The Press.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous commu ons. We de not return rejected manuscript Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

The French-Mexican Scheme. We alluded yesterday to the rumor received via San Francisco, that the Emperor of Mexico had consented to surrender to the Emperor of the French, as compensation for the expense of placing him on the throne, Sonora, Lower California, and three other provinces—as large, in all, as the whole area of the French empire all over the world, and actually comprising an extent of territory equal in area to onehalf of Mexico. We doubt the probability of such a surrender as this, though we believe that Sonora, so rich in mineral wealth, and Lower California, perhaps, are destined, ere long, to be ceded to France. The N. Y. Herald publishes, in connection with this subject, a letter from the City of Mexico, dated December 26th, which contains the following passage:

"I have before intimated to you that a cession of territory was probable. I now know positively that negotiations are pending with Count Montholon for the cossion to France of a strip of territory stretching across from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, d embracing the peninsula of Lower California, Sonora, on the right bank of the river Yagul—that is to say, the northern part of this State—the greater portion of Chihushus, the whole of Nuevo Leon y shulls, and the greater part of Tamaulipas. In fine, the line will be drawn from the mouth of the Mexiconentioned river to the Panuco, the limits of rivers to their source, and a line drawn from one point to the other. This idea of Napoleon, once attained, will enable him to say, ' This is the most glorious act of my reign;' and even his enemies

will not be able to contradict him." The consideration for this is said to be a clear receipt for the French expenses in converting the Mexican Republic into an empire, and a payment of three hundred millions of francs (\$60,000,000), which would be highly acceptable in the present depleted state of the Mexican treasury. The territorial concession first spoken of would give France the means of establishing a colonial empire on the Pacific, in dangerous contiguity to our own New Mexico and Arizona. The provinces of Sonora and Analoa are wholly maritime, washed by the Gulf of California, and Lower California is an elongated peninsula, on the Pacific and the Gulf. The other project would make France still more to be dreaded on this continent, for it would give her all the Mexican territory now forming the whole Southern boundary of the United States, viz: The whole of Lower California, the northern part of Sonora, and most of Chihuahua and Coahuila, New Leon and Tamaulipas, including, be it no. ticed, the Rio Grande. Thus, if the project be carried out, it will give France the whole north of the Mexican Empire, sweeping right across the continent, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific.

Were this done, France would have a vast territory stretching between the United States and the Mexican Empire. What is our action to be? Must we submit to such a wholesale violation of the Monroe doctrine? We, who have a right, upon that recognized and oft-avowed principle, to object to any foreign potentate or Power obtaining any footing upon this continent. At all events, the facts must be known in a short time. If they show that NAPOLEON power in Mexico, it will prove him to be, in his way, as successful as the first of his name was in his. The conquests of policy are generally more lasting than those of war.

THE action of the President in reference to the sewing women of Philadelphia and the Arsenal work will be read with great pleasure by our people. It is rather a unique spectacle to find the chief of a great Republic, the commander of armies and navies, and charged with the management of one of the first nations of the earth, quietly and patiently hearing the complaints of a committee of plain and humble women, and arranging about the prices to be paid for blouses and overcoats. This, however, is one of the most beautiful examples of a republican Government. These women have had their own troubles with avaricious and grasping subordinates: they have found their poor pittance reduced one-half to gratify and enrich a class of grasping contractors, and, after repeated efforts to obtain justice, it seemed almost impossible. The voice of the poor is not often heard by the politician, and particularly the voice of poor women, who have no votes and no influence in primary conventions. Under other Governments there | need be. would have been no possible redress, for the majesty that hedges a king is proof even against more potent and imperious solicitations. It is not so in America These persecuted women go to the President with their grievances, and tell him their story with the simple, homely way of the housewife. And the result is precisely what was anticipated by all who know ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his great good heart. The women of Philadelphia who earn their living by the needle will hereafter receive as much justice as stern, voting men. There is to be an end to the interference of small officials and small contractors. The sewing-women. will hereafter receive justice. The Government pays a good price for labor. and labor will receive the price. The poor men and women will find that their greatest friend is the President, and that when their errand is justice no one will be more patient, and sincere, and prompt than the laboring-man of Illinois, who sits in the Executive chair at Washington.

THE profound respect we have for his Honor the Mayor makes us regret that Councils saw fit to pass the bounty bill over his veto. The difficulty appears to be this: The Mayor is right and Councils are right. The Mayor certainly argues with justice, but the Councils have answered one sentiment of the people, and that is, that come what may and cost what it will, there will be no draft in Philadelphia. The quots will be filled. Now, it is very hard to spend large sums of money on what we are willing to regard as a false system of recruiting. But is this the time to reform? While we discuss the plans of reform, the conscription will come upon us and take away thousands of good and useful laboring men. This consideration overbalances any mere question of money. When we have passed this quota we shall be glad to see the suggestions of his Honor considered and embodied in a law. But just now we have as much as we can do to raise our quota, and we are rather pleased that Councils are going to allow no obstacle to its accomplishment.

WE take sincere pleasure in giving more than usual prominence to the announcement of Mr. SAMUEL M. CLEVELAND, of this city, that he intends to deliver a series of three lectures upon the "Works and Genius of Edgar A. Poe." Mr. PoE is now considered by all readers of taste to be the first among American writers, and as a poet, one of the most gifted that ever wrote the English tongue. Although but few years have passed since he died, and gave every indication of being crippled by the acmany who were among his warm personal friends are still living, his career has around it a mystery and romance equal to around it a mystery and romance equal to the most extraordinary tales of the grotesque and arabesque. It must be said, to the shame of our writers, that no one has yet been found to gather up the remains of Por and give him to us as he lived. There could be no more popular or pleasing task, for our former townsman has a reputation in England as extended as that enjoyed in his own country. We are glad to see Mr. CLEVELAND doing his. part towards this great duty. He is one of our most scholarly and accomplished thinkers, and is a very eloquent gentleman. Mr. Pon could ask no more earnest and just friend, and we trust that Mr. CLEVELAND will receive that approbation and encouragement that his labors deserve.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

THE PACTS OF THE POBAY DOWN THE JAMES The Rebel Iron-Clads Pass the Obstructions by Dashing through them. WOODEN GUNBOAT RUNS AGROUND AND IS BLOWN UP BY OUR SHELLS.

A Long-continued Action and Final Retiren of the Rebel Fleet. SURMISES AS TO THE OBJECT OF THE MOVE.

vas it of that Grand One that is to "Astonish th

World?"-Reasons for believing so. mmes, the Pirate Captain, believed to

be in Command of the Fleet. THE FLEET STILL NEAR THE DUTCH GAP CANAL

-C. Edmunds' Despatches.-OITY POINT, Va., Jan. 24, 1865, P. M. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] In the hasty despatch mailed to you this morning, brief mention was made of the important sect that the rebel iron-clads, three in number, had attempt ed to come down the James river for the purpose of ng this Point and the adjacent camps, and that firing had been heard all night, indicative of an engagement somewhere near Dutch Gap. I am enabled to-day to send you some further par-ticulars, which are of the most gratifying character. It was at four o'clock yesterday afternoon that the first despatch was received here at General Grant's headquarters, announcing that the rebel ful conduct it is reported that he has been dismissed liotilla had crushed through the obstructions, weak

ened by the freshet, and was coming down to shell us. In a little while the news was spread throughout the town, and considerable perturbation wa portable property. About eight o'clock in the eveirg the booming of heavy guns was heard in the distance, and the reports of the afternoon at one gained confirmation. The night was dark and dis mal, and awfully muddy; but in a little while the camps were alive, the drums were beating briskly, and the troops were under arms. The flash of the guns could be distinctly perceived reflected in the sky, and the effect of the discharges could be plainly felt in the rattling of the window frame and the jarring of the buildings. All night-long the firing was continued, and all night long the nervous people lay awake and the sutlers drowse moodily by their fires. Not till this morning di we know where the fight had taken place, or who were concerned, or what was the result.

Just at dusk last evening the three rebel rams passed safely through the channel, where their old

line of obstructions had lain, and came steaming slowly down the river. Our troops were on the load out for them, and in the batteries commanding the channel the gunners were awaiting their adven anxiously and eagerly. We had but one iron-cladthe Onondagua—anywhere in the immediate vici nity, but being at the lower end of the Dutch Gan Canal, through which it was impossible to pass, she could not proceed to meet the enemy and give battle, for it was impessible to go around the rear way. (The Onondagua is a double-turreted mo-nitor, and with her 15-inch guns is very formidable.) About half a mile above the upper end of the canal on the left bank of the James, one of our batteries, named Fort Hull, is situated, to command the ship-way. Above this we had a line of obstructions thrown across the river. It was simply a number of canal boatstied together and moored, and was a radely improvised barricade to protect the upper canal entrance. It was eight o'clock, or after, when the rebel rams hove in view, the pulling of their smoke-stacks denoting their approach before their outlines were discernible. One of them such ceeded in breaking through the line of boats without much difficulty, and her consorts followed cantions. ly in her wake. In a very few minutes mofe they were in range of our guns, and Fort Hull-an earthwork battery—thundered forth a salute. It was tardily responded to; and so all through the night the can nonading was kept up, the flashing of each other's guns being the only guide of the antagonists. The rams did not attempt to come down the river, as they might have done, past Howlett House battery;

and it is to be supposed, therefore, that they were aware of the proximity of the Onondagua, and did not care to wager battle with her. At daybreak this morning the three rams were has succeeded in establishing the French | found strung out in line of battle, just above Fort structions. The firing was resumed with greater energy. The rams maintained no chosen position, but kept steaming up and down, in a be-wilpoured into Fort Hull, and one of our shells pierced the magazine of the gunboat aground, and terrible explosion instantly followed, and before the reverberations had died away the fragments of the vessel were coattered everywhere. It is nossible that all who manned the ill-fated craft got off her during the night. At this occurrence the remaining rams grew still more timid in their movements. Undecided whether to attribute the explosion to the fire of our batteries, or to accidental contact with torpedoes which they themselves had sunk in the river at this point, they iscreetly resolved to avoid both dangers, and steamed up the river a mile or more, where, they drew under the cover of one of their land batteries. The tide had fallen, and they could not repass our obstructions as readily as they had come. But to-night under cover of darkness,

they will no doubt endeavor to withdraw in safety. As I write, the reports of guns are heard at long intervals. It was reported that the uninjured rams had run aground; but this, probably, originated from the fact of their running into shore, as I have It is not at all likely now that they will try to visit City Point, but all needful preparations have been made for that contingency. The troops have been assigned positions; and the river can be obstructed at ten minutes' warning, a line of Sulley's schooners and transports being ready to be scutt at the first note of alarm. In addition to this, batteries are erected at commanding points, and the iron-clads are arriving; so that we are as safe as

ANOTHER RAW SUNK. JANUARY 25-9 A. M.-At three o'clock this crning the firing was renewed with great vigor. We have reports that, in addition to the ram exand another has been sunk : the fleet is now said one of them aground. Their failure to come down the channel and shell us night before last is attributed to the ignorance of their pilot, who lost his way in the dark. Altogether, it has been a very

had investment for the rebels. -Rollin's Despatch.-

A couple of hours after I had forwarded my despatch of yesterday, I was astonished to learn that on the evening previous, while general attention was attracted by the spirited shelling from the enemy's batteries upon the opposite side of the James, two rabel rams (the Virginia and Nansemond) and the gunboat Drury quietly came down the river, floated by Fort Brady, and then, as if no longer caring to conceal their move-ments, steamed down the stream. They passed the end of Dutch Gap Canal, which was blown out, the obstructions which we had sunk, and about where one of our double-turreted monitors-supposed to be the Onondegua—was anchored. If we may credit the report about headquarters, and it is somewhat credited, this Onondagua strategically backed out of the way. Previous to the rebel vessels of war making their appearance, the monitor was re-ported to be in a disabled condition. This might excuse the vessel, but what the Commodore was doing at such an important post, unfit for service, is a question of serious import. The rams and gunboat, however, returned again, when our experienced cannoniers in Fort Brady opened upon them A well directed shell from the fort passed into the magazine of the gunboat Drury and ended her career in smoke. The destruction of this craft is said. by deserters from the rams, to have seriously affect ed them, as she was very close to them at the time of her explosion. Many were killed, others wounded, and a few, availing themselves of the opportunity afforded, came into our lines.

Although it is not definitely ascertained, yet it is ... generally believed here that Semmes, the rebel piate, is in command of this daring enterprise, and is at present on board of one of the vessels. It is now understood that it was the Intention of these piratical crafts to reach Bermuda Hundred and City Point, and possibly Fort Monroe, where the chief hoped to destroy the immense number of ships in their vicinity, and do such other damage as oo casion presented.

The conflagration of our shipping at our base of supplies would have tended to revive the drooping spirits of the enemy, and at the same time furnish sufficient illumination in the rebel capital to commemorate the event. nemorate the event.

Another view of this affair is worthy of consideration. For some time we have had inti-mations that Lee intended to astonish the world, and in some way it leaked through the lines that it was his purpose to gobble the entire Army of the James. Taking this view of it, it is probable that the rame came down the James to desircy our pontoons, and being unable to receive re-inforcements from the Army of the Potomac, or the other side of the river, hoped to overwhelm us with superior numbers, and, our retreat being cut off, finally capture us. I do not know whether the

world or Gen. Lee would be most astonished at the The rebelrams are still below the upper end of curate fire from Fort Brady. It can be made imtions in the river and otherwise impede their progress. A move of this kind has undoubtedly a daring and considerable purpose. They are probably intended to co-operate with some plan of the enemy's forces which is yet undeveloped. A few days may solve the mystery. We feel so firmly entrenched in our position that no fears whatever are entertained of experiencing a reverse upon this line. The destruction of the rebel gunboat by our cannoniers had a very galling effect upon the enemy, as evinced by the thundering of his artillery from his batteries for several hours after. Several shells exploded over Fort Burnham, which immediately returned its acknowledgments in a manner that was, no doubt, deemed abundantly satisfactory. During the firing at Fort Brady one of the 100ounted, and three men were pounders was dismounted, and three men were killed—John Jewell, of the 118th U. S. C. T., a man named Simmons, and another, name unknown, who belonged to the 1st New York. These persons, strange to say, were all killed at the same time, and

Filbrooke, 118th U.S. C. T., was wounded in the face and eyes. It was supposed that the rebels had cessed firing, and the men were ordered out of the bome-proofs, when the fatal shot killed the three first that had just come from their protection. They There is no disguising the fact that the robel artillery displayed wonderful precision in firing. At Brady they put three shots, one after the other, into the same place, the last one passing entirel through the parapet. The enemy's batteries ar about a mile off, and their excellent gunnery yesterday has given the impression that it would be an easy matter for them to knock a man off of our

Such reflections are by no means the most agree able to your correspondent, who, in the darkness on night before last, came near losing the top of his night before last, came near losing the top of the quarters by a Brooks shell, which went into the ground but a few feet beyond. In going into the earth it put out its fuse, and the nervous system of the Yours truly? did not receive a serious shock. After midnight the artillery along the rebel lines opened signin, and is still throwing shells into our camps and at our batteries. Fort Brady, as usual, replied. About 4 o'clook this morning there was iderable firing of musketry on the Hermuda-

INOTHER DARING ATTACK BY THE REBEL IRON-CLADS-THEY ARE REPORTED AGAIN UNSUC-FORTERS MONROE, Jan. 25 .- By the steamer Vanderbilt, from the James river this afternoon we have intelligence of another daring but unsue cessful attempt by the rebel iron-clads at Richmond to come down the James river to destroy the valuable Government property at Oity Point and the numerous vessels which have been under proon of our naval vessels in the James river. BALTIMORE, Jan. 26 -The exit of the rebel gunoats from under the guns of their batteries on the James river came near to proving a very serious affair to us. Had the rebel ram Richmond not grounded, the whole of our fleet of transports, with all the works of General Grant at City Point, would have been destroyed, as the naval officer in charge of our forces turned tail and ran, for which disgrace

DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

CAPTURED OR DESTROYEU.

THE WORKS OF GREAT ATRENGTH A Despatch, said to be from Lee, found, in which he begs Whiting and Lamb to Hold the

Their Failure, he assures them, will Compel th Evacuation of Richmond. How Blockade runners were Captured

THE NUMBER OF FORTS AND GUNS TAKEN BY THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Jan 26.—Rear Admiral Porter is o much pleased with Gen. Terry and the manne before Fort Fisher and vicinity as to deem it worthy

of a special despatch:

"A timid man," he says, "would have hesitated to attack the works by assault, no matter what assistance he may have had from other quarters; but General Terry never for an instant hesitated; and, though I feel somewhat flattered at the confidence he reposed in my judgment, I am quite ready to believe that he acted on his own ideas of what was proper to be done in the matter, and was perfectly qualified to judge without the advice of any one. Throughout this affair his condust has been marked by the greatest design to be successful, not for the sake of personal considerations, but for the cause in which we are all alike engaged."

The dayy Department to-day received the following report from Admiral Porter: NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP MALVERS,
OFF SMITHVILLE, N. C., Jan. 20.
SIR: In my last I informed you that Fort Caswell had been blown up and evacuated, in consequence of the fall of Fort Fisher. I sent Lieut.
W. B. Cushing around in the Monticello to the weetern bar, to ascertain what had taken place, and to obtain the ald of the officers in command of the Niack and Vicksburg, and take advantage of the conston.

Lieut. Cushing did not obtain the aid he required,

have not vet learned; but with Lieut. Cushing did not obtain the aid he required, for what reason I have not yet learned; but with his usual energy he pushed on his boats and found that Fort Caswell had been blown up, Bald Head Fort destroyed, Fort Shaw also; and Fort Clamphall, to the westward of Caswell, had been abandoned. All these forts mounted 9 and 10-linch guns, and Armstrong 150-pounders.

Lieut. Cushing then pushed into Smithville, after hoisting the flag of the Union over Caswell. The next thing I saw was the flag waving over Smithville, which the rebels had leitin agreat hurry after they saw our boats approaching, leaving every-

next thing I saw was the flag waying over Smithville, which the robels had leit inagreat hurry after they saw our boats approaching, leaving everything in the heavy and beautiful fort uninjured, and two 9 inch guns only spiked in the fort at Deep Water Point.

In the meantime I had succeeded in getting one gunboat, the Tacony, over the rip up to Reeves' Point, to disable the guns at that place, about three miles on the west side of the river above Fort Fisher. Thus, in twenty-four hours after the fail of Fisher and its outworks, all the formidable chain of forts in this river and at the entrance, built to keep out anything we had, have failen into our hands. They are garrisoned for the present with sailors.

One would suppose that the whole Southern Confederacy had been at work throwing up mud and sand, and General Whiting, the engineer, had an abiding faith in the durability of the Confederacy, as he shows his opinion by his works, which have been four years building, and have been taken in as many days. I can scarcely give a description of these works. They are certainly the most formidable and best built earthworks I ever saw, and do credit to the engineer who planned them.

Fort Caswell is in shape as it was before it fell into rebel hands, only the Confederates have covered the masonry with earth on the outside, and made it almost impervious to shot and shell. It is in many respects stronger than Fort Fisher, and harder to take by assault. Still, it could be taken, and the rebels knew it. Three or four gunboats in the inside would soon have started them out. I have had great difficulty in getting gunboats over ing in getting the last one through. The reless left plenty of good stores and provisions, and our men are now subsisting on them. I send you a list of the forts that have fallen into our hands since Fort Fisher fell, with the number and calibre of their guns.

guns.
We have found here in each fort an Armstrong
We have found here in each fort and Sir Wilgun with the "broad arrow" on it, and Sir Wil-liam Armstrong's name marked in full on the trun-nell. As the British Government claim the exclu-

We have found here in each forcan Armstrong gun with the "broad arrow" on it, and Sir William Armstrong's name marked in full on the trunnell. As the British Government claim the exclusive right to use these guns, it would be interesting to know how they have come into a fort held by the Southern rebels. I find that immense quantities of provisions, stores, and clothing have come through this port into rebeldom. I am almost afraid to meation the amount, but there was enough to supply over 60 000 men. It is all English, and they have received the last cargo. No more will ever come this way.

We picked up a telegraphic despatch from Gen. Lee to his sucordinates here, saying that if Forts Fiber and Caswell were not held he would have to evacuate Rickmond. He says most truly. I should not be surprised if he left at any moment. We have plenty of force to hold this place against the whole Southern Confederacy.

I hame two hundred and fifty guns bearing on the narrow strip of land where our troops are heavily entrenched. There are vessels in the river and outside, and we only hope they will attempt to retake it. Ten thousand men in Fort Fisher, with the guns of the squadron, would hold this place a long time.

We find this a better place to catch blockade runners than outside. I had the blockade runner's light lit last night, and was obliging enough to answer their signals, whether right or wrong we don't know. Two of them, the Stag and Charlotte, from Bermuds, loaded with arms, blankets, shoes, &c., came in and quietly anchored near the Malvern, and were taken possession of. The Stag was commanded by Richard H. Gayle, a lieutenant in the rebel navy, and belongs to the rebel Government. A number more are expected, and we will, I hope, eatch a portion of them. I entrusted this duty to Lieuterant Cushing, who performed it with his usual good luck and intelligence. These two are very fast vessels and valuable prizes. They threw a pertion of their papers overboard immediately on finding that they were trapped.

I enclose

Smithville, ten 10-inch guns.
Fort Caswell, ten 10-inch guns, two 9-inch guns, one Armstrong, four 32s rifled, two 32s smooth, three 8-inch, one Parrott 20 pounder, three rifled clo pieces, three guns buried. Forts Campbell and Shaw, six 10-inch guns, six 2s amooth, two 32s rifled, four field pieces, two morturs. Reported at the other end of Smith's Island, six Total captured, 89 guns.

O MOVEMENT AS YET MADE ON WILMINGTON-THE NEWS OF NO IMPORTANCE. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 25 .- The United States teamer McClellan arrived here this morning from Fort Fisher, with 100 rebel prisoners and mails and despatches from our forces operating against Wil-mington. Nothing of importance had transpired in reference to a movement of the land or naval forces in that direction. Our gunboats were gradually feelng their way up the river, and were some four mile above Fort Fisher when the McClellan sailed, but when that was we are not informed. Our troops were quietly resting, and organizing for future ope-

ARKANSAS. AN ATTAOK ON THE REBEL SHELBY—THE RESULT UNENOWN—THE INDIAN WAR. St. Louis, Jan. 26.—Advices from Little Rock to Jan. 17th say that the rebel General Shelby was blockeding the Arkansas river, at Daidville, eightyive miles above Little Rock, on the 14th, to prevent vessels passing to Fort Smith with supplies. A detachment of troops sent from Lewisburg landed and attacked Shelby, and a sharp fight ensued, but the result is unknown, further than the report that he lost twenty-five men killed, and that

Shelly evacuated the place after another severe fight. Reinforcements were sent from Little Rock on Monday, but the telegraph broke on that day, and urther particulars could not be obtained. A despatch from Col. Livingston to Gen. Curtis from Fort Kearney, says he has been up the Republican river nearly to Avicare Fork, searching for Indians, and thence to where Col. Chivington had his fight. Their main trail is westward along the Republican river, and over one hundred smaller trails from the south join it. It is believed they proseed Platte river twenty-five miles from Julesburg, watching Livingston's moveme burg, watching Livingston's movements.

The weather is very severe, but the horses and prines, blankets, &c., being ignorant of the occurrence as in the condition. men are in fine condition.

Livingston says the overland stages should run,

and that he will protect them. Bank Robbery-\$150,000 Stolen MEADVILLE, Pa., Jan. 28.—The Bank of Crawford Ocunty was robbed of \$150,000 in United States bonds this evering. The men were concealed in the back room of the bank. The affair has created runner was, however, captured last Sunday morn-intense excitement. A reward of \$1,000 has been ing off Fort Fisher, but her name has not transby the last shell of the enemy fired at the fort. Lt. | offered for the recovery of the honds.

SOUTH CAROLINA

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY. The Troops Assuming Important Positions Preparatory to a Grand Advance.

Special Correspondence of The Press.]

SAVANHAH, JAN. 18, 1865

The South Carolina campaign of Gen. Sherman has already begun, though a month, at least, must elapse between the present time and the attainment of its object. The Army of the Tennesses, under Gen. Howard, has already made a settlement in an important neighborhood, and other corps are in readiness to start, or are being forwarded on an other route of co-operation. A portion of the 19th Corps, under Gen. Grover, has arrived, probably to take its place as a garrison, while the great bulk of Gen. Sherman's army will be devoted to future cam paigns. Not unwelcome to the brave men of Geary's command, and their distinguished leader (just breveted a major general for his meritorious and gallant services in three campaigns) is the pro-spect of participating in the interesting work of the ew campaign. Savannah is not yet thinned o roops. To quote the droll remark of a citizen no used to figures, fifty thousand have gone and one hundred thousand remain. General Sherman havng been invested with the supreme command of all the territory lying south of Virginia, will not fail to concentrate all means towards a common efficiency. and secure prompt co operation from every quarte By agreement between the war and the treasury consequent upon the visit of Secretary Stanton, al cotton will be invited into Savannah, and paid for in Government money by the tressury. An order of the Government declaring the banishment to the rebel lines of the families of officers serving in the rebel army has been repealed through General Sherman's influence. The effect of this measure would have been unnecessarily severe and harsh. Availing themselves of the General in Chief's permission, about two hundred and fifty persons, roostly wives and relatives of rebel officers, were onveyed to Charleston on Thursday last, in charge of Captains Audenreid and Merritt, of Gen. Sher man's staff. While running close to Sumpter, the vessel was fired at twice, without injury. In the oity Captains Audenreid and Merritt were treated with great civility and respect, and among other

SOUTHERN NEWS.

humors of their visit, relate that they received s

proposition from two robel staff officers to dispose of

heir cotton in Savannah at a fair bargain to the

Removal of Gen. Early and Appointment Gen. Gerdon to the Command.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET-RETIRE MENT OF BENJAMIN.

ONE THOUSAND UNION PRISONERS DE LIVERED OUT OF LIBBY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- The Richmond Dispatch the 24th says: "For some reason an attack on our lines on the south side seems to have been expected on Sunday night, and arrangements were made to meet it, but the night passed off quietly, and the enemy came not. There is too much mud between the two armies for either to make a serious ad "During the night sharp picket firing was heard on

the line south of the James river. "A letter from Gen. Lee's army announces that Major General Gordon has been placed in command of the 2d Corps, lately commanded by Lieutenant General Early. He issued an address upon taking "As no appointment of Secretary of War has yet been made, the office cannot be said to be yet vacant, as Mr. Seddon's resignation has not been accepted. Among the gontlemen named to succee Mr. Seddon is Governor Letcher, of Virginia. "It was reported yesterday that the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, has sent in his resignation. We think this is true, though we have no positive information on the subject.

"It was said yesterday that Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr the venerable white winged harbinger of peace, had eft town before breakfast, on his way back to the land of Lincolp. Though we were not regaled with a glimpse of the old gentleman in any of the public places, and heard of no dear friends of former years shaking hands with him at the President's house or elsewhere, we do not believe that he has left us. He would not have come so far to have stayed so short a time. We have no doubt that he visited the Pre-"General Joseph E. Johnston was in Charleston.

S. C., on January 18th. "One thousand Yankee prisoners, confined in Libby Prison, will be sent North in the flag-of-truce boat to-morrow morning.
"The number of prisoners now on hand in this city is upwards of three thousand, including about sixty officers."

THE MEXICAN RUMORS.

The Mexican States not Ceded to France, but held for Payment of Claims. EX-SENATOR GWIN VICEROY OVER THE

TEMPORARY PROVINCES. INTERESTING SKETCH OF HIS INTENDED POLICY

of this city, which is likely to be well acquainted with the views of Dr. Gwin and his friends, who are numerous here, publishes the following statement "We have refrained from speculating on or expressing any opinion in regard to the many report and rumors relating to the position and designs of Dr. Gwin in Mexico until we could give exact and indisputable facts or wouch for them. This we are now prepared to do, by information received from Barclay Henly, Esq., accredited agent of Dr. Gwin, under the protection of the Emperor of Mexico. Maximilian has conveyed, by trust deed, to the Emperor Louis Napoleon, Sonora, Senatobia, and other northern States of Mexico, the boundaries of which have not vet been letermined upon, to be held and governed by the atter, under Mexican protection, as security for the payment of the claims of France against Mexio: the same to be restored to Mexico in full upon payment of said claims, with all private rights se ured under French occupation confirmed. Dr. Gwin is Governor General or Vice Scoretary of the Emperor of the French, and is invested with ple nary powers for the government of the States which have been ceded, and to dispose of public land and mines. He has drawn up a code of laws, which has been approved by the Emperor of the French, of the most liberal kind, guaranteeing civil and religious liberty, providing for the pre-emption pur-

chase of public lands, and regulating the terms of occupation and use of mines: "The Emperor of the French guarantees a mili-tary force, under direction of the Governor General, sufficient to maintain public peace and to defend the people of the States against internal and external force. The policy of Dr. Gwin, which has been approved by Maximilian and Napoleon, is to encourage emigration from the American States, by offering the most liberal terms to settlers, in order to bring intelligent industry and enterprise to the well-known resources of that region, so highly red by natural advantages of soil, climate, and mineral wealth, and to form an enlightened and substantial population, which will assure permanency and security and give strength and power to defend the States from fillbustering expeditions, which the unappropriated riches and semi-parbarous condition of the people have herstofore invited. Mr. Henly is associated with Major J. C. Ridges, and both will act as the agents of Dr. Gwin. They are

here inviting emigration to that region." RETALIATION RECOMMENDED BY THE LEGIS-ST. Louis, Jan. 25 .- The Missouri House of Representatives yesterday adopted a joint resolution estructing the members of Congress to introduce a

bill for retaliatory treatment to rebel prisoners in our hands. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.-Late advices from Eastport, Miss., confirm the report that the 18th Tenness Cavalry, about 600 strong, under Colonel Johnson encamped at Clifton, Tenn., had sent word into our lines that they wished to surrender, take the oath,

and go home. THE LEGISLATURE RECOMMEND THE ADOPTION OF THE ARTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT-ORDER OF CANBY.

Sr. Lows. Jan. 26 -In the Louisiana State Se-

nate, on the 17th, Mr. Hills introduced a resolution, which passed third reading, requesting the delegation in Congress to vote for the amendment to the Jonstitution prohibiting slavery, and plodging the General Assembly of Louisiana to ratify the amendment if adopted. General Canby announces that any interference with the means of transportation, or with persons coming within our lines under guarantees of safe

conduct, will not be permitted. THE GOVERNMENT MAKING THE AMENDE HONOR-ABLE—NO MORE RAIDS ACROSS THE PROMILERS OR HARBORS FOR PERATES AND BLOCKADE-RUN-KERS.

QUEBEC, Jan. 26.—In Parliament, last night, the Attorney General brought in a bill for the prevention and suppression of outrages on the frontier, and the manufacture and shipment of arms for unlawful purposes; providing for the seizure and examination of suspected vessels, and giving notice to persons proving themselves unworthy of the hospitalities of this country to remove from it. The bill is copied from the imperial act, and in part from an act of Congress of the United States of 1838. The bill was read for the first time and passed to a second reading to-day.

Capture of Blockade Runners at Wilmington.
FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24.—The gunboat Ad. vance arrived from Fort Fisher this morning, with a portion of the crews of the blockade-runners Stag and Charlotte, captured on the 21st instant, while endeavoring to run into Wilmington with cargoes fore the capture of these vessels, the blockade-runner Owl, commanded by Gapt. Moffit, came very near making a similar mistake; but, suspecting something wrong, as is supposed, from the signal light of our forces at Fort Fisher, made her escape, and succeeded in cluding the vigilance of our orulaers on the alert for blockade-runners. Another blockadeTHE DRAFT.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FROM HARRISBURG. The Quots of the State 49,563

11,486 Men Required from the First Five Districts, including the City and At last, through our correspondent at Harrisburg we have from official sources a correct statement of exactly what is required from the State, and from

each of its districts, under the last call for 300,000

men. The entire quota of the State is 49,563, sub men. The entire quota of the State is 49,563, subdivided thus among the reveral districts r

First Congressional District, 1,986; Second, 2,569;
Third, 2,912; Fourth, 2,523; Fifth, 1,543—Philadelphis and Bnoks.
Sixth, 1,786—Montgomery and Lehigh.
Seventh, 1 121—Chester and Delaware.
Elgeth, 1,660—Berks.
Ninth, 2,584—Lancaster.
Tenth, 1,525—Sohuyikili and Lebanon.
Eleventh, 2,513—Northampton, Carbon, Monroe,
Pike, and Wayne.
Twelfth, 1,895—Luzerne and Susquehanna.
Thirteenth, 2,513—Shauphin, Northumberland,
Union, Snyder. and Juniata.
Fitteenth, 1,990—tumberland, York, and Perry.
Sixteenth, 2,903—Adams, Franklin, Fuiton, Bedford, and Somereet.
Saventeenth, 1,644—Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon Seventeenth, 1,604—Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin.

centh, 2,187—Centre, Clinton, Lycoming

eld, Elk; and Jefferson. Twentieth, 1,512—Crawford, Venango, Mercer,

rwenty first, 1,547—Indiana, Westmoreland, and

d Clarior

Sayette.
Twenty-second, 2572—Pittsburg.
Twenty-third, 1,770—Allegheny in part, Butler, nd Armstrong. Twenty-fourth, 1,641—Lawrence, Beaver, Wash-The quota of this city, including the outside portion of the Fifth district (Bucks county), is nearly ne-fourth of the whole-11,485-and will requir embined and energetic effort to fill it, as the day of comparatively near. It is ordered for the 15th of Rebruary, and though other drafts have not filterplace for two or three days or a week after the time specified, still we should not trust to delay If we make it our constant struggle to fill our quota before the 15th of February—the time appointed under the last call-even if we have not entirely suggesded on that day, our labors will be lighter. and our success surer in the days of grace. Some time ago it was announced that we had an excess of 3,000 over the number required by the quota under the last draft, which of course we set over egainst this 11,486, less whatever is assigned Bucks ounty. We presume but few enlistments have been made since that announcement, so that we may prepare curselves to furnish at the least 6,000 men. We have nineteen days, counting Sundays, to do the work, and must make an average of about 316 enlistments every day. The bounty bill passed by Councils sesterday, over the Mayor's veto, opportunely comes just as we know what is expected of

ast draft, immediately reorganize, for the time is short, and the labor great. MAMMOTH FIRES. \$75,000 DESTROYED IN DETROIT.
DETROIT, Jan. 26.—A disastrous fire took place in East Seginaw this morning, destroying Hess block and several other buildings. The principal losers are N. B. Hess; Graver & Co., liquor dealers; Frirelle & Bros., druggists; H. N. Duncan, clothin; F. M. Leroy, carriage-maker. The total loss amounted to \$75,000, on which there is an in-

us, and how much we are to do. Let energy now

committees, and the central chief committee, that

achieved such success in preserving us from the

1088 amounted to \$70,000, on which there is an insurance of \$40,000.
\$100.000 DESTROYED IN HAMILTON, G. W.
HAMILTON, C. W., Jan. 25.—The Ontario Pork
Packing Establishment, with all its contents, except the safe, was destroyed by fire this morning. The insurance amounted to \$100,000, but the loss is considerably greater. THE BURKALO VIRE—AN IMMENSE LOSS—THE PIRE Burns itself out—Pive Persons killed.

Buffalo, Jan. 26.—The fire only ceased at a late hone last night by burning itself out, destroying all ings at the corner of Main and Court streets; and stopping at an alley between Tracy's building and the rooms of the Historical Society. The names of the young men killed by the falling of a wall are I. Harrison Tifft, W. Gillett, and Jas. H. Sidvog, all members of the Taylor Hose Company. These young men all belonged to the first families of Buffalo, and their deaths have cast a deep gloom over the entire city. The American Hotel was owned by the brothers Michael, who are insured for \$75 000. The building Mr. Hodges, had an insurance of \$12,000 on his fur-

The Jewish Tabernacle is slightly injured. The American Hall building was entirely destroyed. It was owned by E. L. Stercuson, valued at \$70,000, but insured for only \$30,000. The entire loss by fire is estimated at \$750 000.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, January 26, 1865.

IDENTIAL RECEPTION TO THE ARSENA LINCOLN and Mrs. YEAGER, Mrs. BROOKS, Mrs. DAVISON, and Mrs. ALEXANDER, the committee of workingwomen of Philadelphia, took place this morning, at the Presidential Manston. After they had stated their case, which was sustained by the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL, Hon Thomas B. Florence, Hon. John W. For-ney, and others, the President sent for Colonel THOMAS, acting quartermaster general, and directed him to comply with the wishes of the ladies, to which Colonel Thomas heartily assented. The mission of the committee has been entirely successful. The ladies will return to Philadelphia delighted with the kindness, promptitude, and cheerful words of President Lincoln. Gen. Meads and staff were

ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPLY TO GENERAL BUT-Rear Admiral PORTER, in a long letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Cape Fear river, N C., Jan. 2?, 1865, reviews Major General Butler's report, in relation to the late expedition to Wilmington. 'Though late results, of the capture of Figher have refuted the assertions of Generals Bur-LER and WEITZEL, he deems it due to the naval part of the expedition that the report should receive some notice at his hands. He says General Writtel was selected, and General Butler's name

fit iteut.

When the expedition did prepare to start it was going to the attack on the supposition that the powder vessel originally prepared by General Bur-LER would blow the forts down and the troops would have nothing to do but to walk in.

He soon saw that Burlen depended entirely on this powder boat, and that there would be no assault from the beginning. It is not true, BUTLER says, that he gave the navy thirty-six hours start The transports started before the navy disappeared. It was General Butler's duty to have

ndezvoused at Boutfort and wait until the mon tors and powder boat, on which so much depended were ready.

The movements of the light transports should ave been subordinate to the large and slow-moving rigates and iron-clads, and he "should have been where he could have arranged with me," says Por-TER, "all the details of the attack; but no, he kept nt of my way, and, I think, studiously. General Burner states that Admiral Pourze was quite sanguine that he had silenced the guns of Fort Fisher, arging him that if that were so to run by the bat eries into Cape Fear river, and their troops could be landed and hold the beach without difficulty, or without liability of being shelled by the enemy's gunboat Tallahassee, seen on the river. Admiral PORTER SAYS, "this is a deliberate misstatement," adding that, "General BUTLER does not say who nrged me, but I never saw him or his staff af-ter the landing on the beach, nor did I ver have any conversation with him except on iere, after his misfortune."

the deck of his vessel, as I passed by in the flag-saip, rom the time I left Fortress Monroe until he left PORTER further says, in denial of Butlen's state nents, he never had the slightest intention of pass ing the patteries until the fort was taken. The Department saw his plan, and the utter impessibility of doing so. He would certainly not have been influenced by Gen. Burler's opinion in antical matters, or have risked his vessels to amus

him. "Pontun says, " all the next paragraphin General BUTLER's report in relation to what the Admira mid and what the Admiral declined to do, is fals from beginning to end. I never had any conversa tion of the kind with any one; indeed, the whole re port is a tissue of misrepresentations, including the part that says the instructions he received did not contemplate a siege, etc., when he knew he never received any instructions, and joined the expedition without orders." In reply to what BUTLER says about the weather

assuming a threatening aspect and the surf rolling in on the beach, and the landing becoming difficult, PCRTER MAYS: "Lassert the landing on that day was smoother than when General TERRY landed. There was no necessity for BUTLER's disembarking his men on account of the weather. Gen. Geant never contemplated the withdrawal of the troops. He sent them there to stay, and, having once of fected a landing, he knew the most difficult part was done." After a further review he says, in conclusion Permit me to say that I do not see what it matter whether General Butler's troops landed one day or another; he decided that the fort could not be taken when he did land. He could not expect the rebels to leave a work like that with less than five hun-

carried the works without a very serious loss, con sidering the importance of the position to the country." RESTRICTION ON NATIONAL BANK CIRCULA The Secretary of the Treasury recently sent to the Committee of Ways and Means a draft of a bill

dred men in it. He certainly could have tried to

assault that pumber. General Terry had two thousand three hundred men to contend against, and he

from the Comptroller of the Currency, saying that the Comptroller is of opinion that an additional restriction upon the circulation of the national banks is demanded on account of the rapidity with which banking associations are being organize and the disposition manifested on the part of the managers of many of them to increase their capital for the purpose chiefly of increasing their circulation. In this view Secretary Freshnden concurs. The bill was to day reported to the House, and a day was assigned for its consideration. It provides that section 2 of the national currency act be amended to read as follows:

That upon the transfer and delivery of the bonds The bill was to-day reported to the House, and a to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive) from the Comptroller of the Cor-rency circulating notes of sufficient denominations

in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to 90 per cent. of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding 90 per cent. of the amount of said bonds at the ar value thereof if bearing interest at a rate not less than five per cent. per annum, and the amoun of such circulating notes to be furnished to each or such circulating notes to be turnished we association shall be in proportion to its paid up capital, as follows, and no more: To each association whose capital shall not exceed \$500,000 90 per cent. of such capital; where the capital exceeds \$500,000, but does not exceed \$1,000,000, 80 per cent.; where the capital exceeds \$1,000,000, but does no exceed \$3 000,000, 75 per cent., and where the capital exceeds \$3 000,000 sixty per cent of such capital. Annual business meeting of the united

The third annual business meeting of the United States Christian Commission convened to-day. Delegates were present representing all sections of the country.

The meeting was presided over by GEORGE H.
STUART. Matters of national importance concerning the work for the army and navy were con-sidered. Among the delegates in attendance were the Rev. Bishop Jones, of New York, Horatio Gates Jones, of Philadelphia, who, with the Rev. Bishop Lze, of Wilmington, Del., had just returned from Varina, on the James river, whither they had gone as a delegation from the Christian Commissio with the sanction of the Government and General GRANT, to endeavor to visit Union prisoners in the South. They were refused permission by the rebel

STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS .- Second Session. SENATE.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Delaware, presented the cradeutials of William Saulsbury, re elected a Sanator from Dola-ware for six years from the 4th of March next. THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT. Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, presented a resultion of the Legislature of Rhode Island asking for the persons of the pending constitutional amendment. Ordered to lie on the table. INCREASED PAY FOR NAVAL CHAPLAINS. Mr. GRIMES, of lows, presented the petition of chap-isins in the navy for an increase of pay. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO RIVER. Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermort, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Boads, reported a bill for the construction of a bridge over the Objective at Louisville, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to take up the above and pass it immediately. Objection was mader-

and it goes over Mr Work, presented the polition of W. H. Webb, ship-indider, asking in reased compensation for building the fron-oled Duaderberg. Referred to the Committee on Marai Affairs. NEW ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES. Mr. STERMAN, of Ohio, called up the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes in lieu of any bonds authorized by the act of June 30, 1864

Treasury notes in then of any blads authorized by the act of June 30, 1864.

Mr. Sherman explained that the act of the last sassion of Congress actherized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow \$400.000,000 on the credit of brude to be issued by the United States on terms prescribed by the first settler of the max. The war authorized to issue in the of the bonds Treasury notes hot exceeding \$200, 000.000.

Under the first section of the bill \$70,000.000 bad been irened, and under the second section \$127,000.000. The Ferestary of the Treasury desired to avoid issuing any more under the first section of the bill, which ma's the payment of interest in gold obligatory, and wanted authority to issue under the great of the second section. The bill was passed without amendment. APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY. us, and how much we are to do. Let energy now On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the House bill to make mark the movements of our citigens; let the ward and pareed. THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

On metion of Mr. SHERMAN, the House bill making appropriations for the support of the Post Office De-partment for the next fiscal year was taken up and COMPENSATION TO OWNERS OF ENLISTED SLAVES. COMPENSATION TO COMPERS OF ALIETEE STAYER.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in reply to the resolution inquiring why he had not appointed commissioners to pay the loyal owners for slaves mustered into the military service in the border Stayes.

The Secretary states that commissioners had been appointed for Maryland and Delawars, but not yet for any other states.

SOLDIER-SLAVES PRON MARYLAND. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in replact a resolution calling for the rolls of alevés mustered into service from the State of Marylard.

The Secretary replies that it has been the uniform practice not to furnish such rolls, as they give room for fraud against the Government, and in this case the Freeident has given orders not to furnish the rolls. DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS ENLISTED UNDER A MIS DELAWARE VOLUMTERS ENLISTED UNDER A MIS-AFPRENENSION.

The CHAIR laid before the Senste a communication from the Secretary of War in relation to the thirty and one-hundred-cays Delaware vounteers, stating that three regiments were raised and served in that State and in Maryland, doing guard duty at Fort Delaware, and upon railroads, and that they were promised exemption from draft for such service. They had since accertained that such exemption was not upon the such its of the War Department, although they were enlisted for such special service.

RETALIATION.

RETALIATION. -RETALIATION.

The Senate Feaumed the consideration of the resolution advising retaliation upon rebels for cruelty to Northern prisoners in their hands.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, being entitled to the floor, advicated the inexpediency of passing the proposition before the Senate. The law of retaliation, be said, existed by the law of nations, and so far as it existed the President could extente it without any Congressional legic ation on the sobject.

Mr. Davis then adverted to what he termed the fallure of the Administration to secure the exchange of prisoners when it could have done so on honorable terms. BY: HOWARD, of Michigan, replied to the arguments of the opponents of the retallatory measures.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachurests. moved that all the prers and resolutions submitted on the subject be recommitted to the Committee on Military affairs. He had no doubt that the committee, having heard the debate on the matter, could frame resolutions that would mass.

A PERSONAL DIFFICULTY. Several Senator there rose, and Mr. POMEROY (in the chair) recognized Mr. Wade, who gave way to Mr. Headricks, of Indiana, for a personal explanation in reply to some remarks from Mr. Howard.

Mr. HALE. I want to have the fifth rule of the Senate read.

reply to some remarks from Mr. Howard.
Mr. HALB. I want to have the fifth rule of the Senteread.
The rule referred to was read. It provides that when two Senators claim the floor at once the Chair to the rule.
Mr. HALE. I just wanted to call the attention of the Chair to this rule! I was entitled to the floor, and I intended to effer some remarks on this subject. But as the Chair does not recognize my right to the floor! will postpone my remarks until the chair is occupied by some one who will recognize my right to the floor! Will postpone my remarks until the chair is occupied by some one who will recognize my right here.

Mr. WADE protested against recommitting the subject as proposed by Mr. Wilson. The resolution did not go far enough. The presemble did not act forth a teach part of the ornelities inflicted upon our soldiers by the rebals and he was in favor of the fullest and freest retaliation to secure justice to our soldiers who fell into the hands of the rebels. Suppose they sent commissioners, they would have no better success than Blair had, and Grid knows we are all tired of his mission. What did he do? Be doffed his cap to Jeff Davis, and told him he was a preity good fallow. If we must send peace commissioners we had better make some other selection. I Laughter in the salleries.]

Mr. Wade, in the course of his remarks, said that the Senator from Missouri had quoted from the Er. Her De Seron. I believe I did quote from the Er. Her De Seron. I believe I did quote from the

prove that if a man struck you on one cheek you must turn the other.

Mr. HEDDERSON. I believe I did quote from the Sermon on the Mount yesterday, but I said at the same inne that this wise a defanive war. It appears that the Senator from Ohio, like the multitude assembled to hear the sermon, was amazed at the doctrine of the Savior [Laughter.]

Mr. WADE. Then the Senator from Missourt only quoted the Scripture to show his learning, not for the sake of graument.

Mr. HENDERSON. I would ask the Senator from Ohio if he does not believe in the sods of morals laid down in the Sermon on the Mount?

Mr. WADE. I do; but it does not refer to this case. This is an exception. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENDERSON. I am giad the Senator believes in it; but he must do more than believe. He must remember that even devils believe and tremble. [Laughter.]

Mr. WADE sontinued his remarks for some time, advocating the principle of retailation.

Mr. FORTER, of Connecticut, rose to reply to some alluvions made to his speech by Mr. Wade. He said trat he (Mr. Wade) would stand by and see a rebel starve to death.

Mr. MORDE. Yes, I would, if it was to save one of our Stave to death. Yes, I would, if it was to save one of our own men. or to make the rebels treat them property. Mr. JOHNEON, of Maryland, took the floor to advocate the motion to recommit the subject to the Military Committee, and addressed the Senate at length upon the

subject.
The Senste then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RELIEF FOR COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Mr STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that in all cases in which any collector or surveyor of customs has failed to ascount for money in carrying out the joint resolution of April last, temporarily increasing the duties on imports, and in which the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied such omission was in consequence of their not having been informed when the collection of duties was to commes ce. the Secretary may, under such rules as he may prescribe, remit or refund such duties, as the care may be.

Mr. Sevens [explained that Congress, on the '29th of April last, passed an act temporarily increasing the duties on imports, but which was not approved by the President till the 30th or 31st of that month, and in the meantime the act took effect. Some collectors did not hear of the passage till two days after it was signed, and kence had on tited to collect the increased existoms duties. This bill was intended to relieve them under the circumstances. The bill was passed. INCREASED PAY TO COLLECTORS. Mr. STBVENS also reported a bill to amend the ac to increase the compensation of collectors of customs i

It was postponed till Wedenesday next. It extends he increase for one year after the lat of July next. the increase for one year after the lat of July next.

A GUIDE TO MARINERS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill appropriating \$500 for the erection of a feg bell or fog trumpet on Governor's Island, New York. He said the measure had been recommerder by the Ecertary of the Treasury the Collector of New York, and the Light House Board. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. PROTECTION TO STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS. PROTECTION TO STRAMBOAT PASSENGERS.
Mr. WASHBURNE. of Illinois, also reported a bill
providing for two assistant imprictors of steamboats at
the city of New York, and two local imprecors at Galena, Ill., and that there shall be levied on each steam
vessel, in lieu of other fees, \$25 for one hundred tons or
under, and in excess of one hundred tons five cents for
each additional ton.

E.Mr. Washburne, in response to a question as to
where Galena is situated, said it was the residence of
theutenant General Grant, one of the greatest military
heroes of the age.
Mr. Ma LLORY, of Kentucky, moved to lay the bill
on the table. Agreed to.

LIMITS TO NATIONAL BANK ISSUES. Mr. STEVEDS of Pennsylvania, reported a bill de-ning the limits of the national bank issues, and its cusideration was postponed till Monday week. consideration was postponed till Monday week.

ANOTHER DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pannsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported another deficiency bill. the previous one having been defeated owing to a observement between the two. Bousse on a clause making a receited appropriation for the extra compensation of dierks and employ eas of the House to the extent of twenty per centum

Mr. Stevens explained that this was the same bill, in all its perts, that had been agreed on by both Houses, and in order to take a way objections of Senators he had provided in this bill for the payment of the extra compensation by saying that thirty-eight thousand dollars is appropriated to enable the bouse to meet its obligations and finifit its pledges herefore incurred.

Mr. HCLMAN. of Indians, moved to strike out this clause, but the House disagreed to the motion.

The bill was then passed.

The wols taken uson the bill providing two addi-

The vote taken upon the bill providing two additional stamboat inspectors at New York, etc., was reconsidered, and the bill referred to the Committee or Commerce. TAX ON NATIONAL BANK ISSUES. Mr. SP SULDING of New York, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, proposing a tax on National bank issues on and after the first of May next.

The House then adjourned.

HARRISBURG. NIES OF VOLUNTEERS. HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.—Governor Curtin has to lay received authority from the War Departmen

to raise fifty companies of volunteer infantry, unde e call of the President of the 19th of Decembe last for 300,000 men. The said companies are to be assigned to regiments now in the service wherever vacancies exist, or consolidated with complete reiments, as may hereafter be deemed best. Special authority will be granted to raise companies, preference being given to persons who have been in the service, and have been honorably discharged, or who may be detached from reduced regiments n the field, or mustered out of service in co equence of consolidations. Commanding off cers of squads or companies recruited in the western division of the State will report to the commanding officer at Camp Curtin Harrisburg, and in the eastern division to the com manding officer at Camp Cadwalader, Philadel-phia. Transportation will be furnished to the camp.

years, as recruits may desire. These troops must be mustered into service by the 7th of February pext to be credited in the quota of the State prior to the draft. Further details will appear in the gene ral orders just issued. REJECTION OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE STATE MILITIA LAW. HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.—The House of Represen HARRISBURG, JED. 20.—1.18- Indus of Representatives to-day rejected the bill to amend the milital law, proposed by Gen. Todd, and deemed by him, and by other military authorities, as essential to the organization of the State defence corps. The

plan proposed was to take officers and men who have been in service, and use them as recruiting agents, to be commissioned only when they have raised the complement of men for their rank. It is not supposed that without such an agency men can be raised on an invitation to go into the service. If they can be raised at all, it can only be on a State

Legislative Proceedings. HARRISEURG, January 26, 1865. SENATE.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act in orporating the energy vania Trust Company. Passed. Also an act quiring it ache's to be subjected to examination of oard of Directors, and to obtain certificates of qualifi-Laid over, port of the officers of the Philadelphia Savings Fund was received.

Also a report from the commissioners appointed to superpart and the exection of the wings to the Capitol, asking that \$25.720 deficiency caused by charge of place, asking the received give room for Library, &c., may be approposed. priated.

Mr. LOWRY presented a petition from seven hundered colored citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the passage of a bill preventing their exclusion from cars. BILLS IN PLACE.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. CONNELL read the following:
An act requiring the polls at all general and special elections hereafter to be held in Philadelphia to be opened at 70 clock A. M and closed at 60 clock P. M. Also, one revising the grade of Bridgewater street, West Philadelphia.
Also, one for the relief of the Philadelphia and Treator Reilroad Company.
Also, one authorizing the Fulton Coal Company to increase its capital stock.
Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Home Manufacturing Company, increasing the capital stock of said company. Also, a supplement to the act interesting the capital stock of said company. More asting part of Nicetown lene and reducing the width of Juniata avenue.

Mr. RIGOW, an set incorporating in a Binnamahoning Portage R. irroad Company.

Mr. STARK, an act incorporating the Commonwealth Coal and Manufacturing Company.

Also, a supplement to the act authorizing the construction of a railroad from the canal at Witkesbarre to slack water ravigation on the Lehigh.

The act relative to the exclusion of cetored peoply from passenger-railway cars was reported favorably from the Committee on the Judiciary.

A communication was read from the Adjutant General in reply to the resolution of inquiry relative to Colonel Alexander Cammings, in which he gives the following facts:

Alexander Cammings, in which he gives the following facts:

That Colonel Cammings was authorized by the Section of Gavalry of War, on June 21st, 1833, to raise a regiment of cavalry for three years or the war in the conucles of Philadelpheie, Bucks, Mongomery, Lycoming, Larosster, and Schuylkill: that on the 35th of October, 1853, he was mustered as colonel of the 18th Penasyivania Cavalry; that on the 25th of October, 1853, the regiment left the Etate, and that on the 18th of October. 1863, he received his commission from the Governor. The Adjutant General has no information as to the time Colonel Cummings has been with Lie command, but states that since the 1st governor with Lie command, but states that since the 1st governor with Lie command. The regiment is now inder command of Lieutspant Colonel Has, and is no greatly demoralized condition, but it does not appear that such demoralization has been exueed by the absence of first colonel.

The act to allow Solviers to vote by proxy at municipal elections, in Harrisburg and Lancaster, passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill logressing the fees

pal elections, in Harrisburg and Lancaster, passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill increasing the fees of the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Phila delphia fifty per centum, and establishing the amount of tax at fifty per cent. on the excess over \$2.500.

Mr. DONOVAN said he did not see the propriety of the increase, as it was generally understood that the gentiemen to be benefitted has laid aside a forume.

Mr. CONNELL said that the item of stationery in the clerk's office last year cost about \$1.200, and that the amount of fees had greatly decreased.

Mr. BIGHAM stated that the bill would take \$1,000 from the State kreasury.

Mr. NICH-LS asserted that the State would be a gainer instead of a loser. Mr. NICHOLS SESSITED THE THE STATE OF A LOSS OF ALL STATES OF A LOSS OF A LO

been 1,900 bilis there were now not

fermer'y been 1,300 bilist there were now not more than 1,500 NNELL, said that by the passage of this bill the clork would be praced pecuniarity about where he stood when he entered the office and it would at the same time be at least \$10.00 hen fit to the State. The clork hire, stationery, &c.

clerk hire, stationery, &c. ore a very proper one.

On the passage of the bill, Mr DONOVAN called for the yeas and nays, and there being but sixteen yeas to ten nays, the bill was lost.

Mr. BEARDSLEE called up the bill tocorporating the Philadelphia and Nova Scotia Gold Company, giving the right to mine in Nova Scotia and Golorado, and other rivideaes. other rivileges.
Mr. DON-VAN moved to insert as corporators William C McKibbin, George Fither, and George Rotsu Mr CONNELL could not understand why his college abound degree to add these names.
Mr. BRAEDSLEE as d that the company was organized last August, and that every incorporator was a stockholder, according to a letter he had received from the secretary. he secretary.
Mr. DONOVAN said that he understood positively that some of the incorporators were not stockholders, and he thought every senstor has the right therefore to add to the names

Mr. RIDGWAY said it did not make a cent's difference to I im whether the bil passed or not, but he did not think that names of persons ahould be inserted who had no interest in the company. He knew that Mesers, B. Reed Myer and E. W. Davis had each paid \$5,000 cash, and others of the incorporators had done the same.

same. Mr. DONOVAN asserted that he believed it was a speculative bill, and he was anxious to know what they had paid for their stock. He did not think the Senate was sufficiently exertil, and, as for himself, he would not vote for any bill of the kind unless he knew the incorporators were responsible men. He recollected the case of the Colorade Gold Mining Company. which obtained a charter last year, which harter, it is reported, was subsequently sold for \$20,000.

The bill finally passed by a vote of eighteen to six, without Mr. Donovan's amendment.

The Size bounty bill was defeated. A resolution was adopted inviting Yice President Johnson to visit the Senate on his passenge through Harrisburg.

Br. WILKOR called up the bill authorizing the Governor to pay bounies to volunteers and to persons puting in substitutes, which was debated uptil the hour of adjournment.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, from three hundred colored citizens of Philadelphia, for the use of the city passenger cars.

EXLLS INTRODUCED.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RUDDIMAN, increasing the pay of assessors (on account of their extra duties and the present low rate of payment) to \$700 per annum.

Mr. JOREPHS, an act as follows:
SECTION I. That it shall be a mi-demeanor to exclude any person from any place of public entertalment, or worship, or meeting, on account of his or Her color, but that all such places within this Commonwealth shall be asfree to Americans of African descent, and all other colored persons as to white clitzens.

SECTION 2. That the proprietor of any public entertainment, or place of worship, maintaining any particuler apartment, or portions of his building, from which clored persons are excluded, shall be subject to a nearly of \$5 000, and imprisonment not exceeding five naily of \$5 000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years.

Mr JOSEPHS moved to consider this act, which was agreed to, and it was passed to third reading and laid over. The second section, however, was defeated, of the passage of the bill excited much laughter, it having been effered by a Democrat to test the sinestity of the Republican members, and without any expectation test it would really be favored.)

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, incorporating the Quaker City Business College. Passed.

Mr. BUS GWIN, incorporating Allegheny Horse Hailmosd Company of Pit-Hole Creek.

An act an' horizing the Governor to appoint draft officers, allowing him to enlist men for the State Guard for one year instead of three, and allowing the companies to elect their line instead of their company officers.

Mr. COCHEAN, of Erie, offered to amend by repealing the company officers.

Mr. COCHEAN, of Erie, offered to amend by repealing

e company officers.
Mr. COCHRAIN, of Erie, offered to amend by repealing ne act allowing the Governor to organize a State Guard.
Le said that the necessity for any such force had passed He said that the necessity for any such force had passed sway.

Mr. McCLURE said that there was not an organized militia regiment in the State outside of Philadelphia. The border was not accure. The trains of the Estimore and Ohic Estimore had been stepped within a week, and there had not been a time for months when some part of the rebel army had not been within ten miles of the State line of Pennsylvania.

Mr. GOCHRAN, of Erie, said that we had enough troops for our defence to "est up" any rebel army which might et er the State.

Mr. McCLURE said that a force was necessary to protect the borders from raiding parties, as the time for raids was approaching. It was the purpose of the authorities to organize the State Guard before February 18th, collination of the S

quota.
Mr. COCHRAN, of Brie. said that General Fry had told him that no men would be credited after the quota was assigned.
Mr. McCLURE declared that every man who enlisted in the State Guard would be furloughed, if afterwards drafted by the General Government, and credited to his locality.
Mr. COCHRAN, of Erie, did not apprehend that that would reduce the quota. locality.

Mr OOCHRAN, of Erie, did not apprehend that that would reduce the quota.

Mr. BELSON said that the men for the standing army the State Guard) for Pennsylvania would have to be drafted; for no man would go for \$16 per month when he could get \$40 by remaining at home. The exet would he immense. Men of both political parties were getting tired of the edizated.

Mr. McCLURS said that the State Guard would be subsisted, arme; and equipped by the national authorities, whereas the militia would have to be entirely furnished by the State.

Mr. STUBDIVANT favored the State Guard, and declared that the militia would not be as serviceable. He cited the difficulties of getting expanized companies at the time of the raids.

Mr. WILSON said that it would require fifty thousand men to defend our border.

Mr. COCHRAN, of Krie, said that an organized militia would offer every necessary protection. There had never yet been any such organization.

The amendment of Mr Cochran was not agreed to.

Mr. PERSHIEG moved to amend, by allowing the companies to elect heir own officers. The efficiency of the men would be greatly increased by this course.

Br. McClure said that an improperly organized force was, and had been tenfold more injury on our border than the rebels! In order to insure efficiency it was necessary for the Governor to app intemportant officers. Generally, it was the case that company officers of militia were elected because they were good.

cers of militia were elected because they werks "good fellows."

Mr. PERSHING contended that the Governor already had full power to appoint all the leading officers, whose duty it was to enforce discipline. It was unwise and inexpedient to entrust any Chief Excentive with unlimited power to order a draft how and when he pleased, and to choose all the officers of companies.

The amendment of Mr. Pershing was agreed to Mr. PARSHING moved to amend by wtriking out the section which anthorizes the Governor to appoint draft officers. Eot agreed to.

The bill passed read to.

Mr. REENS offered a resolution inviting Vice President Johnson to visit the House while stopping at Harrisburg. Agreed to. Adjourned.

Organization of the New Jersey Legis-PATRICTIC AND ANTI-SLAVBRY RESOLUTIONS. TERNTON, Jan. 26.—The House has organized. At the morning session a well-timed speech was

made by Mr. Abbott, of Hudson county, and by Mr. Lathrop, of Burlington, representing each party. An adjournment took place immediately, and at four o'clock they assembled with a compromise. Joseph T. Crowell, of Union county, Republican, was elected Speaker, and George P. Cooper, of Cumberland, Republican, was elected clerk; A. M. Johnston, Democrat, of Mercer, assistant clerk. The doorkeeper is also a Republican. The engressing clerk and assistant doorkeeper are Democrats. These were all unanimous ly appointed.

Resolutions were offered acknowledging the

patriotism, eminent abilities, and statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln, and the services of the soldiers the efforts of Mr. Lincoln to crush the rebellion meet their hearty approval. These resolutions were refered to the Committee A warrant was issued for the election of a member in Sussex county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by lief. It cleanses the lungs from all irrit the death of Colonel Fowler.

In the Senate, Mr. Scovel, of Camden, offered a sands who have been given up by their physician and invigerates them.

preamble setting forth the evils of slavery, and that have been reptored to health by its use. it is a political curse, corrupting the national morals and desolating the land with civil strife; that its death is demanded by the orimes and debt it has cost the nation. Also, a resolution instructing our members of Congress to vote for the constitutional amendment against slavery, so that no in-voluntary servitude shall exist, except for orime, within the jurisdiction of the United States. After a spley debate the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relation

Return of Blair from Richmond-What his Information is Supposed to be. BALTINORE, Jan. 26.—A special Annapolis despatch to the American says "The Hon, Frank P. Blair, Sr., arrived here this afternoon at 4 o'clock He left Richmond yesterday, and is understood to officer or mustering lieutenant of a company to the agent of the different railroad companies. The towards making peace on the best terms they can term of service will be for either one, two, or three | get."

Publishing Incomes.

We learn that the publication of the list of income tax-payers in this city, against which there has been so much absurd outers, is likely to prove beneficial to the revenue, as well as to the sognetic sciences of some of our "best citizens". Already, as we understand, considerable sums have been returned to assessors and paid to collectors, by the Publishing Incomes as we understand, considerable sums have been returned to assessors and paid to collectors, by persons who have discovered "errors" in their critical returns of incomes since the publication of the lists referred to; and assessors have received valuable information in reference to the incomes of some conflored who should, but have not yet, amended able information in released to the anomina of some gentlemen who should, but have not yet, amended their returns. The penalties for false or fraudules; their returns. The penalties for false or fraudest returns are, first, an assessment in double the armost scught to be evaded; and, secondry, a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment of the court. It is printed list, discover that they have made mistakes in the returns of their annual "Kaling profits takes in the returns of their annual "Kaling profits or income," would be able to adjust any little differences between themselves and the online termination of their respective districts, that apply the excessors of their respective districts, that officers.—N. Y. Tetbune.

Presentation to the President of the United States
(From the Washington Chronicle of Wednesday) (From the Washington Chronicle of Wednesday)

An interesting ceremony took place at the Wills house yesterday morning. The occasion was the presertation to President Linc in of a toniy heart ful and superb was of skeleton leaves, within and superb was of skeleton leaves, within the action of a toniy heart ful and superb was of skeleton leaves, within the action of a toniy heart from the battle-field of Gettyeburg. The was a was there are anharden of exception of a toniy heart for exhibition at the great Sanitary Fair held in or as a gift to the President. The committee a pointed to effect the presentation, all of which was present yesterday, were: Rev. Wm Sa March was of Grace Episcopal Church: Rev. E. W. Sa Matthews Luthers Ohurch. Isha W. Machen, E. Q., Macaregor J. Mitcheson, E. Q., Machen, Lour, E. Q., and Mya. E. W. Hullor and Misk Louis present quite a concourse of spectators.

The subject was brought to the notice of the President My Rev. Mr Hutter, who introduced five live live and the subject was brought to the notice of the President My Rev. Mr Hutter, who introduced five live live appresent of their views and discussed by maching the President. Dr. Suddurds a the one appointed by the committee to praching the President. Dr. Suddurds remained to the president of the p nest and ferwint pravers aball be unceasingly offered in Almighty God, that he would be graciously bleaved to measure ty God. Almighty God. Into the would be graciously bleaved to sellow, and the army and navy, with all neaded forth tide and convice, to the each that very sone praval was all prevail throughout our land, the High hipponessive of the word, the Divine blessing being the product of the Divine blessing being the product of the Divine blessing breather Lincoln, to when the order in was all dentity wholly unexpected, responded to the remarks of Rev. Iv. Suddards, as follows:

ERVEREND SIR, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I alcept, with emotions of profounder gratitude, the branch of Rev. Iv. Suddards, as follows:

ERVEREND SIR, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I alcept, with emotions of profounder gratitude, the branch is the strong will, of course, expect that I acknowledge it. So much law been asid about Gettysburg and so well said, that for me, to attempt to say more may, perhaps any serve to weaken the force of that which has alwaying been said. A most graceful and sloquest tribule was paid to the pairloisem and self denying labors of the American ladies, on the occasion of the consertion of the National Cemetery at Gettysbur, hy our illustrious triend, Edward Everett now, also deprind from earth. His life was a trulw great or, and, I think, the greatest part of it was that which or was already done so, the glowing, and eloquest, and truth full words which he then proke of the women of antice of the profession of the procession, an alvery be estimated as they orthic per year for render you likewise, my sincerest thank, assure you they are reciprocated. And now, sentiamen and constitutions not one with was founded with the creat, and constitutions not one worthy link in the chain of current events.

of current events. Public Entertainments. THE NEW CHESTNUT .- This evening the benefit of Mr. Booth will come off at this theatre. The play of "Hamlet," in which Mr. Booth has few superiors, will be produced. A large house should great this favorite actor, especially as his engagement enis this week. The play will be placed on the stage

with all the accompaniments necessary to give it full and striking effect. ISAAC E. RICE.-The concert by young Rice, last night, at the Musical Fund Hall, was entirely successful. The several artists assisting him as quitted themselves creditably, and eatisfied their ielighted hearers. Muster Rice gave increased evidence of his rapidly rising ability in his adopted art, and was nothing daunted by the great difficulties of Liezt, Chopin, or Guitmann. He played the sonorcus thundering passages of Liezt with the calm steadiness of a veteran, and showed a fine intellectual grasp of the subtleties of Chopin. This if he perseveres in his present plan of study. MR. JOHN H. SMITH, a colored man of this city, and with a remarkable genius for declamation, will read this evening at Sansom-street Hall. We trust that Mr. Smith will receive the compliment of a large audience. He appounces an interesting pro gramme, including selections from Shakspeare, Gray, Byron, Tennyson, Poe, Bryant, Longfellow, and Boker. We should like to see Whittier added The great Anti-elavery Poet could have no better

exponent than this gifted representative of a down-trodden race. THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE LATE MISS METTIE A. JONES.

A meeting of the soldiers of the United States Hospital. at Sixteenth and Filbert streets, was held on the 25th inst. Edw. H. Pancoust, Co. I. 12th New Jersey, was called to the chair, and James Cowan. Co K., 3th Massachusatts, appointed secretary. George W. Miller, Co. B. 138th Pennsylvania, offered the following resolutions, relating to the death of Miss Hettle A. Jones. They were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we have learned with unfaigned sortow of the death of Miss Hettle A. Jones, who has been so distinguished for Christian kindness and philanthropy among our suffering comrades in this boxiltal Resolved. That dying as she did. at her post among the sick and wounded, at City Point Hospital, abe evinced the spirit of the soldier who falls on the bittlefield, and became as truly a martyr in the cause of Union and liberty.

Resolved. That her devotion and faithfulness in ministering to our temporal and spiritual wants, tyether with her cheerful disposition as she passed from one couch of sufferiors to another, have written her nane indelibly on our hearts, and endeared her memory to use as phatically the soldiers' friend.

Resolved. That we tender the sorrowing friend and relatives of the decased our sincere condelence in their irreparable loss, prayerfully commending then to the companison of Him that careth for all those that tasi in Fim.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the hands of her bersaved friends, and faraished to the press for publication.

About half past three o'clock yesterday afterness the carpenter shop of James Leslie, Juniper, above Pine, was slightly demaged by fire. BURNED TO DEATH. Lewis Wallace, three years of age, was bursed o death last evening, at his home, 110 Race stress.

CITY ITEMS. Universal Sapety Match .- "This may be a ery small matter to descant upon in the pages of a wspaper, but life is precious, fires are common occurrences, 'necrosis' prevails to an awful extent among the operatives employed in match factories, and the use of these Safety Matches of Bryan's May will put an end to all these evils, so far as they are attributable to that little agent of destruction, the common phosphoric match, a triumph in it was of the new times over the old, but the cause of more deaths in this country alone than happened on the

For sale by G. G. Evans, general agent, 630

field of Waterloo."-English City Press.

Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE INCOME TAX.-The latest sensation is the publication of the incomes of citizens, a peep being thereby afforded into the financial condition of the olid men of the city. It was also proposed to publish lists of the patrons of the Brown Stone Cloth-Chestnut street, above Sixth; but the plan had to mount of space they would occupy. ANOTHER "BULLY" AT THE CAPITAL-Judge Field, we mean, of Louisiana, who has shown his fitness for a true Southern representative in Wash-

ington by his brutal attack upon Judge Kelley, last week. This Field evidently wants fencing in; he is oo offensive in his present position. A straight jacket would become him, and if he will send in his measure to Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers, under the Continental, according to the system of self measurement published in the papers. we have no doubt but that they would accommo

SKATING! SKATING!!-The skating on the Pal Jadelphia Park, Thirty-first and Walnut, is in aper-did condition, the ice being as smooth as glass. Bailey's superior full band afternoon and evening. Park open until ten o'clock every evening during the skating season, and brilliantly illuminated. Atmission 25 cents. JABED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS," for impariting best

ty and freshness to the complexion, clearness and softness to the skin, is now used by the most refined and scrupnious ladies as a tollet article. Sold by Eugene Jouin, 111 S. Tenth, below Chestnut; John ston, Holloway, & Cowden, and Dyott & Co. jaz-s FOR A STUBEORN COUGH-Use Dr. D Jayne's Er pectorent at once. It may save you from Concumption. It will certainly oure the most invetersis

For Bronchitis. Try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the idlammation, relieve the cough, pain, and difficult of breathing, and produce a speedy ource. Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and

cause the ejection of the muous which clegs them. For Pleurisy,
Take two or three large doses of Jame's Expector
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Take two or three large doses of Jame's Expector
Take two or three large doses of Jame's Expector
Take two or three large doses of Jame's Expector
Take two or three large doses of three large doses rant in quick succession, and cover up warmly in bed; the disease will be subdued at the outset. Have you Consumption?

Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate to Ja ters, while it heals and invigorates them. Those

Whooping Cough, Croup,
And all Diseases of the Lungs and Breast, a And all Diseases of the Lungs and Breast at the freches of the Lungs and Breast at the freches of the Lungs and Breast at the rant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constant increasing, and the evidence of its great duration powers accommissions to our hands. Why not the powers accumulating in our bands. Why all it a trial? Prepared only at No. 242 (the

A SPLENDID CHARGE. USS (III Remark) is sale, in persect running order, with the calife be sinces. Ospacity 200 barrels crude oil per well inquire No. 123 Wainut street.

Jacon S. Fr. EASTWICK PARK-SKATING -Che valle " int Admission not raised. EYE, EAR, AND CATARRE, MAN SHILL PROSE

by J. Isaacs, M. D., Coulist and Aurisi, 51 Pl Artificial eyes inserted, No charge for sample