THE DEPICIENCY BILL.

CONTINUATION OF THE RETALIATION QUESTION.

The Senate recumed the consideration of the resolution adviting retaliation for the cruel treatment of Union

COMMITTEE TO COUNT THE PRESIDENTIAL YOTS.
Mossra Trumbull Connecs, and Wright were appointed the committee on counting the Presidential vote.
The Spante then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

To day being set apart exclusively for the consideration of private bills, the House proceeded to the execution of that order, and at haif past four o'clock ad

THE LEGISLATURE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865. Peace, when there is no Peace. If the proverb that where there is smoke there must be fire, were invariably true, we ought to have peace to-morrow. The rumors of peace are so many that they take precedence of the facts of war. In Richmond they are current, as in Washington. It was stated yesterday that the leading rebels, including JEFFERSON DAVIS, were desirous to make peace upon the best terms they could get; and we print to-day a telegram which mentions a report in Richmond that an armistice of ninety days had been established. How much fire has made this volume of smoke? Probably whon it rolls away we shall find simply Mr. BLAIR. We doubt that the efforts of any man could now stop the war, and, much as peace is desired by the nation, it certainly would be shocked and alarmed at the announcement of an

armistice. A war such as this is cannot be stopped by a bargain; cannot be interrupted by an argument. It must be fought to the last. We do not mean to the extermination of the enemy, but to his thorough defeat. It is too early to claim that the rebellion is crushed because we see clearly that it is to be. The man condemned to be hung hopes for reprieve till he is executed; and the rebellion, with sixty thousand men under LEE, with a large force concentrated in South Carolina, will not be abandoned before another struggle. The late changes in the rebel Cabinet, the tone of the rebel press, the attitude of the rebel armies, mean war; all the facts are warlike; the rumors alone are peaceful. Sperman's army, as our correspondence from Savannah states, is on the march, and tramples upon the talk of peace as it advances upon Charleston. Aggression on one side, resistance on the other, make up the situation, and those who cannot foresee great battles in the future are blind to the signs of the storm.

The late mission to Richmond was, no coubt, a failure, so far as it was intended to settle terms of honorable peace. If we are to gain any good from it, we must accept it as evidence of the necessity of the war, and as inspiration for renewed effort. Now is not the time to relax our energy. The United States cannot always be offering peace by messengers. Our formal offer stands before the insurgents. The door of return has been open from the first, and it is not the part of Government to stand on the threshhold in perpetual supplication. Let us have some token of a desire to make peace on the part of the rebel leaders before we bid one soldier stand idly at his post. Till then let the war go on in its triumph. We look before and after, and see nothing but victory. Of the Union we are sure if the war goes on, and it would be the folly of the century if we were now to abandon this certainty for the doubts and the terrible dangers of premature armistice and ne-

The Ice-Harvest. The consumption of ice in New York was only 1,500 tons in the year 1822. In Philadelphia, last year, over 100,000 tons were consumed, and it is calculated that over that quantity will be required in mortification, monstrous was applied to somebody's 1865. The principal local supply is from | neglect. the Schuylkill, but this is not to be depended on. Towards the end of February, in each year, stock is taken at the icehouses, on the Schuylkill, and orders sent to the East, (Massachusetts and Maine), for the required quantity of ice during the ensuing year. There appeared good promise of ample ice upon the Schuylkill, until about a fortnight ago, when a great freehet came rushing down, which broke up the ice that had been formed, and completely gorged it. From the Falls to Columbia bridge, there is no ice that can be used; on the east side of the river, im- the impres mediately above Columbia bridge, the ice is piled up, several feet high in some places, and is worthless, from the quantity of sand, chips, and other debris frozen up in it. Unless this accumulated ice breaks up and gets carried away, so as to allow a new and clear surface to be frozen, it may remain where it is until March. Close to Columbia bridge, a little above it to the north, is one of the finest ice-houses on this river, with steam-power to work the ice-elevators, and capable of storing 13,000 tons, but not one bushel of ice has been put into it for the last three years. At its base are the accumulated piles of worthless ice. Between the Columbia and the Girard Avenue bridges, some dealers were so fortunate as to get in about one third of their required stock of ice. It ran from four and a half to eight inches thick. The best supply has been on the east side of the river, but a few ice dealers were able to get about half their supply on the west side, opposite the

Park. There was much liveliness on the ice between the bridges on Saturday, until the snow fell, and then all was ended, though a few dealers, thinking that ice-getting was a work of necessity, swept off the accumulated snow and cut the ice during the early part of Sunday. The operation of ice-cutting is simple and ingenious. Parallel lines are cut into the ice by means of a plough. Another process separates the ice in long strips, about twenty inches wide, and these, floating, are directed into a little canal leading to the elevators, worked by endless chains, which raise them to the ice-houses, being first broken up into blocks of uniform lengths, say thirty by eighteen inches, whereby the facility of packing is increased. The ice conglomerates when packed in the ice-houses, but grooves are left by the cutting, which enables them to be easily separated. The walls of the icehouses are double, and filled up with sawdust or charcoal, non-conductors of heat. The result of our inquiry is that, though more ice has been housed off the Schuvlkill this winter than in 1863-4, the chief supply of the city must be obtained from the East. Once in every seven or eight years this reliance on an outside supply can be dispensed with to a large extent. The winter of 1852-3, we believe, was severe enough to give Philadelphia sufficient of her own ice.

MISSOURI. PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVEN-Sr. Liouis, Jan. 27.- The State Convention has been engaged debating section 26 of the bill of rights for the past three days. As originally presented it gave the Legislature unlimited power over the estates of citizens, but was finally adopted No person can be attainted of treason or felony by the General Assembly; that there can be no forfelture of estate for any crime +xcept treason : that

no conviction can work corruption of blood; and that the estate of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall descend as in cases of natural death. Section 27. That free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every person may freely speak and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that libe

ty; that in all proseontions for libel the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and the jury may de-Section 28th says no ex post facto law nor law im-

oniving the obligation of contracts or retrospective in its operations can be pa sec. this State except for fines or penalties imposed for violations of the law. Section thirtieth. All property subject to taxation ought to be taxed in proportion to its value. Section thirty-first. No title of nobility, hereditary emolument, privilege or distinction, can be

Section 82. That the military is, and in all cases and stall timesought to or, instrict subordination to the civil power; that no soldier own, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in the manner as may be prescribed in the law; nor can any approprintion for support in the army be made for a longer period than two years. PIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. Levis, Jan. 27 -The manufacturing esta-blishment of Page & Kenu s, corner of Seventh street and Russell avenue, was burned this morning The loss amounted to \$27,000, on which there is an Insurance of 89 0 M.

Obt-mary.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Jac. 27 — Orray Taft. one of our leading merchants and manufacturers, and a highly asteemed citizen, died this evening, aged 71

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

PROTECTION OF OUR BASE OF SUPPLIES.

HEAVY GUNS AND IRON-CLADS POSTED AROUND CITY POINT.

Further Details of Semmes' Naval Foray from our Correspondents.

The Alleged Cowardice of our only Iron-

Clad in the River. THE INJURIES TO OUR GUNBOATS AND TO THE REBEL FLEET.

-C. Edmunds' Despatches.-

(Special Correspondence of The Press.) CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 26, 1863. Your correspondent on the right and myself have already bent you full particulars of the late sortie of the rebel rams down the James river; and but few remain to be added. The affair of itself, occupying so brief a time, and resulting in such complete failure, presented no great salient features of interest, such as attended the debut of the Merrimac. Could this have been the movement with which Lee intended to "surprise the world?"

WHY THE SORTIE PAILED—INTERAD SUCCESSION It may have been, and he might have surprised the country, at least, but for the fortunate mishap whereby the rebel pliot, bewildered in the darkness, got out of his reckening, and brought the expedition to grief. It might have brought disastrous consefeet of water in Dutch Gap Canal at the time, which was likely true, for the last fortnight's rains had swollen the placid James into a rushing torrent. If the rams could have passed into the canal and shelled the Army of the James, a retrograde movement of that army and general loss of life must have followed. Or if, avoiding the caral, they had came down the old channel of the river, they might have shelled this point and battered their "base of supplies" all to pieces. There are reasons for believing that the latter was their pet project, and but for the providential cir-cumstance of their missing the channel, it might have been consummated without much difficulty.
Whatever chances of success they may have had a couple of days ago, exist no lorger now. Our rou-clads have come up from Fort Monroe and Wil-mington. The Ironsides came up the river yester-

day, and the Atlanta likewise came up. under tow. DESECTERS CONDEMNED TO DEATH. The Collis court martial, which has been in session sixty-one cases up to last evening, and condemned thirteen men to death for the crime of desertion. General Collis is a Philadelphian, and Intely was colonel of the Collis Zouaves. The weather was intensely cold last night, and the reads to-day are like cast from.

-Rollin's Despatch -HEADQUARTERS 25TH CORPS, JAR. 26, 1865. My despatch of vesterday was closed under rather nervous circumstances. I delayed it until the last moment to learn the nature of the terrible firing I then heard, and, while writing, was constantly reminded by the impatient messenger that it was already time for him to be on the way: and while inditing the last sentence a rebel shell came in such close proximity as to leave the impression, until I glanced around, that some part of my quarters was carried away, and the aforesald messenger injured, for he did some ludicrous feats of ground and lofty tumbling. This practice was indulged in yesterday and the day before. Our cannonlors have hesitated to retaliate from motives highly creditable. A shower of iron retribution over their camps along the banks of the James, within easy range of our batteries, would have the

effect of checking their malignity. BETURN OF THE REBEL PLEET UP THE BIVER. To the disgrace of somebody, the rebel fleet on the James, which ought to have been captured or sunk, or at least prevented from returning to Richmond, mietly steamed up the river this morning, about four o'clock. This was the occasion of the firing to which I alluded in my despatch of yesterday. When one reflects that the fleet boldly passed, in going and returning, some two or three miles of the river exclusively in our possession, and so close to Fort Brady that a stone could be pitched upon the vessels, and when he remembers, in addition to this humiliation, that the strategetical manceuvre of our iron-clad monitor, the Onondaga, is subject to grave suspicions, it should not be surprising if, in our

THE NUMBER OF THE BREEL PLUET-ITS DISPOSI-TION-INCIDENTS OF ITS RETURN. It now armears that, instead of three rehel craft coming down the river, as reported, there were six, three of which were lashed to the others to disguise the number, or probably the wooden boats were placed outside of the rams as a means of protection. It was known some few weeks ago that the enemy had three iron-clade, the Virginia, Richmond, and ticksburg, and four gunboats, the Drury, Nansemond, and two others, whose names I do not remember. It was reported, about the same time, that two new rams were in course of construction ih Richmond, ready to be launched, but as deserters from the fleet have not said anything about them lately, it is fair to presume that they are not affoat. The fact that the ficet came down in pairs fayors on that but three of them were fronclad, while the destruction of the vahal purposet Drury, by our battery at the Crows' Nest, and not by Brady, as at first reported, leaves no doubt that the enemy was desperate enough torun by ourguns

in his wooden crafts. Just before the ficet passed by Fort Brady, in re. turning up the river, our troops poured voiley after volley into all the vessels to prevent them from opening their ports. Both above and below the for our cannoniers fired rapidly at them, and are confi dent of striking every one of them, as each vesse went by disconnected with the other. The fact that perately to such a severe fire, has fixed the impres fron-clads. One thing may be relied upon, that one where it is supposed that it was badly crippled, and remained, receiving a concentrated fire of thirty-pounders, until another vessel went alongside of it, and they both passed up together. It is more than probable that the latter vessel towed the former one

up the river. THE ALLEGED COWARDICE OF THE ONORDAGA When the rebel fleet came down the James, it is new beyond all question that the monitor Onendaga did retire from Dutch Gap to below the ponter bridge at Aikens' landing, a little over a mile, and leave two of our wooden gunboats, the Massasoi ack, to engage the enemy. The reason now assigned for this mancauvre, which at the time cemed inexplicable, was that, above the bridge the channel was sufficiently wide to enable some o the enemy's crafts to run by easily as our gunboats engaged others; while, just below, the channel was so narrow that but one at a time could pass through. A good substantial drawbridge is nearly complete channel. The move would have been a good one for a gunboat, but for the only monitor within signgling distance to fall back as a reserve and leave two wooden vessels to engage five rebel crafts of war, three of them known to be iron-clads, is sufficient to suggest the most unfavorable comments The captain of the Onondaga has been relieved from his command, from which you may infer the light in which his manœuvring is viewed by the

Navy Department upon the representations AN ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PLUST After the enemy's fleet retired under cover of the satisfies of the Howlett House, about noon the Onondaga steamed up the river, with the Massasoit and Hunchback, where for two hours they engaged the enemy's fleet and batteries. The officers and their crews all behaved handsomely; but as the better opportunity was afforded for her command and his men to manifest those higher qualities of nwavering firmness at the post of duty and danger or the vessel had ever been in an engagement. The ailors were cool and unflinching; the officers brave and cheerful; while Lieutenant Sumner (quite a young man, who happened to be in command), endeared himself to all on board by his gallant bear irg and the ability with which he handled the guns

THE INJURIES TO THE MASSASSOIT. The Massacott was struck some seven or eight times. One of the shots cut off the rim of the wheel, passed through a casting plate some two inches thick, and busied itself into the fresh water condenser, which may be regarded as out of order. Her boats were riddled, some plating on the bow torn off, to make a passage for a persovering messenger from the enemy, and otherwise disfigured, though by no means reriously lojured. The following are the castalties on board the Massasoit in this en-

gagement: LIST OF WOUNDED JANUARY 2 Wm. Mosher, captain after goard, head and back,

serious, G. Hudson, right breast, serious, Thos. Fog 17ty, shoulder, all, ht. Horace Randall, boy, leg, slight, Jas. S. H. Blask, in face, slight, Jas. Frazer, boy, in leg, slight

THE OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION. It is now known that the enemy started for our base, whose crews were cheered to undertake this hazardous enterprise by the prespect of plueder. They solemnly pledged themselves to reach City Point or he sunk in the attempt, but the blowing up of the Drewry, giving them some idea of such ar siternative, inspired them to resolud their entire resolution, and be more than satisfied if they could only return to Richmond. Availing themselves of the darkness of the night, they retired beyond the range of our guns, where they will probably remain until spring, when they, like the Drewry, will end their career in smoke. Why no obstructions were put in the James to prevent the enemy's fleet from returning to Richmond is a scurce of profound wonder. There is still, however, much cause for congratulation that the enemy has been driven back. City Point and Bermuda Hundred, whose tempting attractions of supplies are daily being augmented, still give evidence of future prosperity, based upon the honest and compensated industry of freemen.

Nothing can exceed the quiet that has prevailed along the lines during the last twenty-four hours. WASSINGTON, Jan. 21.-A letter dated headquarters of the Army of the James, January 25, says: "This morning, at about three o'clock, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Fort Brady, which proved to be from our guns opening on the rebei fleet, as they attempted to pass the fort on their way back from their unsuccessful attempt to run pest our works. What damage was done it was impossible to ascertain, owing to the darkness, although it is known that some of our heavy shot damaged one of the rams, as they were observed to run out lights and to be examining her sides, but no particulars could be obtained."

FORTRESS MONROS, Jan. 25.—Heavy guns are being mounted at Oity Point, and other places in the violnity of Aikens' Landing, so as to give the

rebei rams a warm reception should they emay to pass those points.
Several schooners of coal were sunk last evening in the vicinity of the old blockade, above Turk's

Bend, so as completely to interrupt the passing o iny vessels.

The iron-clads New Ironsides and Atlanta were ordered up the James river last evening, with whose aid no difficulty will be experienced in cap-turing or driving back the rebel rams.

SAVANNAH.

EXODUS OF THE GRAND ARMY. Characteristic Orders of Gen. Sherman.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 20, 1866. General Sherman has issued the following exce lent orders congratulating his army over its last great campaign, and prescribing certain rules of rade and commerce at Savannah, resulting from the understanding consequent upon the recent visi

f the Secretary of War:

of the Secretary of War:
HRADQUARTHES MILITARY DIVISION OF THE
MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
SAVANEAH, GA., Jan. 8, 1865.
SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 6.—The General
commanding announces to the troops composing
the Military Division of the Mississippi that he has
received from the President of the Onited States
and from Lieutenant General Grant, letters conveying their high sense and appreciation of the
campaign just closed, resulting in the capture of
Savannah and the defeat of Hood's army in Tenessee. In order that all may understand the importance

In erder that all may understand the importance of events, it is proper to revert to the situation of affairs in September last. We held Atlanta, a city of little value to us, but so important to the enemy that Mr. Davis, the head of the rebellious faction in the South, visited his army near Palmetto, and commanded it to regain it, as well as ruin and destroy us by a series of measures which he thought would be effectual. That army, by a rapid march, gained our railroad near Big. Shanty, and afterwards about Dalton. We pursued it, but it moved so rapidly that we could not overtake it, and General Hood led his army successfully far over towards Mississippl, in hopes to decoy us out of Georgia. But we were not thus to be ied away by him, and preferred to lead and control events ourselves. Genérals Thompson and Schofield, commanding departments to our rear, returned to their posts and prepared to decoy Gen. Hood into their meshes, whilst we came on to complete the original journey. We quietly and deliberately destroyed Atlants and all the railroads, which the enemy had used to carry on war against us, occupied his State

Journey. We quietly and deliberately destroyed Atlanta and all the railroads, which the enemy had used to carry on war against us, occupied his State capital, and then captured his commercial capital, which had been so strongly jortified from the sea as to defy approach from that quarter.

Almost at the moment of our victorious entry into Savannah, came the welcome and expected news that our comrades in Tennesseo had also fulfilled nobly and well their part; had decoyed Gen. Hood to Nashville; and then turned on him, defeating his army thorougly, capturing nearly all his artillery, great numbers of prisoners, and were still pursuing the fragments down into Alabama. So complete a success in military operations, extending over half a continent, is an achievement that world. The armies serving in Georgia and Tennessee, as well as the local garrisons of Decatur, Bridgepori, Chattanooga, and Muriressboro, are alike entitled to the common honors, and each regiment may inscribe on its colors at pleasure the words "Savannah" or "Nashville."

The general in chief embraces in the same general success the operations of the cavalry column under Generals Stoneman, Burbridge, and Gillem, that penetrated into Southwest Virginia and paralised the efforts of the enemy to disturb the peace and safety of East Tennessee. Instead of being put on the defensive, we have st all peints assumed the bold offensive, and completely thwarted the designs of the enemies of our country.

By order of Major General W. T. Sherman:

L. M. Dayron,
Mejor and Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters, Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, Savannah, Ga., January 15, 1865.

Special Field orders, No. 15.

The Department of the South having been placed within the sphere of this command, and it being highly desirable that an unflown policy prevail touching commerce and intercourse with the inhabitants of the South, the following general rules and principles will be adhered to unless modified by law or the orders of the War Department:

I. Commerce with foreign nations cannot be permitted or undertaken until the national authority is established to an extent that will give the neces-I. Commerce with foreign nations cannot be permitted or undertaken until the national authority is established to an extent that will give the necessary courts and officers to control and manage such matters. Trade will be confined to a mere barter and sale proportioned to the necessary wants of the army, and of the inhabitants dependent on it for the necessities of life, and even that trade must be kept subject to strict military control or surveillance.

lance.

II. Trade stores will be permitted at Beaufort, Hilton Head, Savannah, Fernandina, St. Augustine, and Jacksonville, in all articles of food and clothing, groceries, ladies' and children's goods generally, and articles not contraband of war.

III. To trade is a privilege, and no person will be allowed to buy and sell for profit unless he be a citizen of the United States, and subscribe to any legal cath or obligation that is or may be preseribed by law; and at points threatened by an enemy, the efficer commanding may further exact as a condition that the trader shall himself engage to serve. in some military capacity, to aid in defence of the in some military capacity, to aid in defence of the piace.

IV. Persons desiring to trade will apply to the commanding officer of the post and obtain his written consent, specifying the kind, nature, and extent of the trade, and when he requires importations from Northern cities he will in like manner apply for his permit. The commanding officer of the post may appoint some good officer to supervise these matters, who will frequently inspect the stores, and when there is not sufficient competition will fix the prices of sale. These stores will in like manner be subject to the supervision of the commanding general of the Department of the South by himself or an inspector general.

prices of sale. These stores will in like manner be subject to the supervision of the commanding general of the Department of the South by himself or an inspector general.

V. In order that purchases may be made with economy, the commanding officer at each post will make reports of his action in regard to trada, with the names of traders, amounts of goods desired for sale, and the commanding general of the department, who will, in like manner, make full reports to the Secretary of the United States Treasury, to the end that he may instruct the collectors of ports from which shipments are expected as to the necessary permits and clearances. It being utterly impracticable that a general commanding military operations should give his personal attention to such matters, it is desirable that as much power as possible should be delegated to post commanders, and they should be delegated to post commanders, and they should be held to the strictest account that no trade is permitted injurious to the military interests of the United States.

VI. Sales of cotton will be respected until after the cotton is sold at New York. Country people having small lots of cotton are permitted to bring the same in to be exchanged for food and clothing for their families. The quartermaster will set aside a store or warehouse to which each wagon bearing cotton will, after entering the military lines, proceed, where an agent of the Treasury Department will receive and weigh the same, and pay for it the price fixed in the 8th section of the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, viz: three-fourths the value of cotton was quoted in the New York market; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby requested to make appointments of agents to carry out the provisions of said act at the posts of Hilton Head, Savannah, Fernandina and Jacksonville.

VII. In order that the duties hereby imposed on commanding officers of posts may not be neglected or slighted by the changes incident to rank and changes of troops, the commanded by a senior, are added

Major and A. A. General.

These orders, and especially the latter, give sasfaction to the army, to the friends of the Go vernment, and the well-disposed people of the city. Gen. Sherman has lost no time in preparation for his South Carolina campaign, and doubtless by the his headquarters from Savannah, under orders Gen. Grover, of the 19th Corps, has taken command of the city. This instalment implicates the final departure of the grand army. It is no secret that Sherman will devote his fresh powers to the lestruction of the enemy's great lines of communi cation in South Osrolins, but beyond this the oracles are dumb. In fact, we have no oracle but Sher-

man, and he does not speak, but moves. THE SUPPLIES PROM THE MORTH. Supplies generously and wisely forwarded here y the people of the North are being distributed to the poor by well-organized ward committees gh not suffering to so great a degree as might have been supposed, there are thousands of the people of that class to which the North must look th most hope, who admire the magnar this bounty, and receive it gratefully. The spirit of ion is working slowly, and, as it were, out

THE PROSPECT OF REUNION The radical conversion of the people of Georgia is a prospect certainly distant, and, perhaps, not to be expected until the last ember of war and feud is extinguished. But there are hints of a movement of which we can at present know but little, to re store Georgia to the Union. The most influential people of Savannah strongly desire its success, and tradesmen, merchants, and even many planters await it anxiously. Sanguine Southern Unionists predict that Georgia will be back in the Union in less than three months. Many induige the belief that they will regain their slaves, or hold such servants as they have in slavery as heretofore, under cover of the amuesty proclama tion ; that Georgia will have all her "rights under the Constitution," unimpaired by the war, and that slavery, except where it has been destroyed under the hand and heal of actual war, will, of necessity difficult to convince any planter, however well-meaning, that freedom of the elave will work anything else-than ruin to the South; and even the best of Unionists, according to the Savan-Standard, view only with jealousy and regre the liberty bestowed upon the black. The sentiment of the white people of Savannah is unani-mously hostile to emancipation; of this be assured. Whether the return of Georgia to the Union before the fact of freedom is deliberately accepted can be regarded as good admits of doubt. As Georgia was predipitated out of the Union, so it will also be

angerous to precipitate it into the Union. In Bryant's slave market house a free colored school is now daily assembled. The faces in atandance are remarkably comely, and one-half are decently clad mulattoes. The desire to learn is earnest and universal, and there appears to be no lack of capacity. The principal of the school is Mr. James Porter, a proficient in music, astronomr. James rotter, a pronounce in music, astronomy, and natural philosophy—rare and hazardous acquirements for a black man in Savannah. During the war Mr. Porter pursued the business of a tailor, giving music lessons in the evening, and at times imparting by stealth to people of his own color the forbidden knowledge of grammar and arithmetic. He was three times robbed and despolice by the rebels, and has lost what, t) a black man, must have been a very considerable fortune by the war. But the freedom of his race has abundantly paid for all the privations he has modestly borne. Mr. Porter is a bright, genial man of thirty porne. mr. roreer a a origue, genial min of thirty years, and a native of Charleston, where he was for many years a resident and a freeman. With the disadvantage of baving been born out of slavery, and surrounded everywhere by a community of masters, Mr. Porter has been for the greater part of his life a oripple. It will not be too much to

say that hells one of the notable men of Savannah. Carne, Jan. 27.—The steamer Robert Burns, from wemphis, brings four hundred and sixty bales of cotton for Cincinnatt. SOUTHERN NEWS.

military and naval service; how many negroes have been recurited in each State; and how many negroes have been recurited in each county of fantasay. Br. SUMBER, of Massachusette, objected to the above, and tiles over. MR. BLAIR'S VISIT TO RICHMOND. THE DEFICIENCY HILL.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, the cefficiency bill from the house was taken up. Mr. Clark explained that the section to give extra compensation to the employees of the Capitol was till in the bill, only worded differently than in the bill already defeated. He moved to strike on the section referred to, and on that motion called the yeas and nays, which resulted in a vote of 33 yeas to 3 nays. So the section was stricken out, and the bill as thus amended was present. Wis Interviews with Davis and the Re more they give rise to.

THE RAID DOWN THE JAMES OUR ACCOUNTS OF IT CONFIRMED BY REBEL JOURNALS.

Lee's Appointment as General in-Chief Confirmed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The Richmond Desnatch of January 25th says: "The city was full of rumors yesterday morning to the effect that an armistice of ninety days had been agreed upon between the Con-lederate and United States Governments, and some went so far as to state that white flags were flying from the hostile lines beyond Richmond. These stories were the offsprings of idle fancies. So far from there being an armistice between the bellige-rents, there was more of active war yesterday on the lines below here than there has been since No-

the lines below here than there has been since November last.

"Our rams and small wooden boats started down
the river at an early hour with the design, it is supposed, of damaging the Yankee pontoon bridges
near Deep Botton, their shipping, and, if fortune
favored, their storehouses at Bermuda and City
Point.

"No official intelligence has, as far as we have
been able to learn, been received from the expedition; but unofficial reports which reach us, and
which we believe are, in the main, correct, are most
uniavorable. uon; but unomeial reports which reach us, and which we believe are, in the main, correct, are most unfavorable.

"It seems that all went smoothly with the expedition until the obstructions were seached which the enemy had sunk in Trent's Reach last summer.

"In attempting to pass them the Drewry, a very small beat carrying two guns, get agreand, and was opened upon by the enemy's batteries. A 100-pound shot penetrated her magazine and blew her up. Of the rest of the fiect, the Frederickeburg slone passed the obstructions, and she soon put back, it being thought unwise for her to proceed alone. We have not yet been able to learn whether the expedition was then given up, or whether the attempt to carry it out was subsequently renewed. Constant cannonading was heard in the direction of Dutch Gap during the morning. It is said that we suffered no casualties by the blowing up of the Drewry, she, we presume, being asandoned before she was struck."

she was struck."

"Mr. F. P. Blair was still in the city last evening. He arrived here on Saturday evening, dieed with the President on Sunday, and has had several interviews with him since. What has transpired during these interviews is positively not known, the President having not even made any communication to his Cabinet on the subject. We must await Mr. Blair's return to the North, and then soan the New York Tribune for the facts. Mr. Blair will probably leave by the flag of truce boat which goes down the river this morning."

WASHINGTON, Lan. 27.—From the Richmond. Washington, Jan. 27.—From the Richmond Examiner, January 25th:

"We hear of no changes in the Cabinet. Mr. Seddon has certainly and decisively resigned. His successor has not been named of suggested.

"We are happy to learn that the President has signed the bill creating a genoral-in-chief. The bill is now a law. No appointment has yet been made to fill the new office.

"Cannon and musketry were both heard in the direction of Battery Harrison yesterday. It was reported on the street that news of the capture of Battery Harrison had been received at the War Department at eight o'clock last evening."

"Mr. Blair is still in the city. We saw him on the street late yesterday afternoen. It is not believed that Mf. Blair has been authorized to offer any terms of settlement that could be accepted by the Confederate people. What consultations have taken place between him and President Davis, it is presumed is known only to-themselves. The rumor circulated yesterday of an armistice for three months, has its answer in the thunder of cannon below the city. There rumors of peace, and of suspersion of hostilities, can have no other effect than to raise false hopes in the minds of the people. The shortest way for peace is to propare vigorously forwar. The enemy will never make terms with us until they are convinced we will fight until we achieve our independence."—Richmond Sent, 25th. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- From the Richmond

WASHINGTON.

Washington, January 27, 1805. PAYMENTS TO THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD COMPANY. On the 18th inst, the House passed a resolution in quiring whether any payment had been made to the Illinois Central Railroad Company since the passage of the resolution of March last, which latter required the Secretary of War to have refunded to the treasury the sum of \$452,000 paid to that com pany for transportation of troops and other proper ty. The Secretary to-day replied that payments have been made since that date to the amount of 551,597, and that they have been made by authority of the President. THE RICHMOND SENTINEL ON PEACE. The Richmond Sentinel of January 25th says

whining about peace well know there can be no peace but in two ways-subjugation or indepen THE COMMUTATION FUND The amount of the commutation fund is reported by the Provest Marshal General to be \$12.171.000. a ortion of which has been assigned for the payment of bonaties required by raising new troops. It is be-lieved, however, that there will be sufficient to pay

the owners of slaves enlisted as volunteers the con

censation already allowed by the act of Congress.

The more we talk about peace the more arrogant

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. The members of the convention of the Christian Commission paid their respect to the President to lay. GRORGE H. STUART, the chairman of the lommission, made the adderss of introduction, an the President responded in a neat and characteri ic speech.

THE ANTI-BLAVERY CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND MENT. The friends of the anti-slavery constitution dment say that the prospect of its passage by he House brightens every day. The vote on the enate joint resolution will be taken up next week The House has set apart to-morrow to allow young embers to deliver their long-prepared spec he subject. No other business than speech-making

MR. COLLAMER'S POST OFFICE BILL. A bill was reported to day by Senator Collanes uthorizing postmasters to deposit money orders of ther funds in their hands in national banks, under the direction of the Postmarter General, and re-quires the delivery of letters by carriers in every city of fifty thousand inhabitants, giving direction to the Postmaster General to extend the carrier system to other localities, and reduces the postage on drop letters not delivered by carriers to one cent THE CASE OF MR. LANE, OF BALTIMORE. By a treasury regulation of Sept. 24, 1864, perso selling products to a Government agent are entitle to a certificate of the fact, stating the quantity amount paid, and the route by which the product came to the agent. By an executive order of the same date persons delivering such certificates may be permitted by the military authorities commanding to take back, over the same route, thirty-thre and one-third per cent. of the amount so certified in goods and articles not contraband of war. Mr. LANE, of Baltimore, was transporting goods

inder a permit of General Shapley, commanding at Norfolk, issued upon a certificate of a purchasing The charge against him is that he has been sup plying rebels with provisions in exchange for cotto and this and other kindred subjects are now undergoing examination by the House Committee on

GUERILLA RAID AT OCCOQUAN. Some guerillas made a raid at Occoquan, below Alexandria: on Tuesday night, carrying off everything of value to the citizens that they could lay

XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Second Session. SENATE. Mr. SUMFER, of Massacousetts, presented the cre-entials of Mr. Wilson as Senator from Massachusetter six years from the fourth of March next, which were read.

THE REVENUE PAID IN BACH DISTRICT.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution calling for a statement as to the amount of revenue collected in seal district, etc. Mr Fassenden statas that the information called for will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, faiready published.

published.

OCMPENSATION FOR LOSSES BY WAR.

Mr. WILLOR, of Marsachusetts, presented the petition of citzens of Savannah for compensation for losses austaired by the destruction of property by the Union troops. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Br. CLARK, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Claims reported adversely on several petitions for compensation to individuals for losses sustained by incidents of the war.

tained by incidents of the war.

INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. SHEBMAN, of Oblo, presented the petition of the Oblo employees in the different departments at Washingtor, praying for an increase of salarias. Referred to the Firance Committee

Mr. SDMNEH precented a similar petition from eltipas of Sanachuset te in the employ of the Government, which were similarly referred.

Br. WillsOD, of Massachusetth, presented the following, which was agreed to: BY WINCE, of masseconsess, presented in tollowing, which was sgreed it:
Inquire into Alleged inhuman conduct of an
Army oppose.

Resolved. That the Committee on the Conduct of the
War be instructed to inquire into a report on the action
of major Genera' Jeff C. Davis. in presenting the acgross, who rad joined the army in its march through
Georgia from crossing the ceek known as the Beneral
creft near Savannah, by burning the bridge on the Stacreft near Savannah, by burning the bridge on the Stacrest hear Savannah, or burning the bridge on the Stakilled by the rebel cavalry, or drowned in attempting
to cross the creek on rate.

The above resolution was accompanied by extracts
from a letter from an officer in the sawny of General
Eberman, setting forth in detail the facts connected with
the culcumstance slunded to in the resolution.

Arkansas and the bridge.

ARKANSAS AND THE UNION.

ARKARSAS AND THE UNION.

Mr. FOMEROY, of Kansas, offered a joint resolution calling upon the President to issue his proclamation declaring the actuary Arkansas to be no longer in insureaction against the Us red States, and suthorizing the secumption of commercial barrowre between that are other fister, also declaring, that he Senators and Representatives recently clasted in that state and I be regulated and admirated to seats in Contrast. The resolution was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. Intion wee laid opon the thole and organized to be printed.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE:

Mr. TRUMBULL, if Illinois, offered a resolution which was adopted, that the President of the Sena:
approint a committee of three to relect present as a guing and count the vote for President and Vice President. PASSENGER TRAVEL BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PASSENGER TRAVEL BETWEEN REW YORK AND BAN PEANOISCO.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, presented a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the regulations for the carrying of passes gare between New York and ran Francisco, on the Atlantic side.

A letter from passengers on a late typic the steamship Costa Fira, complaining of bad treatment, insufficient secomm delations, for was read.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, introduced shill to awthorize the construction of the Northern feeding rail, road system eastward to Ontonagon, Michigan, and travides for its connection eastward with the Indo. in diams, Michigan, and Caradian systems of railroads to Port Bura. Destroit, Toledo and Fort Wayse.

It is hell secures for this extension the sime grant and influenties to see for the x-tension the sime grant and influenties to see for the x-tension the sime grant and influenties to see on the Kuthern Facilia Railroad for that portion of their lite east of the Missippirity. It also gives alternate sections of the Adams of the size of a proceed line from Little Bay de Requet to the Straits of Mackings, for the further extension of the routs, and all unrises the Amboy, Luxisty, and Trav. 138 Railroad to extend its line to the Straits will be the ame conditions upon which it was originally observed the same conditions upon which it was originally observed. A NEW SYSTEM OF RAILBOADS.

which it was originally on rivred.

LINITATION OF THE COURT OF CLAIM.

MY HARE SO Now York, int odned a bill to amend an actor restrict he indicated on of the fourt of Claims and to previous the parment of quarrent states and ambisisenes supermediate states to be army of the United States, while low training to the army of the United States, while low training and the Adversarial to the Court of Claims on July States (1863, Koferjad on the Committee on the Laddary, Bunder of Mark Entletted From Hack States.

MY. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered a resolution call. Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered a resolution call inguiton the Benefitary of War for information at to the aggregate number of men emission in each state for to

EUROPE.

Effect of the Fall of Savannah on Securities—Commercial News.
Pohtland, Jan. 27.—The steemship Hibernia from Liverpool on January 12th, vis London's on the 18th inst., has arrived at this port. The Peruvian and Kangeree had arrived Liverpool.

The ship Gottenberg had arrived at Bramen from

The Bank of England has reduced its m rate of discount to 5% per cent.
GREAT BRITAIN.
The English papers advance nothing new on America

FRANCE.

The Sente recumed the consideration of the resolution salviting retailation for the cruel treatment of Union prisoners.

Ber. JOHNSON, of Maryland, took the floor in opposition to the resolution. He said we had no evidence of an official character of the present orusi treatment, and according to the principles of international law retailation could not be enforced for past cruelities. We had no evidence of the intention of the rebels to continue these cruelities, and he was opposed to giving the President the power to torture our adversaries. He was in favor of the motion of Mr. Davis to recommit the whole subject to the Military Committee. He believed it would not be inexpedient to appoint commissioners to convoit with the rebel authorities on the anhiest of the treatment of our prisoners. He would be willing to vote for any resolution looking to a legitimate degree of prosective retailation.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, advocated the resolution as necessary and just, and retroepective, not prospective, in the operation.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, said that as there had been some doubt expressed in deba e as to whether these her native, we ere continued up to the present time, he hed taken the official subjects of a prisoner recently escaped from Sell-bury. North Usrolina.

To elegate deposition of an escap ad soldier was read by the Clerk, showing that inhousan treatment to our soldiers were continued up to the present time.

Mr. Mr. Rickill, of Malse, move do amend by atriking cut the prevision to retailate in kind, and inserting in into the prevision to retailate in kind, and inserting in the first three works in contormity with the laws of nations. lieu of it the words "in conformity with the laws of nations."

Br. DOOLITLE, of Wireousla, inquired if the Prasidest was authorized to retailste without special legislation givens him the authority to do so.

Br. HOWAKD, of Michigan, recilied that he had no deabt that he President, as Commander in Chief of the srmy, bed that authority.

Mr. DOOLITLE said he did not believe that the President had such power. Congress had bestowed it specially on two occasions in former wars, and he to cought that without the special authority of Congress the President could not retailste.

Mr. BAULSBURY of Delawars, said he believed that if the accourt was "alanced there would not be much officence between the conduct of the two sections as to the traitment of pri-oners. There were cruel mea both Yorth and Routh who treated prisoners inhumanir. He was "opposed to be talking.

Mr. HALLAN, of lowa, moved to adjourn, npon which the year and may were demanded. The motion was agreed to—year 24, nsys 17. or the holonomean of an Domingo.

Marshal Narvaer repited that it was in the interest of Sprin the step was proposed.

It is stated the Government will submit bills to the Chambers for a further development of the naval power of Frusels, and for coeming a canal to connect the German Ocean with the Baltic

LONDON MONRY MARKET.—Funds firm; consolimproving; discount demand moderate. There was some expectation of a further reduction in the Bank minimum soon Goldwas flowing to the Bank.

Jan es Dunham & Co., provision merchants in London, had suspended. Liabilities \$300,000.

Sattberth wait's circular reports important fluctuations in a merican recurities during the past week. On receipt of the news of the occupation of Savanoah there was a decided improvement in Government honds and Inlinois 63%. The return of the Wilmington expedition had a depressing effect, illinois returning to last week's quotations, and 5 20 to 41%. The greatest decline is in Erics, which, after tonening 36, have fallen to 33%. The following is a summary of the new staken on thy

The following is a summary of the newstaken of My (%%).

The following is a summary of the newstaken ont by the Virginia:

The news of the fall of Savannah exused much existement, although fully expected. Additional compliments were heaped upon Sherman for his skill. The Confederate loan fell about four per cent, and Cotton about one penny under the news, while Federal securities tunewed. unrities improved.

The advices by the Peruvian of the fallure at William ingron, however, caused a reaction in the avening.

The Morning Post credits Sherman as one of the most strups and the didters of the present day, and to get the day and the strups and the strups and the strups and the strups are the strups.

PUBLIC BILLS. An act urging Congress to require each sub-district heresfier to fill its quota from its own bona Ast residents was negatived.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. McCLURE, in explanation of the bill, said, that the present system of bout ties was injurious to the State and expensive it has already east Pennsylvania sixty million dotters in two years. The poorse localities had suffered in men to becest their richer neighbors.

Br. COTHEAN said that the act would effect nothing, because any man by living ten days in a district could become a resident.

A d'accuston evened in which Mr. McGLURE charged that the quota of Philzdelphia had been flied at the experse of the rural district, and that even then not twenty five per cent, of the men who had be in credited to her had remeined in service.

To this Mr. GUDHMAN replied that Philadelphia had never been hack ward either in fulfilling demands of the General Government, or claims upon her charity, as westwined By her assistance to Chambersburg.

37. CLMSTEAD (Speaker) rayored the bill because his constituents were suffering by a drain of men for richer localities. One township in Potter county sent twenty. It so men to Harrisburg to fill their quota. Promisig them & Goleach; yet when these men reached Harrisburg they were credited to Mootromary county because a me broker offered them \$600. That same township has never yet filled its quota, and now actually contains only seven men liable to draft.

Mr. RHODE was in favor of the soldiers going to enliet wherever they could get the highest hounty.

Mr. McCLURE said that such a course deprived the families of the woldiers of local support. In . Philadelphia, in one case, out of eighteen men put one night in the guard house, out of eighteen men put one night in the guard house, out of eighteen men put one night in the guard house, out of eighteen men put one night in the guard house, out of eighteen men put one night in the guard house, out of eighteen men guard money to buy the guard. An act urging Congress to require each sub-district teresfier to fill its quota from its own bona Ads rasi-(By Telegraph to Greencastle.]

the guard.

A message was received from the Governor stating that ar angen enterhad been made by the general Government to forward clothing and stores to our prisoners at the South Such auticies sect to Harrisburg will be forwarded to their destination by the State adhorities.
Adjourned until Monday evening, at 7% o'clock.

CANADA. STREET, THE RAIDER, TO BE GIVEN UP TO THE UNITED STATES: TORONTO, Jan, 27 .- The case of Burleigh was finally decided to-day, Chief Justice Draper and the three associate judges being unanimous in the opinion that the prisoner should be given up to the Jovernment of the United States.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE.
NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The steamer North Star, om Aspinwall, arrived here to-night with the Jalifornia mails of January 3d, and \$511,000 in trea-

No news has been received from the Isthmus b this arrival. Sale of Cotton at Boston. Boston, January 27.—Four hundred bales of cotton, a portion of the cargo of the prize steamer Julia, were sold at auction to-day, good middling selling at 82%c, and good ordinary at 793.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] New York, Jan. 27, 1865. ARRIVAL OF STRANERS. The steamer United States, from Savannah via Port Royal, arrived at this port at noon to-day-

The steamer Lilicols, from Port Royal, has also ar The steamer De Molay, from Fort Fisher, with sso rebel prisoners, and the United States steam morning. ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE STEAMER. The prize steamer Charlotte arrived here this af-

RISE IN GOLD. After the board this afternoon the quotation for gold rose to 218, owing to a combination among the THE EVENIEG STOCK BOARD.

Stocks on call firm. Gold. 218 ½; after call, 219½; Erie, 73½; Hudson, 105; Reading, 106; Michigan Central, 101; Michigan Southern, 65½; Illinois Central, 117; Pittsburg and Cleveland, 80½; Toledo and Wabash, 114½; Rock Island and Ontoaco, 94; Northwestern, 34; do. preferred, 68½; Fort Wayne, 92½; Canton Company, 31; Cumbe. 13nd, 46; Mariposa, 11½.

THE WORKING-WOMEN OF PHILADELPHIA INTERVIEW OF THE COMMITTEE WITH

THE PRESIDENT.

This morning, at ten o'clock, the committee appointed at a public meeting of female operatives, he ild last week in the city of Philadelphia, in relation to the almost total suspension of the army work, heretofore given out at the U. S. Arsenal, in that city, had an interview with the President for the purpose of baving the work restored. The meeting was most agreeable and satisfactory. Accompanying the committee were Mrs. Martha Yeager, Mrs. And Hooke, Mrs. Rebecca Davidson, and Mrs. Rebecca Alexander; and present during the interview were the Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of the cenate; the Hon. John W. Forney, Secretary of the cenate; the Hon. Charles O'Neill, member of the samy work to the poor women, who for years have mainly depended upon it for a livelihood, and row more than ever need the proceeds of such labor, from the fact that nearly or quite all of them, some 8,000 in number, have cons and husbands in the army, was need the revocable consideration of Mr. Lincoln to the petition and appeals or strongly presented. The President, alive to the promptings of a generous and humane sympathy, creditable attentions it most favorably in the interests to his head and heart, entered warmly into the subject, viewing it calmly and fairly in all its bearings, and determining it most favorably in the interest of the working female operatives. The President, to be informed correctly. An regard to the army work, despatched a request that General, would favor him with an interview, that he might obtain from this high official source information touching the manufacture of army olothing and equipments usually superintended and given out at the arcensi. General Thomas, with the emphatic and sound declaration, that the labor of the country most deserved the assistance and aid of the Government, and further directing that favor As an incident of the visit, it may be mention

As an incident of the visit, it may be mentioned that during the conversation and consideration of the subject referred to, Major General Meade, of the Army of the Potomes, entered the Executive that the subject referred to the President recognizing the persons present as Fenrylvanians, congratulated the President opin flaving so many persons present toom his distance in Meade's) mattree Scate.

Much commendation is due to the President for his attentive and patient hearing of the grisvances of the sawing women in Philadelphia, and his benevichent and just decision in regard to them. The distinguished gentlemen who as excessive entered into the effort to relieve these industrions and worthy people are also entitled to their deep regard. All cannot fail to experience that certain servered in their heart's promptings which is successive the same of the carbon promptings which is successive the same of the content of the promptings of the present that certain servered in their heart's promptings which is successive that certain servered in their heart's promptings which is successive. reward in their heart's promptings which is sure to follow the consciousness of having done a good, humane, and generous act.—Constitutional Union; bumane, and generous act. Constituti Thursday. ARTHMUS WARD, whom everybody knows, has b en among the Mormons and seen the working of their principles in public and private life. But he has looked at them through the spectacles of hi

mor, and seen as much of the grotesque as he had seward to of the disgusting. On Monday evening next, and dertaking. all through the week, he will give, at Concert Hall. a narrative of his observations, which is said by the New York press to be extremely many. He shows his condemuation of the disgusting portion of Mormon life by printing on his ticket, "Admit the WE ARE ADVISED that the second concert of the eason of the Handel and Haydn Society will take place on Friday evening, Feb. 10th, when Rossin's Stabat Mater" will be performed by emiaout Phi-

adelphia and New York talent. It is the intention

laltimore. The political news is unimportant. The news of the fall of Savannah caused an a vance in American securieties, and a fail of 4 per cent. In rebel scrip, but the news of Butler's failure at Wilmington neutralised the good effect of the Savannah victory. The British press contains high compliments of Sherman's skill as a general

affairs.

The London Times has an editorial on the proposition to admit the members of the American Cabinet to seat in tongress, and he is it as a substantial improvement, but thinks that in these evil times and with a franchise so unmanageable as that in America, it will fall to work that permanent improvement which might otherwise be expected from it.

WEAMUR

It is reported that the number of ships to be disarmed n accordance with the economical ideas put forth it Mr. Pound's annual report is no less than thirty-three Mr. Pound's annual report is no less than thirty-tures.

BPAIN.

The United States steamer Savramento arrived at Cadiz on the 3d. She had been in cottision with a British bria. The latter was demaged, but nothing was said of damage to the facramento.

In the Sanate Calderror Collantes attacked the ministry for the abandonment of San Domingo.

Marshal Narvasz repited that it was in the interest of Stain the stew was proposed.

galdathe occupation of Savannah as of vital importance.

The Times editorially replies to runnors, from America, that France and England consemplate as early recognition of the Confecorate States, saying it does not relieve such a movement has been entertained for one moment, and thinks such a stee would prove fatal to the Government. It camphatically degics it ever sacuraged any idea of intervention by England. The Mesting of Parliament was fixed for February 7. Copiein Grabam, of the stramer Jora, was acquitted of all blame for the loss of that vessel.

The Ampress of France was navell.

M Fou d had presented a satisfactory statement to the Emperor. Ho calculates on a surplus for 1885, and promises a reduction of four million france in naval and military expensitures, and hopes for a new move.

Marchal Harrale had had a bill presented it the Spanish Congress for the abandonment of St. Domings. Bumors of the intended evacuation of the faland were prevalent.

En Seward in a letter in the Union Emandunitan So. HARRISDURG, JARUARY 27, 1935. HOUSE. The House met at 11 A. M., the Senate not being in The House met at II A. M., the Senate not being in Ser-ton.

Mr. THOMAS reported in the contested election case of Cirarles Wilson (O). of Lycomics county, that the contestant, J. B. Mauly (U.), was antitied to a seat, laving received a majority of 19 votes (including solidity was contested that while he concurred in the fact that Mr. Mr. MILLER presented a minority report, in which he estated that, while he concurred in the fact that Mr. Manly had 19 majority, he did not think that he had been eligible to a seat became he had not, in his optical of the contest of the contest twenty ears, having some to Tennessee at that time, and refused to he assessed in Peansylvania, upon his forced return to this State in 1862. The report of the majority held that he did not lose his State chizenship by the absence.) sence.)
Mr. RLINE offered a second minority report, objecting to the validity of the soldiers' vote.
The majority report was adopted, and Mr. MANLY was sworp as a member.
The Auditor General's report on licenses was pre-

Buttons of the intended evacuation of the latarity were prevailed.

Mr. Seward, in a letter to the Union Emancipation Society, returns Mr. Lincoln's thanks for its unexpected approval and its devotion to the best tuterets of America, but points out that fluid deciaration of his re-election is not yet made.

Mr. Foster, M. P., in addressing his constituents at Braford, retioted over the Northern auscesses, and the evidence of the speedy destruction or slavery. He did not deepair of a close all'ance of kindless and friendship between Rupland and America, not with tanding the prevailing hitterness of feeding. snip between Apriana and America, notwinatanging the prevailing hitterness of feeling.

The London Times explains the mode of operation of the stampship Great Eastern in laying the Atlanticable, and says that the cable will be ready for laying in June next, and that if it is successful, of which there is no doubt, preparations will be made for laying second cable, by the same campany.

(By Telegraph to Greencastle.)

London, Jan. 13—An application was made at the Woolwich police court yesterday for a warrant to arrest the commander of the Peruvian war vessel Union for a breach of the foreign enistment act. The Union is lying in the Thames and a large persion of her crew has seen engaged in London on an agreement binding them to serve two years on board of any war vessel, naval or military cetablishment belonging to the Government of Peru. It was said to be the intention of the Peruvian commander to await the arrival of the next mail, which is expected to bring news of a declaration of war by P-ru against Spain and then go out ard prey upon the Spanish mercantile marins. It seems that the vessel was lying come miles outside of the Metropolitan Police district, and the magistrats decided that the application for the warrant must therefore be made to the nearest county magistrate.

'the London Times' dry article says: "The present has hear touched since the 8th of Novamber, 1833 and although the Bank return shows that the reduction of Falurday became expedient, as an increase was exhibited in the same week, even when the payment of the dividend was not expected, it is impossible to feel say guine that any long time can pass before the withdraw; movement will commence. The symptoms are that are doction to 5 per cent seems practicable for a short time but the foreign leans and the public companies for foreign removes that brough to the red not are known to be goor. neavement will commission. The symptoms are that a diction to 5 per cent seems practicable for a short it but the foreign leans and the public companies for for purposes lately brought out are known to be it coof or gotiation, are such as apparently to preclude prospect of the money market remaining in anythicke a sominal state up to midsummer, when the 1

inke a nominal state up to missimmer, when the narvet will occupy attention.

Discount applications at the banks yesterday, at the reduced rates, were large and numerous. On the stock exchange there was a fair supply of money at 4 per cent.

Livenroot. Jan 12 — Cotton—The sales for three days have been 16.000 bales, including 5,000 bales to specialtors and exporters. The market opened very oull, and declined &@id 26, but closed firms, with the decline partially recovered under the advises by the Perroviac of Suller's defeat at Fort Fisher.

TEADE REPORT.—The market was dull and declining, until reception of the Fort Fisher fallure, when a petite tone prevailed.

American.
TRADE REPORT.—The market at Manchester is flat.
BRADESUFFS—The Livermool Breadstuffs market is
diu. Wheet has decimed 1622 per cartal
PROVINOSS—The market is quiet and steady. Beaf
has an upward tendency. Pork dull
LONDON Jan. 13—Consols cloved at 83% 689% for mores—Bullion in the Bank of Eagland has increased
\$164.160. The minimum rate at the Bank has been redured to 5% \$2 cent.

Appendix of Forms.—Ullingia Central Relland, 59%53

queed 10 n/2 W cent.

ABERICAN ATOORS.—Illinois Central Railroad, 52@53
discount; Eric Railroad, 35@57. THE CIRCUS.—There will be an excellent entertainment this afternoon at the Circus. We under stand that the celebrated humorist, Dan Rice, will make his appearance there in a short time.

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY KEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] AN IDEA-A PROSPECT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CAR QUESTION.

On Monday and Tuesday next, 30th and 31st inst., all the passenger railroad companies of the city intend offering an opportunity to our citizens to express their opinion on the question of allowing colored persons to ride on all the cars. Each personage, as he enters a car, will be furnished with a ticket, which ticket bears this inscription: "Please sign for" against colored persons riding in all he care, and send return to any conductor within one

Residence.

In order to make the evidence of popular send-nent perfectly honest and fair the strictest mea-ares will be taken to prevent persons voting more sures will be taken to prevent persons vosing more than once.

We call general attention to this plan. It is in-genious and perfectly feasible, promising to set at rest the mooted "car-question." It may result in profit to the companies, but it will have a better re-sult in showing the liberality and justice of our atterns. A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."

M. W. Baldwin, Eag., has magnificently fitted up the old Union League house as a private residence, and the smaller house adjoining it on the west as a conservatory. We only mention this fact to state that this conservatory has been so built and arranged as to be open to the inspection of every passer-by. The maze of color-beauty, ravishing as well in form and position as color. Is the property of will. To those who see nature only in the blae sky, or in rickly trees, leafless even in the summer time, or in the lone isponic-as that live & faded life in pots upon the window-sill, such a sight will be a peculiar satisfaction and joy, and even to those who live among the flowers and know what every wee one says in its mystic language, it will be appreciated, because it introduces to him new faces and a strange combination of beauty. The conservatory will be an enchanted spot, and the trees, and buds, and truits, and flowers will speak so servatory will be an enchanted spot, and the trees, and buds, and truits. and flowers will speak so sweetly and look so lovely that none can pass by without stopping to common with them in spirit. Mr. Beldwin's example is worthy of general initiation. Let beauty, that points us through nature up to nature's God, not be confined in camp gloom, but lett free to delight the eyes of the million.

FIRE LAST NIGHT. A fire broke out in the second story of a large machine shop, situated in the rear of the west stree of Sixth street, showe Market. The building is a large one, and the fire stubbors. It could only be approached through Sugar alley and a miscrable thoroughlare known as Discount place. It was in possible to ascertain correctly any of the par-iculars of the fire.

CITY ITEMS.

A NOVEL AND USERUL INSTITUTION .- There ha en within the past few months much excitemen and concition of friends and relatives of our reader who are in the army, navy, marine corps, or civil nde to the originators and liberal proprietors of so igantic an enterprise, the important information itpal offices are at No. 427 Walnut street, Philadelphis, so well and favorably known fro enection with the several departments of the National, State, and Municipal Governments, in th collection, adjustment, and sottlement of disputed difficult, intricate, elaborate, and other accounts and who sies have, through their wide-spread rang tation and business facilities, established agencie e many prominent points as to be briefly o at so many plantalle points as a best of the fact in t lelay, (the first thing to be considered,) at no ex ense or cost, all information that may be desired in regard to the present or past whereabouts or con dition of any person, vessel, company, or regiment in the service. This surpasses many efforts of so-called philanthropic institutions, and must tasure a seward to all concerned in so laudable an un

well as the importance of this invention, will justify us in diverging a little from our more direct course to say a few words about its advantages to the "The consumption of Lucifer Matches in this country is estimated at upwards of fifty millions daily, and when it is considered how small an amount of friction is generally necessary to traite them, one can hardly fail to perceive that they are a prolific source of accidental fires. And it is not alone from their liability to ignition that Lucifor Metokes are a source of danger, but also from those of the directors to make this the best opnort of the ceases, and we advise our readers to make a note of

"SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES.—The Bovelty, as

light; for these, in thany instances, retaining their combustible qualities, are apt when trodden upon to emit fire, and lead to calamitous results. A wention like this, which secures the public against any casualties from the use of matches, deserves to be regarded as no unimportant boon; and that it locs effer such security is fully satested by the fact that her Majesty's Commissioners' have permitted them to have a case of their Special Safety Matches in the International Exhibition, where property to the amount of several millions steriking is lying all around. And still more, the Jurors of class z, re-cognizing the importance of the invention, awarded it a Prize Medal. The important safety' of these Matches is that they cannot be ignited by friction except on the prepared surface of the box, whilst, as ever body knows, all other hotter matches can be everypout anows, an other matter matter of an be ignited on any hard substance, and, indeed, it not unfrequently happens that they will become kynited from very trifling causes. We were a good deal struck by an observation of Mr. Pepper, of the Polytechnic Institution, when feeturing on the importance of the Safety Matches, and this was, that they should be welcomed into every house in the kingdom, if for no other reason than to put a stop to the objectionable practice of servants, and others rubbing matches against walls and articles of furn ture, defacing the paper and causing damage in a variety of ways. But these Matches deserve to be welcomed, not only for their safety, but also upon sanitary grounds. It is asserted that, owing to the employment of phosphorus in the manufacture of the ordinary matches, that those who are engaged in making them are liable to a disease of an inveterate character; but as the Safety Matches contain no phosphorus, there can be no liability to such dis ease in their manufacture. The Matches, therefore come recommended to the public on the double ground of safety and health; and considering the great security which they offer against accidental fires, they should be used everywhere and by every body-in dwelling-houses and warehouses, in the

olliery and the factory, by employers and emoloved."-English Press-Colliery Guardian. These Matches are now offered for sale by G. G. Evans, General Agent. WHERE HAS SHEHMAN GOME!-The great ques tion of the day is "Where has Sherman gone?" Some think he is striking for Charleston, others hold that he has some thought of paying Wilmington mush for Richmond. We learn from a nrivate despatch from the War Department that the General may do any of the things suggested; but that he will cartainly take the first favorable opportunity to slip off to Philadelphia and precure for himself a new suit at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street

YANKER INCENUITY EQUAL TO EVERY NECESSI TY.-We were astonished at the performances of Chas. M. Butterfield, wearing one of Kimball & Lawrence's Hard-rubber Artificial Arms, a day or two since. He would play toss and catch with his handkerchief, pick up a pin, hold a pen to write with, a fork to eat with, naturally, and plays the vlolin well. Those in need would do well to call and see, or send for circular.

No. 639 Arch street, Philadelphia SKATING! SKATING! !- The skating on the Philadelphia Park, Thirty-first and Walnut streets is in splendid condition, the ice being as smooth as glass: Baily's superior Band afternoon and eve ning. The Park open until 10 o'clock every eveping during the Skating Season, and Brilliantly Illuminated. Admission 25 cents.

JARED'S " EMAIL DE PARIS," for imparting beat ty and freshness to the complexion, clearness and softness to the skin, is now used by the most refused and scrupulous ladies as a toilet article. Sold by Eugene Jouin, 111 S. Tenth, below Chestnut; John ston, Holloway, & Cowden, and Dyott & Co. 1223-8 JOHNSON'S FAMILY ATLAS.-The largest and

best work of the kind extant. Agents wanted for the country. F. G. Rowe, general agent, Box 2030, Philadelphia FOR A STUBBORN COUGH-Use Dr. D Jaune's Ex pector and at once. It may save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

Try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inammation, rolleve the cough, pair, and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure. Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodis contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

For Pleurity,

Take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expect rent 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 re-Have you Consumption?

Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating mather. Those Streets, Rev. J. H. SUYDAM Pactor. Series 118.

Streets, Rev. J. H. SUYDAM Pactor. Series 118.

Expects, Rev. J. H. SUYDAM Pactor. Series 118. have been restored to health by its use. Whooping Cough, Croup,

And all Diseases of the Lungs and Broast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Prepared only at No. 242 Chestant A SPLENDID CHANCE.-Coal Oil Refinery for

sale, in perfect running order, with the entire business. Capacity 200 barrols crude oil per week. Inquire No. 123 Walnut street. JACOB S. FRY. ja25-3t* EYR, EAR, AND CATARRH, SUCCESSFULLY treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine st. artificial eyes inserted. No charge for ex DECLINE IN PRICE OF GOLD-Its cause the suctess of our brave soldiers and sailors. The result is 4 Williamsville Muslins, 50c; heavy bleached 8-4 and 10-4 Sheetings from 112 to 125c.

ja27.2i* 247 South Eleventh, above Spruce. GRORGE STEEK & Co.'s Plance, and Mason Hamin's Cabinet Organs, for sale only by J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets. Rolf-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES. MEANINGS OF DREAMS.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL Most of us mortals, as it seems, Are prope to lay a stress on dreams. And often long to know, (Though 'tis an art-past human skill) With diffidence I'll now proc To some remarks, though few, indeed Drawn from my observ To dream that you your fingers but

Shows that you yet have much to learn About "good speculations." One frequent vision of the night And one producing small delight. Is that which strangely shows The dreamer in some crowded street. In poor and scanty clothes. This has a meaning full of weight, While prices are so very low,

And, to renew your wardrobe, go

To Bennett's spacious Tower:

Winter Stock selling at greatly Reduced Price Special inducements vaccing.
Youthe', or Boys' Overcoats.
TOWEE HALL, special inducements offered to purchasers of Man's In XLNC I XL.

London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.
London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing It is complete within itself, no other dressing e 1.—It will restore gray hair to its original color. 2.—It will make it grow on hald heads. 5—It will make the hair soft, glosey, and fexible. 6.—It will preserve the or ginal color to old age. 7.—It will prevent the hair from falling off.

8 -It will cure all diseases of the scalp Price, 75 cents per bottle, or ein bottles, \$4. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North SIXTH Street. FOR PHOTOGRAPH SCREENS, MOVABLE Black-Boards, or very heavy Bedsteads, we have a large-wheeled Bracket-Caster, which is very suitable: iso, a variety of other Casters. TRUMAN & SHAW.

835 (Right Thirty-five) MARKET Street COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal de and, is made from the CHOICEST materials. is MIT.D and EMOLLIENT in its nature, PRAGRANTLY SCRET. ED. and EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL in its action upon the Skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods fe25-tuthaly ARMY ITCH, TETTER, ALL ERUPTIONS .-

r. Swyne's All-Healing Ointment never fails to cure the most obstinate cases. Prepared only by DR SWAYER & SON, 330 Forth SIXTH Street. TRUSSES, BRACE AND MECHANICAL SUPports, of approved construction, and light finish, adjusted with judyment, at C. H. BEEDLES', corner of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. (Ladies' Department, conducted by Ladies. on Twelfth Street, first down below Race) An extansive variety of Supporters, Beits. Braces, Elastic Stockings, Sylinges, Nursery articles, WEAK LUNGS. COUGHS. CONSUMPTION .-

Dr. Fwayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry ourse Coaghs,
Asthma,
Bronchitis,
Bronchitis,
Hearseness,
For \$5.

Bronchitis,
Frice \$1.

Bronchi And all complaints of a pulmonary nature Although many years have elapsed since this disconever yet been equalled. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North SIXTH Street. CLOTHING SEELING OFF AT ALMOST AUC

TION PRICES. CLOTHING selving off at almost auction prices. CLOTHING soling on at almost auction prices, CLOTHING soling off at almost auction prices, CLOTHING solling off at almost auction prices, CLOTHING solling off at almost auction prices. CLOTHING solling off at almost auction prices. CLOTHING selling off at almost anotice prices.
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S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets,

GRABOR STRUK & Co PIAROS

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OVER 500, each of them as:
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BEVENTH and CA'ESTUT LADIES' SKATES .-

A few pairs just received, 10 a and Gents' Skates still on band. Shakes and other Skates suluga, for sale. SHAW, No. 33b (Eight Thirty 3ve) X 32 WHERLER & WILSON'S LITTORNAY LOUK-BTITEH

SEWING MACHINES. THE CHRAPEST. SIMPLEST AND SPARE Salesrooms, 702 CHESTAUT Street as MARRIED Moslurz-Myres On the lab in J. C. Thorn. My James R McGlard Cally daughter of John B Myers R McGlard Control of the Control of

DIED. e relatives and friends of the franti are involved, the funeral at Laurel Hill, on Monday at help neet the innertal as danies said, on stoness that he o'clock P. M. HGOD.—On the 37th inst. Samuel Birst, in the HGOD.—On the 37th inst. Samuel Birst, in the Pile for of rammas G. and Maria B. Hood, in the like age.

Due notice of the funeral will be give,
Dillem.—On the evening of the did had short and painful illness, Gaorga H. only now
and ard Mariha A. Dillem, aged 19, 1001, no.
The relatives and friends of the family averaged folly invited to gittend the famoral, from the

MOURNING CHINTZES, 33 CENTS We have reduced the price of test called and White American Children to 35 cm 2 .

BESSON & S.M. Soarcies 2.m. in 27 .

No. 918 GESTAUT S.M. OUEEN ELIZABETH COLLARS

4-4 LONG CLOTH MUSLINS, 41 (7) FOURTH and ARCH Screen RELIGIOUS NOTICES. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL
CHURCH, FRANKFORD ROA4 and Nor.
FRANKFORD CHURCH.
FRANKFORD CHURCH.
FRANKFORD CHURCH. "UNIVERSALIST VIEW OF INTERIOR TRINITY." Lecture T. MORNOR R RING on this subject, Church Locustraed 19373

WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE. COTHER COLUMBIA Avade BEVINTERTH Streams. Diving arrive ever bath afternoon. Presching To MORROW, of clock, by Rev JOHN CROWNLL. At a cr. invited. Sabbath School at 20 clock. THE GARMENTS OF THE JEE.

ISH HIGH PRIEST. The next Sarnets in Course on this subject will be Presched in the Causes of THE EPIPHARY TO-MORROW EVENISE. Series at half past seven. CHURCH OF THE INTERES SOR, SPEING GARDEN Street, help v 6-14.
Rev. WM PHILLIPS will preach To MORROW, 10% A. M., and Rev. C D. COOPER at 7% P. M. is TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH

RUTH will Preach TO-MORROW, at 10% A. H. ini Rev. J. S. WILLIS at 7 P. M. ELDER W. S. CAMPBELL WILL

preach TO MOREOW, at the Hall N 1 cons
of NIBTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, at 10% other
A M and 7% P. M. Subject—Moraing—"The circle Describe of the Judgment." Evening—"The bytice Manifestation the Ground of Rope for Manifestation the Ground of Rope for Manifestation." SANSOM Streets, TO MORRO W, at 10% A. H. at 10, P. M.

o'clock A. M., and 7% o'clock P. M. The young in particularly invited. CHUBCH OF THE NEW TESTA HENT (T. H. STOCKTON, Pastor), a BLEVERTH and WOOD Streets. Preaching by the Pastor SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, on the new and important subject of the "Greeks of a Bible" itself as the true ground of Christian Calm. UNION M. R. OHUROG. POURTE Ptreet below Arch, SABBATH, January 2th, Rev FRANKLIN MOORE D D. Pastor, will crack in the Morning at 10% o'clock, and Rev. JAM23 CLASK, D. D. in the Evening at 7% o'clock. SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS-Elder BURBANK w II preach at the Hell south-east corner NINTH and SPRING CRADEN Streets at 7% P. M. Bubject: THE RESUBERCTION., Serving at 10% A. M. ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, NEW Street, below Fourth, betwee Bace and Vine -Services by the Festor, Ray, R. W. HUTTER, on TO-MORROW (Sunday) MOLINIG, 1906 o'clock. Evening services commence at half part o'clock.

BYMOVAL THE SECOND ENI-TARIAN SOCIETY, Rev W. L. Chaffie, P. Atv., will in future occupy Handel and Handa Hail, EMPIN Street, above Spring Garden Services servy SUBDI MORBING at 10%; Bunday School at 9½ o'clock. It' SWEDENBURGHAN. CORNER BROAD and BEANDY WINE Strate—Tas Subject of Ray. B. F. BARBETT'S Leature TO MORROW EVERING will be: "The Devil and Strat. What are these terms used to signify according to the teachings of the New Theology?" hr. Barrett will preach in the Moroling, as uenal, at 10% o'clock. Alite terested are invited. THE REV. GEORGE W. SHILET.

pastor of the Second Coggregation! Chira-corper of ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets will mad on SABBATH at 10½ A M and 7½ P. M. Sab-dat 10½, "The Ten pleship of Bellevera." The Per dua mittee will be in attendance at the Church this Gau-day) Evening, at 7½ o'eleck, to reat the balance news. CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CONCERT HALL.—Divice Series morning and evening. Rev EDWARD HAWES, Pablis will deliver a discourse on some of the incidental bisings of the war, giving also some facts of his late vite to the Army of the Potomac. TO-MORZOW, at 75% P.Y. The public cordially invited BPRING GARDEN HALL, THIE TERNTH and SPRING GARDEN Street.—In meetings of the Church of God assembling her as every LORD'S DAY at 10% A M., for worship, in "the breaking of bread. "showing the Lord's death ill He come," in prayer and praise, and for "teaching and admeniating one smother." Presching of the Word by CHAS, GAMPBELL, at 7% P. M. not-sixt THE MOTHER'S MONTHLY
CONCERT OF PRAYER will be held of WEDRESDAY, the let inst, at 3 o'clock, at the GESESHILL PRESETTERIAN CHURCH. Ladies are all invited to shand.

SPIRITUALISM.-MRS. F. O. OM STREAT HALL, on SUNDAY, at 10% A. M. and Miss HARDINGR will lecture on SUNDAY, Fab 5 19 NOTICES. PASSENGER BEALWAY NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY EQUINT.

FUND COMMISSION. COMMONWALTS
BUILDIAG, GHI CHESTNUT Street,

Notice is hereby given that the Commission for twelve the commission for the payment of the City Bounty are now prepared to recise and adjust the claims of all new recruits under the previsions of Ordinance of January 28, 1855.

Volunteers for Two Years will receive a Warrant for FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLDERS.

Volunteers for Two Years will receive a Warrant for FIFE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Enrolled citizens who shall place in the sarvite of the United States a So bettude for not less than Three Years in advance of a draft, and who shall theresponds are fitted upon the quota of the city of Philadalphia will receive a warrant for THEE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN BLAIR Secretary.

PASSENGER BALLWAY NOTICE.

PASSENGEB BAILWAY NOTICS On January 50th and Sief an opportunity will be given to all passengers to express their plates as it he propriety of colored persons riding on all its est. Rach one riding will be handed sailp on which i price et as follows:

ja28-2t WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
The annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Corpany will be held at this Office on My 5DAy, the time any will be held at this Office on My 5DAy, the time day of February between the bours of 10 and 30 dock at which time an Election will take place for Orders for the eneultry year.

18. HSSTON.

18. HSSTON.

FEEDER DAM COAF COMPANY,
OFF.GE, No. 233 S. 16TH CHIRD SCREEL
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 24, 158

At a special meeting of the stocknoders, bed ills
DAY, it was decided to purchese a lease on a working
colliery, which will yield a revenue to the amount
colliery, which will yield a revenue to the amount
from rion of new stock, will evaluate the efficiency be
proportion of new stock, will evaluate the efficiency be
for Feb 1, next.

Secondary.

TWENTIETH WARD, SEVENTA

TWENTIETH WARD. SEVENTH AND. SEVENTH AND. SEVENTH AND. SEVENTH AND. SEVENTH AND SEVENTH SEVENTH AND SEVENTH SEVENT WILL SAVE US.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEDITOR.—THE ANNUAL MEDITOR.—THE ANNUAL MEDITOR OF THE STATE O OFFICE WESTER VENNSYLVA.

MARALROAD COMPANY.

BOTICS TO STOCKHOLOUSE - A Administration of the Negative State of the Granty size beds on TUESDAY. the seventh day of English 1888. at 120 clock M., at No. 238, South Third beds on Tuesday of the Negative State of the PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1965.

Annual Election for President JOSEPH LEGISCH 1918 9r

OFFICE ONL. CREEK AND RESTRICTION OF THE PRILADELINAL JAMES AND RESTRICT OF THE ROLL OF THE PRILADELINAL SHOPE OF THE PRILADELINA SHOPE OF THE PRI