire of the fleet did not injure or weaken the land face of the fleet did not injure or weaken the land face of the fleet did not injure or weaken the land face of the fleet.

the fort.

In Terry's attack, the fire of the fleet dismounted and injured all of the guns on the land side, where Terry was to attack, and all of the guns on the sea side. Year or access, and anorthe guns on the sessible. YIII. Notwithstanding the injury which the fort had received on both sides, and the silencing of all its gurs on both sides. Porter's 2,000 sailors and marines, who assaulted on the ses side, were driven right back, and the three brigades that attacked on the land side were unable to enter the fort, after two hours of determined fighting, with all the help the fleet could give them. Of this help-Secretary Stanton says:

gade of 3,000 fresh men to finish the job, and it took from 5 odicok till 10 or the combined 5,000 to do it. Secretary Stanton says:

"The works were so constructed that every traverse afforded the enemy a new defensive position, trom whence they had to be driven. They were seven in number, and the 'fight was carried on from traverse to traverse, for seven hours."

X. Porter's assaulting column of sallors and marines was much larger than the whole column that General Butler sent to the assault. It attacked, as Secretary Stanton says, "the least difficult side" of the fort; yet it was, as Secretary Stanton says, after a short conflict, checked and driven back in disorder." And yet they were perfectly brave men. So were the 3,000 heroes of Curtis', Pennypacker's, and Bell's brigades, who could not, unaided, get in on the other side, although, as Secretary Stanton says, the sallors and marines "performed the very useful part of diverting the attention of the enemy and weakening the resistance to their attack." And so were Butler's men brave, and so were their leaders; but the bravest men can't do impossible things, and it was a totally impossible thing for Butler's 1.200 men to take that fort.

XI. Had it not been for the co-operation of the fiet in its fire, it is reasonably certain that the assault by Terry would have disastrously failed. Secretary Stanton has in these few words described the amazing strength of the fort: "Work unsurpassed, if ever equalled, in attength, and which General Beauregard a few days before pronounced impregnable."

The Baltimore American plotures it thus:

"Fort Figher is the largest and most formidable earthwork of the war. It embraces not less than fifteen acres of land, and its erection has been a

The Baltimore American pictures it thus:

"Fort Fisher is the largest and most formidable earthwork of the war. It embraces not less than fitteen acres of land, and its erection has been a work of great labor, its height being not less than thirty feet. Your readers may form some idea of its dimensions when I assure you that it is at least six times the size of Fort Federal Hill, while it has a dozen or more smaller batteries extending along the coast south of it to the Mound, a distance of nearly a mile. This mound, which has two casemates in it, with heavy guns, is said to be fifty feet high. Instead of being an earthwork with embracines, the fort consists of a series of mound-like bombiphtogs, seventeen of which lace the sea approach to the work, between each of which a gun is mounted. It is so structed that these guns command not only the sea, but can be used as well to resist a land approach along the beach. Each of these hillocks, which are sbout thirty feet high, is a bomb-proof, into which the men who work the guns can see a sea a sea a will."

XII. If the disposition to co-operate with Butler had existed in the fieet, it could not have persistently made one; for, when Butler was about to move to the attack. Capt. Breeze, of the navy, Admiral Porter's chief of staff, informed Gen. Westzel and Col Comstock that the fieet had but one hour's supply of ammunition left!

XIII. Bearing in mind the formidable strength of the fort-bearing in mind that Terry's attack had the benefit of all the experience derived from the failure of Butler's—bearing in mind the want of cooperation between the fleet and Butler's army—bearing in mind that the fire of the fleet swep the way clean for the advance of Terry's solders from traverse to traverse—there is not a candid my inderence in the second assault an act of soldierly duty, honorable to him and honorable to the brave men he commanded.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The Stock market was moderately active yesterday, under the late decline, with rather more firmness generally. The demand for bonds has somewhat increased, and prices show some improvement. Governments were a shade better. The 1881 loan sold at 109%, the 10-401 at 106%, and the 6-20 bonds at 108%—the latter a rise of ½. State loans were dull and lower. The Warloan 6s declined to 100. There was less inquiry for City 6s. The new sold steadily at 97%. The transactions in Company bonds were large. The first mortgage Pennsylvania Railroad bonds sold at 107, which is an advance of 1. Lehigh Valley bonds sold at 100, and Delaware Railroad mortgage at the same frure. Camden

THE WAR PRESS. The money must always docompany a no instance can then some be des they afford very little month

To the getter-my of the Club of ten or twanty, a per, \$760.765,406 From 1788 to 1821 the mints of Mexico.

Drezel & Co. geto d New U. S. Bonds: ) 831.
New U. S. Bonds: ) 1831.
Rew U. S. Bonds: ) 183 The New York Post of ye sterday says: old opened at 105%, and after selling down to 20th to 205%, the cloring pric b. The loan market is 'till', briteriders discriming, begainst certain descript of recurricles. At 7 per ce bi on choice collaterals, teer in good standing have by difficulty in obtaining accommodation: The volume, of daily business, howaccommodation: The volume, of daily business, howarange so low that a much smalle, and the prices of stocks
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SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. JAK! 26

OUTSIDE ROOM SALES.

philadelphia Markets. The demand for Flour continues limited both for a extra, and \$12.262.12.50 \P not for high grade extra
family. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small
way at from \$9.50010 for superfine, \$10.50011 for extra, \$11.25012.50 for extra family, and \$12.75013 \P obl.
bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Bye Flour
is selling in a small way at \$9.69.25 \P bbl. Corn Meal is string in Samai way at 362.2.2 pp. Corn Meal is dull-and we hear of no sales.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues dull: and there is very little doing in the way of sales. About 1.500 bus s 48 is lots at 250c for prime reds and white air from 2506 250c P bushel, ar to quality. Eye is selling in a small way at 1756.177c P bushel. Corn has declined: sales reach about 6,500 bushels new yellow at 170c, in stope. Oats are without change; sales of Pennsylvanis are making a 

ASHES are dull and nominal.

BRADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western flour is dull, but prices are without decided change; sales 5.000 bbls at \$9 209 35 for superfine State; \$9.509 35 for superfine State; \$9.509 35 for superfine State; \$9.509 35 for superfine Wester; \$9.509 37 for choice do: \$1.302 9 50 for superfine Wester; \$9.509 37 for choice do: \$1.302 9 50 for superfine Wester; \$10.600 07 for common to medium extra Western; \$10.600 07 for common to good shipping brands, extra round hoop Onio. Canadian flour is dull; sales \$00 bis at \$9.509.15 for common, and \$9.50011.50 for good to choice extra. Southern.Flour is dull. Sales \$40 bis at \$0.609.15 for common, and \$11.709 450 for fancy and extra.

Eye Flouris quiet.
Corn Meal is dull.
Wheat is a shade better. Sales 7,500 bus mixed Chicago Spring at \$2.10.

Eye is quiet.
Barley is dull. Barley Mait is dull.
Cata are rather easier at \$1.33% for Western.
The Corn market is dull and nominal at \$1.3601.87 for mixed Western.

Provisions—The Pork market is decidedly lower; sales 4 100 bbis at \$27.2603 50 for new meas; \$35.750 \$7 for '63-4 do, cash and regular way, closing at \$35.00 cash, and \$30 2503 for prime; also, 3,000 bbis new meas for February and March. a and b. option, at \$30.300 bis new prices.

Beef Hams are steady; sales 500 bbis at about previous prices.
Beef Hams are steady; sales 150 bbls at \$250.30 50. New York Markets, Jan. 26.

vious prices.

Best Hams are steady; sales 180 bbls at \$25032 50.

Best Hams are steady; sales 180 bbls at \$25032 50.

Cut meats are in moderate demand: sales 50 packages:

at 170.5% for shoulders and 18022 for hams. The lard

merket is a shade firmer; sales 1, 700 bbls at 18% 23.

Tallow is firm; sales 125,000 fbs at 16% 216%

WHISKY is dull and heavy. Bales 600 bbls Western

at \$2.2962 30.

Roston Markets, Jan. 25.

Cotton.—The market is unsettled, and prices are nominal. We quote Middling at \$50.091 B fb.

Flour.—The receipts since yesterday have been 1,294 bbls. The market is steady, with a moderate demand; sales of Western superine at \$10.010 50; common extra \$10 76.01. 25; medium do. \$11 56.021; good and choice do \$12 25.0014 25 B bbl.

Grain.—The receipts since yesterday have been 4,52 bus Corn. 7,550 dc. Oats. Corn is very dull; sales of Western mixed at \$2.05; new Southern yellow \$2.02 dc. 24 B bus. Oats are in good demand; sales of Northern and Carada at \$52.05; new Southern select \$1.500, 192 B bus. Shorts are selling at \$52; fine feed \$450.00; Middlings \$62.070 B ton.

JAS B. CAMPBELL, SAML. W. DE COURSEY, JAS. C. HAND, MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1865. SUN BISES....7 05 | SUN SETS...4 55 | HIGH WATER... 2 26 Brig Belle Bernard, Cook, Li days from New Orleans, in ballast to D S Stetson & Co.

Schr Hampden, Hatch, 4 days from New York, with mags to & A Souder & Co.

Stesming J H Hammitt, from Morris Liston's, arrived on Wednesday night. Towed to New Castle schr Sasse, for Portan Frince. Brig Agnes, for Demarare, left seed, y listed at 34 a. M. on Wednesday. Brig William Unevey. for Key West, as unknown brig, Il schooners, and 3 stoops, were off New Gastle, bound down. Schr Saily B. was off Figeon Foint, in the les, trying to get to New Castle. Son Edney C. Tyler was in the los at League Island. Saw a number of schooners in the bay and river, bound up. BELOW.

Ship Recovery, from Liverpool: brig Vincent, from New Orleans: schr Alert, from Sombrero, and a Government steamer with prisoner for Fort. Delaware (probably the General Lyon, for Fort Fisher).

Bark John Trucks, Taylor, Key West.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.]

The ships Conqueror, from Philadelphia for Pensacola; Becovery, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; brigated McOnery, and Vincest, from New Orleans for Philadelphia; Gold. Hunter, from Sombrero for do; schr Maria Foss, in ballist for do, and transport steamer General Lyon, from Fort Fisher, via Fortress Monroe, with rebel prisoners for Fort Delaware, are at the Breakwater this afternoon. Five men deserted from the ship Conqueror, and were arrested in Lewes. Wind NW. Weather cold, and considerable floating ice in the bay.

AABON MARSHALL.

19th inst, for this port.

Brig John Bernard (Br), Jamisson, sailed from Matarsa 18th inst, for Rew 1 ork.

Brig Kurea (Br), Collins, remained at Havana, Alatinat, for this port.

Brig Lady Mulgrave (Br), Cam hence, in the river,
Astware, 6th inst. Brig Lady Kulgrave (Br.), Cam hence, in the river, Antwerp. 6th inst.
Brig J H Dillingham, Mudgett, for this port, remained at Havana Sist inst.
Echr S T Wings. Hules, hence for New London, at New York on Wednesday.
Sohr Fannie, Yance, for this port, remained at Havana 21: tinst.
Ships Simia, Potter from Calcutta, and R M Sloman, Hansen, from Bassein, at London eth inst.
Ship Martaban, Woodburn, from New York, at Gravesend 4th inst, with cargo shifted and lous of bniwarks. Gravesend the inst, with cargo shifted and loss of hni-warks.
Ship Gladiator, Young, from Callao for London, at Deal the linest, and proceeded.
The F-11 River Notes says: "The steamer Fall River, built for a freight boat, to run between this city and New York, has been chartered by the Government. She drew too much water for this river."

Ur transport Manhattan, which arrived at Washing-tugton on Saturday from Gity Point, was hadly damaged by the loe in the river, and is now lying at the wharf, taking water rapidly. Workmen are engaged in endeavoring to stop the leak and prevent har cinking.

NOTICE TO MARIEERS.

DEER ISLE TROROUGHFARM, MAHER —All vessels intending to anchor in the Deer lefe Thoroughfare should anchor ten rods to the westward of Green's wharf, as there is a sinken wheck in the anchoring ground to the westward.

neet could give them. Of this help-kecretary Stanton says:

"By a skillfully directed fire thrown into the traverses, one after, another as they were occupied by the enemy, Admiral Porter contributed to the success of the assaulting column. By signals between himself and General Terry, at brief intervals, this fire was so well managed as to damage the enemy without injury to our own troops."

IX. Butler, with only 2,000 men ashore, wisely and dutifully declined to assault Fort-Fisher, uninjured by the fire of the fleet.

Injured and its fire silenced, Terry could not take it with 6,000 men (troops, sailors, and marines), after two hours' fighting. He had to put in About's brigade of 2,000 fresh men to finish the job, and it took from 5 ociock till 10 for the combined 9,000 to do it. Secretary Stanton says: