recruiting goes on, and of the ultimate i uccess of

taxation upon laboring men, besides being in other respects a measure of questionable utility.

General Butler next referred to the proposition

which he made just after soldiers of the Army of the James had said to the mob of New York, "Peace,

be still!" That proposition was one of uncondi-tional pardon to rebels if they would submit to the

It was objected that this made no provision for the

seedom of the negro. Why not? He regarded

the emancipation proclemation of President Lin

coln as the law of the land, and if the rebels would

not accept that proposition he proposed in filling up the Union armies for a continued contest to substi-

tute for the large bounties now paid possession of

Southern soil, taking it from those who made it a curse to the country, instead of the blessing it was

In conclusion Gen. Butler apologized for speaking

at such length.

He was ordered to report at Lowell, and he had

now reported in full. They had a right to know if their welcome was worthily bestowed. He referred

to the apparent prosperity of the people, and said General Terry would send them that from Wil-

with the hum of industry. Never had the interest

or welfare of Lowell been other than the object of

come he then bade his audience good night. He

spoke over one hour, and was continually inter-

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

RETURN OF THE REBEL IRON-

CLADS TO RICHMOND.

ORDERS OF GENERAL MEADE.

Rewards to Soldiers for Good Conduct

Washington, January 28.—A gentleman who

arrived here to night, from City Point, which place

bable that they will soon again repeat their ex-

pedition, as there is now gunboat and iron-clad

rce enough to take care of all such adventurers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A letter from the Army

of the Potomac, dated Friday evening, Jan. 27th

says quiet continues along the lines, the only

variation of the monotony being some occasional picket firing in front of the 9th Corps, near the

Appemattex. To-day another deserter was exe

uted at City Point, the event attracting a large

concourse of spectators. The name of the culprit was Merrill W. Root, alias George W. Harris, of the

1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, who was found

The following orders have just been issued from

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

be aroused among the enlisted men of this army and meritorious conduct recognized and rewarded

furloughs will be granted to such men as by atten

tion to duty, profisiency in drill, conduct on the

march and in battle, and care of arms, horses, and

oldiers in the brigade to which they are attached

The following will be the rule of the apportion

ment and selection:
To each thousand men present for duty in each

brigade one furlough, and if the excess is over five hundred two furloughs, on selections made by the brigade commander. Should the excess not reach

five hundred, a furlough will be forwarded representing such excess. For different brigades of the

division, if the total exceeds five hundred, one fur-

ough will be selected by the division commander

Such furloughs will be for twenty-five days, and wi

state that they are for soldierly conduct under the

provisions of this order, and will be forwarded on

he 27th day of each menth for action at these head

It having been reported to the Major General com

nanding that the colors of the 20th Massachusette

volunteers, recently lost in battle, were lost unde

circumstances that reflect no dishonor, the right to

carry other colors, of which this regiment was de-

prived by General Order No. 37, of September 23d.

A VANKEE TRICK AND ITS RESULT.

There is not much just now to write about, excep

it be the censtant firing which is just now kept up on the lines of the 2d Corps. I can see from where

I now write the flashes of the guns as they thun-der with their hostility against Petersburg. The rebels were treated to a place of Northern in-

genuity this afternoon, which the sufferers doubt-less stigmatize as a "nean Yankee trick." With

view of relieving the tedium of their life in the

rocured a few fat cattle, as the most tempting

mud and rain, some of the pickets of the 2d Corps

baits which they could offer to Southern appetites, and, placing them upon the outer line, hid themselves in ambush and waited patiently the result. As was anticipated, no sooner were the beeves heard to low than the rebel pickets, crouching in

They were getting along very successfully, they thought, and had almost reached the objects of

their hopes, when, to their dismay, they heard a laugh and a "hurrah" in their rear, and turned to

find themselves cut off from the main body of their

army, and prisoners.

About a hundred of these seekers after beef were

thus made game of and captured by this adroit ma-

There has been heavy artillery firing this evening

in front of Petersburg, where the 9th Corps is lying

While I write (at 9.15 P. M.), it is still continuing

The flashes of the guns are visible here at Genera

distinctly heard. The distance is about six miles

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE HALF WAY TO

CHABLESTON.

Rebel Reports of the Intended Evacuation o

the City.

The Rebel Forces Concentrating at Branchville

for a Stubborn Defence-Distribution of

Food to the People of Savannah.

New York, Jan. 29 .- The Herald's Savannal

out were distributed from the market house to those

formerly rich, but now poor—to whites and blacks indiscriminately—under the direction of authorized

committees. The kind and eloquent letter of Mayor

The Times' Beaufort (S. C.) correspondence, dated

Jan. 25th, says Sherman's advance is at Salka.

natchie, midway between Charleston and Savan-

nab, on the railroad. A considerable rebel force is at Ashepoo, and rebel reinforcements have been

gent to Branchville to hold that place against Sher

ton, have also been sent to Branchville. It wa

can. Several cannon, from the outworks of Charles-

currently believed, from the persistent accounts of

ents by the rebels indicate that they are re-

leserters, that Charleston would be evacuated. The

noving heavy guns from James and Sullivan

One or two monitors and several gunboats have olded Dahlgren's fleet off Charleston.

Gen. Saxton has been appointed inspector of set-

A Savannah letter of January 19th, to the Times.

sys the last of Sherman's army would leave that

Two divisions of the 20th Corps were at Hardes-

SAVANNAH.

ARRIVAL OF SUPPLIES OF FOOD-A MEETING OF

THANKS CALLED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 .- The steamer Arago, from

Savannah on the 24th, arrived at this port this eye-

The Savannah Herald gays the steamer Grey-

nound, from Boston, and Rebecca Clyde, from New

York, and the Daniel Webster, with supplies of food,

A public meeting had been called by the City Go.

rernment to give expression to the thanks of the sommunity for the liberality shown them by their

Gen. Grover succeeds Gen. Geary in command o

Savannah. The obstructions are being removed from the river and navigation rapidly resumed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ED IN MEXICO-SCAROITY OF FUEL IN GALVESTON

-DESPONDENCY AMONG THE TEXAS REBBLS.

New York, Jan. 28.—The steamer Fung Shuey, from New Orleans, has arrived with New Orleans

dates to the 21st inst. She brings no military news. Gov. Hahn has issued a proclamation, designat-ing February 24th hext as a holiday for recreation

d festivity in honor of the memorable emancip

Major General Herron arrived in New Orleans on

the 19th. Colonel Jas. R. Slack, of the 47th Indiana

has been commissioned as brigadier general of vo

Late advices from Texas have been received. I

was reported that Mejia, commanding at Matamores, had permitted the rebel press-gang to cross

tion acts of the now free States of Missouri and Ten

BLEBRATION OF THE EMARCIPATION OF MISSOUR AND TENNESSEE-UNION REFUGEES CONSCRIPT.

etc., had arrived, and their cargoes were being dis

llie, South Carolina, when last heard from.

Lincoln, of Boston, to the Mayor of Savannah, was

citizens of Savannah.

sity on January 20th.

Northern friends.

-J. C. Warner's Despatch.-

HEADQUARTERS 6TH ARMY CORPS.

from these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

By command of Major General Meade.

quarters.
By command of Major General Meade.

The next order is as follows:

equipments, have proved themselves to be the best

To the end that a proper spirit of emula

January 24, 1865.

guilty of deserting to the enemy.

rupted by loud and long-continued applause.

nis thought. With thanks for their hearty well

intended to be.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1865.

THE SITUATION. There will be in a short time the hardest fighting of the war. Both parties are preparing for a struggle which will decide the fate of Richmond. On our side the capture of Charleston and the occupation of the sea coast will be merely preliminary operations-of vast intrinsic importance, it is true, but far more valuable in their results. On the rebel side there is unusual activity. Sherman's movements on Charleston and Augusta, the broad sweep of his columns, will compel the gradual retreat of the rebel armies under HARDEE, BEAUREGARD, and HILL, and mass them in North Carolina. In the rear of SHER-MAN there will scarcely be found a rebel garrison, and Georgia will probably .have no more part in the spring campaign than Pennsylvania. LEE and JOHNSTON will need every man they dare draw from the Southwest. This concentration of forces will bring into considered necessary that, for this. Virginia enormous armies. The fighting will be upon a colossal scale, and no easy victory will be won. General LEE will bring into the struggle the weight of sixty thousand veteran troops, carefully kept throughout this winter behind formidable entrenchments, and this army, which has on so many fields given proof of its quality, will not be crushed at once. It is the strong right arm of the rebellion, able to | no burthen. Reduce the public establishgive blows as well as to take them. It is | ments, and what would become of these on this army that we concentrate. Hood's | popinjays? Forgour own part, we firmly panic-stricken forces have been driven out of the field; their movements are of third- | tendency in England, among the millions. rate importance. HARDER'S troops have | that the time is rapidly approaching when only the dependent value of reinforcements; but every day shows that in Richmond and under LEE is the great enemy of the Union. The rebel army of Northern Virginia has from the first been the bul- to grant such a reform as will really make wark of the rebellion, and it is now all that we have left to conquer. To overmatch it Sherman left Atlanta; for this he moves on Charleston; for this Wil- mind in England is prepared for that mington was taken. We think it will be overmatched, and if it is once driven from | bably be effected without damage to life that network of entrenchments, five miles or property, for the ruling classes know deep, which encircles Richmond, that it is of old how great is the power of the many, when once agitated by the conviction of certain of decisive defeat.

It was folly to suppose that with this army in his hand JEFF DAVIS would submit to the Union, and that Messrs. BLAIR and SINGLETON could come back with his recantation in a green bag. Their efforts have only proven what did not need proof, that we can make peace any day with JEFF DAVIS by consenting to a division of the Union, and upon no other terms. Nothe Southern people endorse the determination of their leaders to fight to the last for separation, we have learned nothing. The nation has been again assured that a body large army, are resolved to resist as long as must make what profit it can. It ought to put an end to the talk of armistice and negotiation, which is the periodical folly of a class of well-meaning men in the North. Even Mr. BLAIR must now be convinced that conciliation is useless, except when it in Savannah, and that to the War is entrusted all the hopes of the Republic.

have sunk on it makes it more valuable. Into the gulf have gone the lives of thousands of our bravest men; every army is attended by its train of ghosts; SUMNER. WADSWORTH, BIRNEY, were not useless sacrifices; SEDGWICK still leads the 6th Corps. Immense treasure has been drained into this unfathomable gulf; we have thrown into it McClellanism and other enormous experiments, valuable now only as warnings. We cannot afford to waste all that we have expended; the honor and the prosperity of the nation are in the investment, and it must be made good. In a few months three hundred thousand men will be put into the field, and this immense reinforcement is worth a world of peace embassies to Richmond. At this moment, with great victories won, and great battles before us, with the rebellion dependent on its last army, and eagerly bargaining with Europe, the nation must put all its energy into the war. It is the climax of the struggle. British Governing Classes.

Whenever the besom of public economy shall be brought into use among our British friends across the water, it will make a clean sweep of useless and overpaid officials. When wages, in the agricultural parts of England, are only two dollars a week, taking an average of receipts all the year round—there being seasons in which out-door work is almost wholly suspended-it may be imagined how miserably the masses must crawl through life, in a condition only a little higher than starvation point. In most instances the field-laborer has a wife and children to support, and certainly to provide rent, as well as food and clothing, out of his miserable carnings. This, too, in the midst of plenty, elegance, and luxuries which would satisfy even the palled-tastes of a pampered Sybarite. Such utter poverty, amid the utmost splendor and extravagance, is peculiarly an European institution, and would not be endured, indeed, it could not exist in this country, where every honest man who desires to work can have it almost for the asking, with wages the amount of which would be considered fabulous by laborers, each of whom has to support himself and family

upon an average of thirty-six cents a day. The inevitable order of events will bring about a wholesome revolt against this condition of things in England, as it did in France in 1789. The Revolution in the latter country arose rather from social than political causes. The peasantry were wretched, oppressed, ill-paid, well nigh desperate in their hopeless poverty. The nobles were rapacious, contemptuous, and extravegant in their pride. The Many finally took courage, and threw off the hard yoke of the exacting and oppressive Few. That the Revolution did not materially improve the condition of the workers must be admitted. Political schemers got in and pulled the wires for personal advantage, which was opposed to the general good, but the haughty nobility were swept away, as by a deluge, and though a new Aristocracy was created and some of the exiled noblesse crept back to their titles, feudality never did, and the French know that it never can return. The British aristocracy, consisting of

wealth as well as rank, cannot be charged with exercising that oppression over the masses which caused the downfall of the privileged and titled classes in France. In very many instances, they are even very kind to them personally. But the powerful Lords and Commons who compose the British Legislature make the laws under which taxes are levied and the public human if, having the power in their hands, they did not legislate in favor of storm and the Sanitary Commission, working to gether in perfect harmony, programment constitution. All money distributed. They would not be Taxation is very unequal in England, fall: ing heaviest upon those who can least afford to pay it, but its fruit, the public revenue, is spent in a manner the best suited to be of advantage to the wealthy classes. Were it not so, could it ever happen that, paying only twenty-six cents a day to each private soldier in the British army, he having to feed himself out of that miserable dole. there yet should be over six hundred general officers, on handsome pay, in that small army, being one general to every 365

An Oriental proverb tells us: "The last straw breaks the camel's back." Much is borne, up to a certain point, and then endurance ceases and discontent becomes practical. In England, when that point is reached, the details of the public departments will be overhauled, sinecures | bury, N. C.

swept away, pensions examined and adjusted, perquisites repudiated, needless offices abolished, and salaries adapted to the quantity and quality of work performed for them. This would be 'most tolerable and not to be endured." The noble, the landed estate man, the rich manufacturer, the wealthy shipowner, the millionaire merchant, who desires to continue or to form a little dynasty of his own, by aid from the law of primogeniture, (which gives extensive property to the eldest son, leaving a pittance to younger children,) calculates upon having the cadets of his family quartered upon heavi. ly-taxed John Bull, and would chafe terribly against any reduction of offices or salaries by which their interests would be affected. Practically, the prospects of these cadets would be limited, if office, which is held for life in England, were not open to them. It would be a dreadful blow to the family pride, if any of them sought to live by mere mechanical pursuits or by trade. The bar, the church, the army, and navy are open to them, but it takes money to enter these professions, whereas it costs nothing to go into a Government office. and, indeed, until lately it was not their ability to read, write, and cast accounts accurately, should be tested, by examination, competitive or not. There were plenty of poor hard-working fellows, sons of tradesmen and shopkeepers, who did the business of each office, leaving the young gentlemen to figure as its ornamental caryatides-imposing in appearance, but really supporting believe that there is a decided revolutionary the Many in that country will refuse to submit any longer to the exclusive and usurping Few. The refusal or neglect of the two powerful parties, Whig and Tory, the Lower House represent the Commons of England, is likely to advance rather than retard the coming change. The public change, and, when it is made, it will pro-

Passenger Railways. Passenger railway companies are common carriers of passengers, and are bound to receive and carry all alike, without distinction of persons, provided their fare be paid or duly tendered on demand. This includes all individuals, whether Chinese, thing more has been gained. Of how far | Japanese, Arab, Abyssinian, Copt, Spaniard, Portuguese, Cuban, Brazilian, Mexican, Octoroon, Quadroon, Mulatto, Mestizo, Indian, or colored even to jet black, and whether they be citizens of of influential conspirators, backed by a | Philadelphia or of the interior, or of other States, or foreigners. All these persons, if that army will fight. Of this assurance it | well behaved and decent in their apparel and appearance, have a legal, fixed right to ride in these cars upon payment of their fare, and if the conductor refuses to admit them into the car, he and his employers are liable to an action for favor of damages, and, if the slightest force is used, is extended to the people of the South, as | to an indictment upon which he must be convicted. If this exclusion of any class is done by a general agreement between ITS REAL RESULT—THE PRESIDENT FOR UNION, Enough has been gained by the war to the presidents of the companies, then they justify our faith in it. It has been long, are liable to indictment for conspiracy, and hard, bloody, expensive, and for two years | may possibly be provided with lodgings in doubtful. Only in the last year did its suc- the Eastern Penitentiary. Besides, the cesses satisfy the nation. But all that we | Legislature has ample power, by the general railroad act, not only to regulate, but to punish the derelictions of all passenger railway companies.

common wrong.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject by an illegal attempt to hold an election to-day and to-morrow in the cars by decision, one way or the other, will not alter the law, and it is a miserable shift to escape responsibility which two of our cotemporaries have treated with considerable but not undeserved severity. An election might as well be held by the inhabitants of Spruce street to ascertain whether colored persons should be allowed to use the sidewalks.

In the last letter written by Mr. MEADE, who killed himself in New York last week, the unhappy man said: "I trust my sad fate may be a warning to those who indulge in liquors, and make them reform. It is the curse of the country." This is true. A great temperance movement is as much needed now as it was thirty years ago. In this city there is a tavern on almost every corner; and the country is filled with drunkards. Those who have travelled through the State know that it is a land flowing with whisky. The nation is not sober and abstemious. Something must be done to check the growth of this evil. In Philadelphia the authorities might make a small beginning by closing at once every rum shop without a license, and licensing as few new taverns as possible.

WASHINGTON! WASHINGTON, January 29, 1865. ADDRESS OF SECRETARY SEWARD TO THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. The Ohristian Commission held a meeting in the Hall of Representatives to-night. The floor and galleries were densely crowded, and very many ersons were unable to gain admittance. Amongs the prominent auditors were the President of the United States and members of his Cabinent. Secretary Seward presided, and on taking the chair said : In coming once more into these halls of the National Legislature, although only for an occasional purpose, my thoughts revert to the circumstances under which I left here four years ago. Misguided legislators had found at last the long-delayed occasion, and had organized a fearful rebellion. They had appointed their leaders; had seized by surprise important forts, ports, and places, and their armies were rushing into the field, one after another. The conspirators then threw off the mask and departed from the capital, hurling back curses and defiance against the Government. Foreign nations, conunded by the boldness of the insurrection, prepared to acknowledge a divided empire. On the side of he Government were seen and heard only alarm and onfusion unavoidable. Appeals to reflection and every section of a country which regarded fraternal war as the greatest of crimes and the most tre-trievable of calamities. The people called first upon the outgoing President, then upon the incoming President, and then successively upon each of our bravest generals and most honored states-men, to save the Union, and to save it quickly, and by one master stroke. To these frantic appeals only one truthful answer could be given, or was given, and that answer was that by no one act and by no one man could the Union be saved. It could be saved only by the voluntary, energetic, heroic, persistent efforts of the whole people. The people promptly arose to make that supreme effort, and they have faithfully persevered in it, and it is now seen to be successful. Lost forts, ports, and places, without which the insurrection cannot succeed, have been regained, the corner stone of the rebellion has been uplifted and cast out, and we wait only at the hands of the rebels for the submission which, however delayed, necessarily follows military defeat and overthrow. In this achievement the people of the United States have not waited to follow, but they have gone before the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial authorities of the Government. I have, here-tofore, borne my testimony to the popular energy in the departments of war, finance, and politics. But the war has opened another field of activity and labor—a field not less important or interesting than those which usually lie directly in review: that field is the department of charity. We have here in our country no established church or recognized ecolesiastic authority. They taunt us with not even recognizing a God in our national Constitution All gether in perfect harmony, unorganized, unpaid, more. He was there on a letter from Lieutenant unprompted, and even unnoticed by the Governnent, have cultivated the broad field to which I have adverted with complete and full success. They have left no wounds, or sickness, or sorrows unheeded and unrelieved which could be reached by any other than a Divine hand. I have consented take this chair only because it affords me a fitting opportunity to proclaim my sincere conviction that the charities of this the greatest and most frightful of all civil wars, though voluntarily rendered, have nevertheless been administered as becomes the Christian people of the United States, without any sacrilegious holding back, and in a spirit of lofty patriotism and pure and undefiled religion. Mr. George H. STUART made a statement, by

which it appears the Christian Commission received

luring the past year \$2,882,000 in cash and stores,

which makes the total receipts since its organization

General Fisk of Missouri, General Patrick of

the Army of the Potomac, Senator Foster of Con-

necticat, Chaplain Modanz of Ohio, Rev. Whea-ton Smith of Philadelphia, and others addressed

the meeting, including Albert P. RICHARDSON, &

dent who recently escaped from Salis-

over \$4,000,000.

The United States Christian' Commission, last week, proposed to the rebel authorities to send Bishops Mollvaine, Javke, and Lee, and Ho-RATIO JONES, of Philadelphis, to visit all the re-bel prisons and ascertain the condition of the Union prisoners. General GRANT forwarded the applica-tion to General LEE, with his approval endorsed and giving permission for an equal number of cler-gymen and other civilians from the South to visit the military prisons in the North on a like errand. These vielts, General GRANT added, would do muc to relieve the anxiety in the public mind on both sides, caused by exaggerations or misrepresentation was received from the rebel Government through er Ovin, declining to permit the visit o the Bishops as "inexpedient." GAPTURE OF A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Admiral Porter reports to the Navy Departmen he capture of the blockade-rupner Rienheim, a he night of the 24th, in Cape Fear river. She was from Nassau, bound in, not knowing the place had allen into our hands. She has a very valuable assorted cargo.

EFFECTS OF THE IOE BLOCKADE. Owing to the ice blockede of the Potomse the Goernment is sending wagons out into the country in ons to procure hay. A large number o hay boats bound up are frozen in below Alexandria

with no immediate prospect of being released. MISCELLANEOUS. A fire broke out in the War Department on Satur. sy morning, but was speedily extinguished, and ittle damage done. The committee investigated Figure's attack upon

Kelley on Saturday morning. The facts fully support the account published. The constitutional-amendment debate was compenced in the House yesterday. A vote will certainly be taken on Tuesday. Its friends claim its passage by two or three more than two thirds. The sub-Committee of Ways and Means is in session upon the new tax bill. They hope to report

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---Second Session. SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting to the Senate in compliance with a resolution of this body of June last, the proceedings of the court of inquiry in the case of C. W. Schofield, naval contractor. The proceedings made several hundred foolsoap pages, and were laid on the table.

Idolecap pages, and were laid on the table.

PRITIONS FOR AN INCREASE OF PAY.

Petitions for an increase of pay to army officers were presented by Messrs. WADE and ANTHONY, and were appropriately referred.

INCREASED PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,

Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, introduced an act supplementary to the act regulating the compensation of members of Congress. It provides for an increase of pay to the members of both Houses from \$5,000 to \$5,000 per annum.

PUBLICATION OF MADISON'S CORESEPONDERS. PUBLICATION OF MADISON'S GORESPONDENCE.
Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, introduced a resolution directing the Committee on the Library of Compress to publish the correspondence of James Madison. He explained that the papers would make he left yesterday, says that all the robel vessels have returned up the James river. It is not pro-

our volumes, and the cost for five hundred copie would be \$8,000. The resolution was adopted. CONSTITUTIONAL ACKNOWLEDSMENT OF A DEITY. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented a petition of citizens of Ohio, asking for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, acknowledging the existence of a Supreme Being. THE PATRIOTISM OF THE STATES.

The recolution offered by Mr. Riddle, of Delaware, calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the number of men furnished by each tate on the different calls for troops, was taken u

COMMITTEE ON CORRUPTION. The resolution of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, for the addition to the committees of the Senate of one of five members on the corruption of the Government in all its departments, was called up and discussed by Messrs. Davis, Sherman, and Hale. No action was taken upon it. THE RETALIATION RESOLUTION.

The resolution advising retaliation was then taken
up and discussed. up and discussed.

After a discussion, the morning hour expired, and
the Senate-proceed to consider the regular order,
being the resolution advising retailation for the
cruesites inflicted upon our prisoners. Pending its
consideration the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT. The House set apart to-day especially for the consideration of the anti-slavery constitutional amondment, it being the intention to take the vote on Tuesday.

Mr. Highy, of California, expressed his views in Mr. Finch. of Oshiolans, various at the amendment.
Mr. Finch. of Ohio, spoke against the amendment, and Messrs. Cole, of Ualifornia, and STARR, of New Jersey, in favor of the amendment.
Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, also spoke in the amendmen Mesers. Morbis, of New York, and Pikk, of Maine, advocated the amendment, after which the House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

THE PEACE MISSION. DAVIS FOR SEPARATION. Washington, Jan. 28.—The result of Mr. Blair's od is this: That Jefferson Davis is willing to waive all formalities, and send to Wash. ington, or receive from there, commissioners to treat for peace upon the basis of separation, The President of the United States, on the other hand, is willing to give a hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebeltion, with or without authority from Davis, to treat for peace on the basis of submission to the Union. Of the above facts there is no doubt.

the chance passengers of those days. The GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH AT LOWELL HIS DEFENCE OF HIS MILITARY CAREER.

Porter Accused of the Wilmington Failure. HE CLAIMS THE CREDIT OF SAVING LIVES.

urges energy in war, and thinks the time FOR PRACE NOT COME. His Opinions of the President, Porter, Large Bounties, Reconstruction

LOWELL, Jan. 29 .- Major General Butler arrived his fellow-citizens at Huntington Hall. probably not less than four thousand persons being Major Peabody briefly welcomed the General.

and then introduced him to the audience, whose demonstrations were most flattering. General Butler said he should speak to them of what had happened to the country, and of what had occurred in the Department, to take com mand of which he left them a year ago last November. On assuming the position which had devolved upon him by the President, he found 18,000 freedmen needing his attention. It seemed his first duty was to them, and he established an organization of labor, and meanwhile provided them with food, raiment, and protection from the inclomency of the weather. The result of this portion of his work had been to bring 5,000 colored troops into the army. It has been demonstrated that the former slave population could make itself supporting, and that they were capable of education. He said his next step was to ttend to the exchange of prisoners, and he had settled every point but one, viz: in regard to co-

The rebels threatened to enslave them and set them to work. He then proposed to himself to carry on a system of special exchanges until he had reluced the proportion of prisoners, so that while they might have some five hundred in their hands, he would have fifteen thousand, and then he could say, "Make slaves of those 500, and I will set these 15,000 at work, and we'll see,"

General Butler then referred to the orders he had received to stop all exchanges, and said if he was asked why he left 15,000 men starving in rebel prisons, he could declare that the stain of their blood

was not upon his garments. He next alluded to the fall of Plymouth, N. C., and the evacuation of Washington, N. C., and spoke somewhat in detail of the movements of the Army of the James upon Bermuda Hundred, and of the Army of the Potomac from the Rapidan upon Mechanicsville, the design of these movements, and the causes of their fallure, and then proceeded to speak of the affair at Wilmington and Fort Fisher. He said that as early as August last, Admiral Porter's fleet had assembled at Fortress Mon ree in preparation for the movement, but through a great flourish of trumpets its design became known, and the time for sailing was postponed. He alluded to the preparations finally made for the undertaking, and the delays want occurred when the expedition reached its destination, and then spoke of the powder boat which was stated to have been prepared by him. He had lived among them, man and boy, for forty years, and, with their consent, expected to live among them thirty years longer and they knew he would not misrepresent facts. He had never seen the powder-boat, and had only or-dered his ordnance officer to turn over a quantity of powder to the naval officer in charge. The thing was planned by the navy, and they had it all their own way. The despatch which stated that he was the author of the scheme was a lie, and the truth was not in it. He had been assured he should be informed when the boat was to be exploded, but he was sixty-five miles away, at Beaufort, when the explosion took place, and Admiral Porter knew he was there. In regard to the assault on Fort Fisher, General Butler said he had been distinctly told, by his most faithful engineer officers, that if he ordered n attack it would be murder. It was charged that he was not in command of the

expedition, but could he even then have done otherwise than to follow the advice of General Weitzel? He did his duty according to his best judgment, and as he lived, and as God lived, if the occasion were to recur, even in view of the fall of this storm of obloquy that was pouring upon him, he would do so again, praying, however, "Lead us not into temptation," for the temptation was strong to take it. He did not care a rappee. He had stood much worse storms, and if he lived would stand a thousand General Grant to the President, but no word Fort Fisher, no word of Wilmington, was assigned as a reason for his presence. What the true reason was he had not received permission to divulge. He had been called by name "the hero of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher," and he accepted the honor. He then spoke of the explosion of the Dutch Gap canal. It did not, perhaps, make so large a hole as No. 10, the mine at Petersburg, but he had not filled it with American dead, and until it ran blood. He desired to have it inscribed on his tombstone in that little nolosure where his remains would one day be laid, "Here lies the general who saved the lives of his soldiers at Fort Fisher and Big Bethel." He had criticised no man, and no army of men. but he had criticised somewhat sharply the froth which is always the accompaniment of lively porter! General Butler then proceeded to discuss the

respects of the national cause, and said he was

rvice of the country. If at any time in the future

the country needed his service, it would be freely

ien at headquarters, we should not spare effort.

endered, as in the past.

from Brownsville and conscript the Union refugees. Several lady refugees from Galveston had arrived n New Orleans. They report great suffering there for fuel, and that the partitions and out-houses were prepared for more endurance and more strife in the being used for the purpose.

There had been no blockade-running at Galveston for a couple of weeks. In an interview under a flag of truce, the rebel Captain Scott spoke very Whatever mistakes may have been committed by despondingly, and said he and many others had de-termined to join the Corps des Erlangers, which Don't, he said, be carried away by any delusive Maximilian is forming in Mexico.

ideas of peace. The time for peace has not come. To talk of peace till the army of Lee 1: either captured or whipped is vain. SOUTHERN NEWS. See that the Union armies are kept filled up; that UNION TROOPS REPORTED MOVING the war there can be no doubt, and lasting peace would be finally established, provided we dealt fair-ly and justly with all men, black or white, but on

no other terms. Do everything you can to sustain the Government, and the President at the head of The Rebel Loss in the late Foray down the James the Government. He is honest, patriotic, and capable, and he will do all he can.
General Butler said he would have them, how-POINTED BY DAVIS. ever, as far as possible, by voice and vote, oppose the method of filling up our armies by means of large bounties. Large bounties did not get the Capture of the Pirate Tallahassee-Price best men, and they were putting a great burthen of not dead-Departure of Blair.

Disappearance of the Union Fleet off Port Fisher-

shells, and the loss of a torpedo-boat is stated. The Whig says: A large raiding party of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and infantry, is reported moving up the Chowan river, N. C., in the lirection of Weldon An efficial despatch from Gen. Hardes, received at the War Department last evening, the 24th, states that there were no movements of the enemy on either bank of the Savannah river

mington which would make all their spindles turn post of Augusta. It was reported yesterday that the President had appointed General Les General in Ohiof of the Con-federate armies, and General Johnston to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. The general expectation has been that Johnston would be assigned to the command of the forces now confront

General Hill has ordered, should the exigency require it, the removal of the powder works at Au-

ing the report.

According to a report in the Richmond Dispatch of Jan. 23, the rebel Gen Sterling Price is not dead, but has just captured Fort Smith, Arkansas, with its garrison of two thousand men. The rumor lacks Late Southern papers say that a writer in the

The Thomasville (Ga.) Times says the people of that section are as loyal to the Confederate Government as any in the State, but are very much divided on the war question, many claiming that negotia-tion for peace is the only alternative for saving themselves, and that a State Convention is neces sary to attain that end... The Richmond Whig of January 26 says: The statements this morning, in several of our cotemporaries, to the effect that our fron-clads had passed

The rising tide lifted the Virginia and Richmond

Francis P. Blair, Esq., we understand, left Rickond yesterday for Washington city. Mr. Singleton also left by the same boat. Whether this passage to and fro will result in good or evil time will disclose. President Davis has issued a proclamation, ap-

of Almighty God; and he does earnestly invite all freverence, penitence, and prayer. CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—The enemy has made no

ond and Virginia both grounded. The Fredeeighteen inches less water than the other iron-

nuch better would it have been to have destroyed The Wilmington (N. O.) Journal, of January 23d,

and concentrated at Fort Fisher. Their fleet has also disappeared. They, of course, hold Fort Fisher, but whether they have re-embarked their "There was considerable skirmishing around Fort

Anderson on Saturday evening and on Sunday morning. It is supposed the enemy are anxious to silence Anderson in order to open the way up the river for their gunboats. In this attempt we hope and believe they will meet with a sad disappointment. All was quiet below here last evening at 6 o'clock." The Richmond Sentinel, of January 28th, states

dress of General Hood to his troops.

The War Department has no information of any Augusts.

there is no doubt of ample dispositions having been made to check it.

A collision occurred last Thursday evening between the flag-of-truce boat William Allison and the small steamer Torpedo, in which the Torpedo was tunk. Lieut. Armstrong, of the navy, was drowned, but the crew were all saved. The Dispatch announces that large lot of blankots prisoners confined in Richmond.

One thousand seven hundred packages and a large letter mail were sent down to Colonel Mulford for the Confederate prisoners in the North

CAIRO. EXPLOSION OF A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER-LOSS OF LIFE. CAIRO, Jan. 28.—The steamer Eclipse exploded her boiler when off Johnsonville, Tennessee, yesterday morning. One hundred and sixty persons were on board, thirty-six of whom were killed or are missing, and sixty-nine wounded. All the guns of

with their duties as United States soldiers. They were all arrested and committed to jail, to be sent to Gen. Canby at New Orleans. Cairo.

OMAHA, N. T., Jan. 28.—A band of 300 Indians attacked Valley Station, 450 miles west of here, this morning, and run off 650 head of cattle and burned a hundred tons of Government hay. A three hours' party of 20 United States soldiers, in which 12 In-dians were killed. None of the soldiers were killed. Newfoundland Legislature.

tion of the Provinces, and urges the most prominent people to oppose it. Earthquake at Buffalo.

ON AUGUSTA.

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER AP-

The I bion Troops Concentrating in the Fort, The Richmond Whig of the 27th reports their naval loss, last Tuesday, at five killed and fourteen rounded. The Drewry was blown up by one of our

A press despatch from Augusta to the Whig, dated 26th, says that a large body of troops from Savan-nah are reported moving on the Augusta road. Other rumors say Sherman is moving on Augusta by way of Blakesville, S. C. General D. H. Hill commands the district of Georgia, with his headquarters at Augusta. General Fry commands the

ng Sherman.

A special telegram dated Wilmington, Jan. 19, says the Tallahassee, alias Olustee, was capture last night in attempting to run in at New Inlet. The Navy Department has no information confirm-

Mobile Tribune charges that there is a reconstruc-tion party, or at least a submission party, in the Alabama Legislature, operating covertly to that

the Yankee obstructions at Trent's Reach, and were moving down the James river, has doubtless created anticipations of exciting flews to day from our flotilla; but the fact is, that only the Fredericksburg went through or over the obstructions, and when Lieutenant F. E. Shephard, the som-manding officer, discovered that the consorts of his vessel were aground he returned to their assistance from the bars upon which they struck, and the flotilis then returned to Viruta, their former position, where, at last accounts this forencon, they were still remaining. The Drewry was blown up, as stated this morning, and Fort Harrison was not

The Richmond Sentinel, of January 26, says:

pointing Friday, the 10th day of March next, as a day of public fasting, humiliation, and prayer, with thanksgiving, for invoking the favor and guidance soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spiri advance movement. Scouts report that the railroad between Salt Hatchie bridge and Pocotaligo has been destroyed, the ties burned, and the iron taken

this side of Pocotaligo. The Richmond Sentinel of Jan. 27th says: "The iron clads are again at their old anchorage. The versels passed the first obstructions, but could not pass the second line. The Drewry grounded under the enemy's batteries, when the crow were removed. About ten minutes after they had left she was blown up by a shell exploding her magazine. The Rich. ricksburg passed over the obstructions, drawing

"The Virginia was struck by a 300 pound shot, which loosened some of her bolts, but all the injury which loosened some of her bolts, but all the injury received was repaired in a few hours. The Virgitis, flag ship, was commanded by Lieut. Dunnington; the Richmond by Commander Kell, late first lieutenant of the Alabama, and the Fredericksburg by Lieut. Shepherd. Commander Mitchell, flag-difficer, was in edumand of the squadron.

"We are pleased to see that measures are being taken in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia to burn all the cotton that may be in danger of falling into the hands of the Yankees. How the large quantity stored in Savannah, and thus t have prevented its falling into the hands of General

says: "The Yankees appear to have left their bage in front of Major General Hill's forces on yesterday, main army or not we are unable to state. They cocupy Smithville, it having been evacuated by our

that General Breckinridge has been appointed Secretary of War. The Examiner publishes the following parting ad-HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Tupelo, Miss., Jan. 23, 1865. SOLDIERS: At my request I have this day been

relieved from the command of this army. In taking leave of you accept my thanks for the patience with which you have endured your hardships during the recent campaign. I am alone responsible for its conception, and strive hard to do my duty in its execution. I urge upon you the importance of giving your entire support to the distinguished soldier who now assumes command, and I shall look with deep interest upon all your future operalors, and rejoice at your success. J. B. Hood. Gen. Dick Taylor succeeds him in command.

No official appointment of Gen. Lee as general-

Of the reported raid towards Weldon, they say that the route taken is the most direct by land, but

oxes, etc., were yesterday delivered to the Federal It also says, Brigadier General Hayes reached here on Thursday and superintended the delivery of the articles, and will remain until the distribution is completed, when he will probably proceed to other parts of the Confederacy where Yankee prisoners are confined, in order to superintend the further dis

the 9th Indiana battery were lost. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A fire last night burned all the new wooden build-

The steamer Olive Branch, from New Orleans on the 21st, has arrived, with 92 bales of cotton for Indian Depredations.

engagement took place between the Indians and a ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 28.—The House of Assembly opened on Friday. The Governor's speech is of great length on the subject of the confedera-

BUYFALC, Jan. 29 .- A smart shock of an anrilquake was felt here at four o'clock this morning.

MEMPHIS. ATTACK ON THE PICKETS NEAR THE CITY—DISAF PECTION AMONG BEBEL TENNESSES TROOPS. CAIRO, Jan. 29.—The steamer Belle Memphis has

arrived with 284 bales of cotton from Memphis. The guerillas attacked our pickets back of Mem phis on Thursday, but were driven off with the loss f their leader and several others. Sixteen deserters from Tennessee regiments came into our lines the same day, and made application to take the amnesty oath. They report that a great many of their comrades are watching an opportu nity to desert, and that the republication of Grant's order has greatly encouraged desertors. Great

NEBRASKA. MORE SAVAGE OUTRAGES. OMAHA OITY, N. T., Jan. 29 .- The Indians who burned the Government hay and ran off the stock at Valley Station yesterday came down the road today and burned two ranches near Julesburg, and ran off 400 head of cattle. They have now gone in the direction of Fort Laramie-MEXICO.

THE RESISTANCE OF THE MEXICANS TO THE FRENCH INVASION-JUAREZ DEGLARED PRESI-DENT UNTIL THE SOTH OF MOVEMBER NEXT.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Semi-official news from the city of Chihuahua, the residence of the Mexican Governor, dated 13th November last, has been received. The National troops, under General Quesads, advanced in the middle of November to meet the French and traitors invading the State of Chihuahua. At Guadalupe the Liberal forces were surprised and defeated after a slight engagement. eneral Quesada lest only twenty-five soldiers ome of them were taken prisoners, and four officers were shot at ence by the French. A question that might have been of great consequence, and given great uneasiness to the Mexicans, has been satisfactorily settled. There were some

doubts as to the constitutional term of President Juarez. According to one opinion, it ought to have lasted to the 30th of November of last year; acording to another opinion, to the 30th of Novemba of this year. The question has been resolved in favor of the opinion that the legal term will exoire November 30 of this year, with which declaration the Republican Mexicans are pleased, and the authority of President Ingres is recognized as before. He continues firm in his purpose to fight until the invaders are driven from the country. At Chihuahua the organization of new forces was going on with activity, and the spirit of the people is remarkably firm.

THE EFFECT OF THE CESSIONS TO FRANCE. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The California jour-nals, in discussing the subject of the Emperor Napoleon's colonization scheme in Northern Mexico, generally take the view that it will relieve the State of Southern malfontents—rebel sympathkers—many of whom are already preparing to leave under the invitation of Dr. Gwin, and that eventually the American settlers will repolutionize the country, if the Monroe doctrine is not sooner asserted by the United States Government. During a severe gale last night, an Italian vessel, ust starting with \$180,600 in gold and a heavy cargo

for China, nearly drifted ashore.

Arrived, ship David Crockett, from New York. CALIFORNIA. HEAVY RAINS AND A HEAVY DEFALCATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Heavy rains are again falling. We have already had nearly the average fall of rain as compared with the past fifteen years, and three months of the rainy season still remain. There are rumors of a heavy defalcation in the office of the United States Revenue Department The matter is being investigated by the Collector the port and special agent Downs. Arrived-Ships Cremaine, from New York; Im perial, from Hong Kong, and Knight, from Rio PANAMA.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SALVADOR, MICARAGU NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Advices from Panama anuary 18th state that great offence had been ta ken by Salvador and Nicaragua at Costa Rica ha ving given Gen. Barrios, ex-President of Salvador an asylum, and they had raised protests against th act, and Guatemala and Honduras were likely to follow the example. Salvador had prohibited a cation with Costa Rica so long as Barrio emains there. The cotton crop in Central America is turning out well.

The North Star arrived at Aspinwall on January 13th. The United States sloop-of-war St. Mary was at Panama, and the Saranac at Acapulco, or December 29th. Railway Collision. Boston, Jan. 29.—The train on the shore line

from New York did not reach this city until 1 P. M. to day, owing to a collision with a freight train near Mansfield: The engine was damaged and the engi-12B Slightly Injured. NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press 1 NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1868. SCHOOL OF COOKERY. Gradually this metropolis assimilates to Paris In customs and habits—save the literally social habits—we are gradually emulating that wonderful city. But as in questions of gastronomy we have been lamentably behindhand, forth steps one Monsleur Blot, and offers that we shall equal Parisians in the science of cookery if we will but place on wives, sisters, and daughters under his care. This he offers by public advertisement, and one of our iost dignified and influential papers endorses him nd his enterprise upon its editorial page. Let no ne hereafter question our Franchiness. Truly it is America, as a querulous Gaul once said, that we have so many religious creeds and but one gravy Mons. Blot proposes to remove the blemish from our national and metropolitan character, through the instrumentality of his school for cockery, pro-mising that, through the tribulation of much "broth polled in the cooking," and vast debris of overdone and underdone meats, malignant gravies and sauces from which the palate revolts—that through such tribulation the noble science shall rise in our midst, and be artistically cultivated by the fairest of the fair. The enterprise is especially noteworthy as denoting how rapidly we stride toward civilization. THE RELEASE OF COL. NORTH

has produced a feeling of indignation throughout all others than strictly political circles. The truest friends of the Government are inclined to cavil at the manifest unfairness which has been officially evinced towards those who were connected with the afamous soldiers' vote fraud, such unfairness re sulting in the terrible punishment inflicted on two of the guilty parties, while Col. North is so uncerenoniously released from durance. It is argued that f he were guilty, he too should have been consigned proven, some official announcement should remove the stigma which at present rests upon his name. The whole affair is looked upon by many as the result of mere wire-pulling, and an outrage upon those proprieties of right and justice which, even in times ike these, should be preferred to the dictation of owling politicians. The Government cannot afford to barter away the confidence of its great metropoli in behalf of "pressure" and "influence brought by worthless politicians, be they whom they

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE Mr. H. W. M. Meade, of the late firm of Moade Brothers, the eminent photographists par excellence a few years ago, committed suicide last evening by drinking an enormous dose of laudanum. The letters which he left, addressed to his wife and friends, are of the most touching and pitiable character, and reveal the fact that the crime was far from being the result of an impulse. In them he refers to certain business troubles, which were, perhaps, the cause of his adoption of a refuge so miserable

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS. The prize-steamer Stag, captured off Wilmington and bound for Boston, has arrived. The steamers Virginia, from Liverpool, and Arago, from Port Royal, are below. The steamship Evening Star, from New Orleans, as arrived at this port. The Glasgow arrived to day, from Liverpool. Her dvices are anticipated. DEPARTURE OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE. The steamer City of Baltimore sailed for Liver-

housand dollars in specie. THE EVENING STOCK MARRIET. At Gallagher's Evening Exchange, to-night, stocks closed steady. Gold sold on call at 212%, and afterward advanced to 215. CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.-"The Three luardsmen" will be played to-morrow even

pool at noon to-day, with two hundred and sixty

with new scenery, costumes, and music. The cast embraces the full strength of the company. THE NATIONAL VIRGUS. -Tt is announced in the advertisement to-day that Mr. James Cooke, the celebrated English jester, from Astley's Royal Theatre, London, will make his appearance at the Circus this evening. A very thrilling historical pantomime, calledi 'The Brigands of Abraze,' will be produced this evening, for the first time. It will performed every night during this week. Next week Dan Rice and his celebrated talking-hors

Excelsior" will appear. THE CITY. POR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE. DISGRACEFUL FIGHT AT A LEADING, HOTEL

A fire last night burned all the new wooden buildings erected on the site of the fire of last September. The principal losers are John Cheenk, dry goods merchant; Oswald & Oc., dealers in millinery and fancy goods; Swayne, grocer; D. Usher, clothing merchant, and Swayne, milliner.

The total loss amounted to about \$50,000, which is mostly insured in Eastern companies.

CAPTURE OF A STEAMER WITH LAW-BREAKING U.S. SCOUTS.

The Vicksburg Herold of January 16th states that gunboat No. 3 seized the steamer Mustang at Skipworth Landing, The Mustang was in the service of special scouts; formerly commanded by Lieut. Earl. Some thirty special scouts were on board, and had been running the boat up and down the river committing depredations not in accordance with their duties as United States soldiers. They REMONSTRANCE AGAINST VOTING IN THE

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST VOTING IN THE CARS TO-DAY.

The plan proposed by the managers of the passenger railway companies to obtain the opinion of the passengers has met with very great comment. It is generally believed that a fair test cannot be arrived at by the intended measure, and that, while it will contribute largely to the revenue of the roads, it will tend very slightly towards elucidating the question. The committee appointed at the late Concert Hall meeting have obtained from Horase Binney, Jr., Esq., the following remonstrance, which, as will be seen by their action, has been sent to the president of each company:

At a meeting held January 28th, of the committee to wait upon railroad presidents, and urge upon them the right of all citizens to the use of the passenger cars, the subjoined remonstrance was unbmitted by the committee charged with its preparation, against the measure of determining the admission or exclusion of colored tenens from city cars by the votes of the passengers are following resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That the donment which has just been read and approved be published, duly signed, in the Resolved, That the donment which has just been read and approved the city railroads.

B. HUNT, Chairman.

Printip P. Raynoury Services of the Passenger Railway Companies of the City of Philadelphia:

The understreed, a sub sommittee of the larger com-

mittee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Philadeschia, beld at Concert Hall, on the 18th instant respectively represent: That they have heard that a project whe under consideration in some of the Boards of Director, by which it was proposed to take a vote, by some Find of ballet on the part of the passengers in the cars, for and against the excission of colored particles, by some Find of ballet on the part of the passengers in the cars, for and against the excission of colored particles, for and against the excission of colored particles, for and against the excission of the passengers in the cars, for and against the excission of the countries against the shope of the colored particles, as a spile of the particles, as a public to the rule which makes more color the ground of exciusion from your cars. Your bedies are legislative bodies upon the subject (under the contrelling anthority of the courts), and, of course, deitherative bodies upon the subject was presented, in a given case, to the consideration of a court of in tice, the question of the operators of our fellow citizens would not, we think, be enter ained by the court. The judgest would simply ascertain the law, and then administer it in the spirit of equal justice to all, high or low, who might be suitors before them.

When the Congress of the United States, in the "Act to incorrorate the Matr politan Railroad Company to the Privited of Columbia." passed July 1. 13.4, inserted the Pitrict of Columbia. "passed July 1. 13.4, inserted the Pitrict of Columbia." passed July 1. 13.4, inserted the Pitrict of Columbia. "passed July 1. 13.4, inserted the Pitrict of Columbia." passed July 1. 13.4, inserted the Pitrict of Columbia. "passed July 1. 13.4, inserted the Pitrict of Columbia." passed July 1. 13.4, inserted the Pitrict of Columbia. "passed July 1. 13.4, inserted the Pitrict of Columbia." passed July 1. 13.4, inserted the Pitrict of Columbia. "passed July 1. 13.4, inserted the Pitrict of Columbia." passed July 1. 13.4, inserted the Pitric W Angereop, Deleware
W P Rocme
W Kennedy, Chester to
Benj Thompson
John Cakford, Oxford

T D Dennia, New York
W Pugh, Trenton
R Grover. Treaton
J E Bugh, Penneylvania
W B Mitchell

T Crosht, Naw Javay
C R Lanne & at. ac.
W B Lanton, Planter, Only the Company of the Company o SPECIAL NOTICES. SKATES SHARPENED. - A FEW pairs of Ladies' Skates just received. By More Skates of mest cizes on hand Skates and Read Skates of meat cizes on hand chart of the Skates of meat cizes on hand chart of the Skates Skates Picket Olimitation of Parlor Skates Also Creener for white the Skates of Parlor Skates Also Creener for white the Skates of Skat No. 835 (Bight Thirty five) MARKET Street ably done.) the public would acquiesce in their sction as cheerfully as hey have done in the city of New York, where the prejudice against color, as shown in the riots of 1873, had transcended all limits before conceivable.

If it should be asked us. Do you then mistrust the verdict of your fellow-citizons, passensars with you upon the relivoads of the city, on the rule you present for our adoption? we should reply: That if the sturple question were presented to our fellow-citizon, whether they believed exclusion from the care on the merground of color (the only question now before you), to be just or najust, we think that a majority of the voters of the city of Philadalphia would vote in accordance with our views. Ween the vote on the Amended Constitution of Penneylvania was taken in 1858, when the right of suffrage was for the draw time restricted by constitutional provision to white provision the majority throughout the State in favor of introducing the restriction, was but 1.212 out of 224,733 votes given; but the majority aprimed the amendments in the county of Philadelphia was 4,62. The Constitution was changed because, as we suppose, the full vote of the State was not brought out outside of the county of Philadelphia and inference to the proposed changes, ignorance of their true character, and many other incompetent reasons, probably told upon the vote outside of the county. But supporting a fair vote on the question to be in any aspect desirable, which of it is to be taken without any authority of law. The conductors are to be the collectors of the proposed changes, ignorance of their true character, and many other incompetent reasons, probably told upon the vote outside of the county. For any other reason practically disqualified for voting at all, all these mat tere is to be skede without any authority of law. The conductors are to be the collectors for thay must pass upon the quasition, for drup their execution to send the proposed charments, and whather the voter is a child, or unable to read any pr SAFETY MATCH SAFES, (NEW STYLE,) SAFETY MATCH CARREST CONTROL STATES AND A VERTICAL SERVICE SERVICES AND LEARN SCHOOL SERVICES AND AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED A

The States Union.

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dec.

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OVERCOATS FROM \$14 to \$55. OVERCOATS OVERCOATS FROM \$14 to \$55. OVERCOATE WANAMAKER & BROWS OAK HALL,

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cooms, 704 CHESTNUT Street, above Sevent MARRIED. McCLURE—MYERS.—On the 18th instant by the Rev. J. C. Thorn. Mr James B. McClure and Miss Giara C. only daughter of John B. Myers, Esq., all of Waynes, burg, Chester county, Penns. Ho cards. DIED. CORYELL.—At New Hope, Bucks county, Pa. on the 28th inst, in the 75th year of his age, Levis & Coryell

The relatives and friends of the family are respecthe 25th inst., in the 75th year of his age. Lewis & Coryell
Coryell
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend bis funeral, without further notice, on Thursday Rext at 10% o'drock A, H, fru his late recidence
MERHOON.—Suddenly, at his residence, on the moning of the 25th instant, Daniel Mershoon, 2grd 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, sho the man-bers of the Fastero Star Lodge, No. 18, A y M also Philadelphia Lodge, No. 18, L O of O F. also Infarentee France, and the members of the University of the State Code, No. 18 and the State Code, No. 18 and the Maine League, are respectfully invited to attend his furnil, from his late residence, No. 27 South Sixteenth strat, on Weedneed yn morning, February 1st. at 10 clock, Fuberal to proceed to Mountmeet Comesery.

[Trenton, Wew Jerrey, papers please copy.]

BERGESHEIMER—Drowlind, on the evaning of Nowah ber 12th, 185th, Albert Hergesbellmer, aged 32 years, son-in-late United States Consol at that place, aged 37 years.

BOOD —On the 27th inst. Samuel Bingbam only

face, equal in every respect to newly-frozen ice, is daily produced on the Philadelphia Skating Park, Thirty first and Walnut streets. Open every day and Fears.

ROOD.—On the 27th inst., Samuel Bingham, only son of Thomas G. and Maria B. Hood, in the 17th year evening, whilst the Skating lasts, until 10 o'clock at night, and brilliantly illuminated. Bally's superior full Band afternoon and evening. Admision
25 cents.

American Belles.—America is justly proud of the beautiful ladies; but how many mar their beauty, and lose their health and youth, become prematurely old in appearance, by noglecting to take proper care of their teeth. There can be no excuse for this, as \$Sozzdont, pronounced by all worthy a place between the sweetest lips, can now be had in all civilized countries. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Eyr, Ear, and Oatarr, successfully treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Coulist and Aurist, 511 Pine st. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination.

George Strok & Co.'s Planos, and Mason a Hamilin's Cabiact Organs, for sale only by J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestrut streets.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. at night, and brilliantly illuminated. Bally's su- of his

On behalf and by order of the sub-committee, HORACE BINNEY, Jr. Chairman.

CITY ITEMS.

THE REASON WHY .- Why do young ladies put

their hair in paper? To wake early (wake curly) in

the morning. The individual who perpetrated the above also said that the breaches in Fort Fisher

were larger, but less elegant, than the breeches made at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Reckhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above

Sixth. He was sent to the Insane Asylum as a punishment for making bad puns.

UNIVERSAL SAFETY MATCH.-" Another most

valuable invention is also shown here in some im-proved 'Safety Matches,' by Bryant & May.

"These curious Matches, which in outward ap-pearance are like other Lucifers, cannot be ignited

either by friction, fire, or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in

"This most important improvement is effected by

separating the chemical substances, which produce

are by friction, and placing one-half on the head of

the Match, and the other on the side of the box."-

"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."-Ex-

miner. For sale by G. G. Evans, 630 Chestnut street,

SKATING! SKATING!!-By means of a patent

planing machine, of our own invention, a new sur-

which they are contained.

general agent.

The Continental

John Moore, Pittsburg
Brig Gen J D Cox, Ohio
Lieut E Tracy,
Viss Ford, Akron, O
Oper, M. Vernon
V. Geoper, M. Vernon
V. Geoper, M. Vernon
V. Burbang, U.S. A
Hebry, U.S. A
Bedford
NS, Wr

Veaver & wife, NY

Agrett. New York
JA Grifith, Baltimore
Geo Moore, Rew York
H M Quackenboss,
Geo J Gartlan, New York
D Brmentront, Reading

W C Rose, Penna
D Stewart, Penna
Hon H D Foster, Penra
Thos Hawks, New York
M G Landis
E Springer. New York
Charles E Findlay, N York
G M Addison, Baltimore

A H. Morgan, Baltimore
J Folmer, Baltimore
W B Brecht, Warren
C N Payn, Warren
J C Fuller, Brookyille
W E Morris, Germantown
J Jones, Harrishner

F K Thorp, New Jersey W L Aldridge, Maryland John W Richards, Maryld

Cross, New York

owartha, Hudson on, USN Cleve, USA

Virenan & wi, NY Hain, New York

iry Jacobs
i Cummins, Delaware
i Cummins, Delaware
sa A Sharp, Virginia
w Leinbech, Bethlehen

The Merchants'.

The American

The Union.

The Union.

La Strickier, Columbus, O H H Rodgers, Penna
La Strickier, Columbus, O H H K alley
E B Griffith. Delaware
L Schüling, Salem, O
R B Mack, Indiana
J Annin, Cedarville
J K Beeder, Allentown
W W Selfridge, B: thlehem Mrs W Turner, Baltimore
W W Selfridge, B: thlehem Mrs W Turner, Baltimore

The Black Rear.

H. Mc luskey, Histeville J J McCredy, Peara
Jac Overholt, Buckingham

S Fotor, Boston, N K Beisel, Princeton, N K ingman, Cariton, N Y F Weaver, Clearfield I MacDoual, Maine M Kerr, Oil City Magofin, Oil City F Hustin, Oil City S A Wilson, Oil City Harbarton Brit

ss A Wilson, Oil City Herberton, Brownsvills r W Livingston, S York Albert, Clearfie d

J W Brown & La, Mass J Linarez. J Mass J Linarez. J Wilson. Wzebington J M Rown. Onto T etreet, Baltimore W Graikshanks, Delawar M Galian, Jr. Washington H A Cameron. Wmsport D W Emith, Wmsport E Hadley, Indiana J H Plunkett, Brooklyn D M Boyd. Jr. & Wisa C F W Yergeue, Ft Wayne to Pulton

The Girard.

Pitney, New Jersey aldiman. New Jork ickson, Meadville, Palekson, Meakenboss, JGartian, New York Guackenboss, JGartian, New York Guackenboss, JGartian, New York Pitner, Lancaster Bitner, Lancaster Brown & Ia, Rew York Perkins R Hardy, New York Perkins R Hardy, New York O Masser, Delaware Brown & Ia, Rew York Hollis, Bery John Moutrie, Hustingdon E Mediarite, Hustingdon E Mediarite

The Girard.

Weekly Report of Interment E C Maryine, New York
E Fahiday & Is., New York
H Wetter & wf., Meadville
H Wetter & wf., New York
H H Wetter & wf., Pille
S W Wilson, Pennse
Berj Abrahams, U S M
H S Kitchen, Harrisburg
John D Williams, Boston
F W Ambler, Milwauked
A T King, Chicago
John Moore, Pittsburg

Theo C Weeks, Boston
Theo C Weeks, New York

A Douglas, New York

H Aday Dickson, Meadville
Carberton, Meadville
C CTHoppin. Cheltaam, III
Capt B S Wright & wf. Pa
L B McAboy, Pittaburg
H L Gregg & wf. Poland
C L R thel, Princeton, N J
S T Walter, Kaness
Jos W Starr & wf. Indians
Theo C Weeks. Boston
A A Dongley, New York AUBRS OF DRATH. CAUSES OF DEATH. Fever, Spotted Scarlet Typhus Typhoid 1 Fatty Liver Liver. Gompression, Brain Gempression, Brain Gerebro-Spinal Me-ningitis. Gonsumption, Lungs 3 Gonvulsions. Puspperal. H'B Williams, Boston
FE Parker, Connecticut
Cact Stedman, U S M
G H Humphreys, U S M
W D Grane, New York
John Ash, Pittsburg
F O Stattleu cen, New York
B Bussrave, New York
B B Hearn. Franklin, Pa
Smith, Franklin, Pa
dw Plerrepont, New York
C Goberts, New York
Thurbor & wt New York Intemperance Mania a Potn Malformation Marasmus
Measles
Old Age
Obstruction, Bowels Exposure
Bifusion on Brain
Erysipelas
Fever, Congestive P L Weaver & wife, N Y
H W Brown, Rechester
Franklin Goodwin, N Y
J L Ross, New York
M D B crss. Boston
Rev M P Jewett, N Y
S P Walters, Elchmond. N Y
B P Walters, Elchmond. N Y
B C Gotton, M D
Capt Jus Glearon
E D Duffield, Washington
L Starr, New York
L Starr, New York
Geo M Robeson, N J
Jes Mattingly, Washington OF THE ABOVE THESE WERE-

** 30 to 30...

** 30 to 40...

** 30 to 40...

** 40 to 50...

** 50 to 40...

** 50 to 40... Total..... Deduct deaths from the country... NATIVITY.—United States, 224; MORIEM, 62; unascript, 14.
21; Almshouse, 16; People of Color, 47; from the contry, 14.
The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1864, and of last week, was as follows:
Week ending January 23th, 1864, was 37.
Week ending January 21st, 1866, was 31.
Welse ending January 21st, 1866, was 31.
Malee, 27; females, 101; boys, 112; girls, 50.
Deaths and interments of soldiers, 19.
By order of the Board of Health.
GEORGE E. CHAMBERS, Recistrat.

MOURNING CHINTZES, 83 CENTS. We have reduced the price of best quality slad and White American Chintzes to 33 cen:s BESSON & SON, Mourning Store, ja27 No. 918 CHESTNUT Street. QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLARS.—
A few more dozen of wide Reviere Cellars, just received. Also, new thyle Fansy Crape Collars
BESSON & SON. Mouraing Store,
ia27-tf No. 918 CHESTNUT Street. 4-4 LONG CLOTH MUSLINS, 44 CTS. New York Mills Shirtings, Better than Williamsville, D. Wamentita, next to the best, D. Seamless Sheeting Muslins. EVER & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH Street.

NOTICES. PIFTEENTH WARD IN THE DRAFT. Another meeting of citizans will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 30th inst, at the School House MOUNT VERNON Street, west of Twenty first. at 7% o'clock. Gome! rich and poor, young and old; let every citizen interested in averting a Draft in the Ward be present. The Recentive Committee will meet every Trasday. The Recentive Committee will meet every Trasday. Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 7% 109 o'clock, at the School House corner of COATES and TWENTIETH Streets, to receive contributions, and hear reports of collectors. GEORGE W. SMITH, Chairman. THOMAS WOOD, Treasurer.

JESSE COX,
W. H. EASTWOOD,
WM. A. BAEBETT,
WM. MOORE,
J. T. DELACROIX,
JOHN R. SENIOR, THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the VOLCANTO OIL AND COAL COMPANY ABXWILL Be hold at the office, No. 11 PHIL4 DRIPHIA BXCHANGE, on TUECDAY, the 14th of February next, at
40 clock F. Mt. for the purpose of electing five Direco'clock P. M. for the pulpose of Massey, Secretary.

ors to serve the ensuing year.

A. L. MASSEY, Secretary. TYRONE AND CLEARFELD

RAILROAD COMPANY.
The adjourned annual meeting of the Stockholden will be leid at the obce of FENNSTLY ANGA Kallwill be leid at the obce of FENNSTLY ANGA Kallwill be leid at the obce of FENNSTLY ANGA Kallwill be leid at the obce of FENNSTLY ANGA Kallwill be leid at the obce of FENNSTLY ANGA Kallwill be leid at the obce of FENNSTLY ANGA Kallwill be leid at the obce of FENNSTLY ANGA KALLWILL BOMPAN OF THE OBJECT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS SOCIATION MEN'S CHRISTIAN and SOCIATION — Monthly meeting of the 8 roll iton TO-BIGHT, in the Booms, 80s in 1911 (1912) and 1911 (1912)

Commence at 7% o'clock.

OFFICE OF THE COAL RIDGE
IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, the following named gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

George S. Repplier,
Samuel G. Ford,
Thom as Drake,
Joseph Trimble,
Joseph Trimble,
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, teld 19 and 19 an ning year:

ning year:

GRORGE S. BEPPLIER. President.

THOMAS DRAKE. Treasurer.

HORAGE B. MITCHELL. Secretary.

HORAGE B. MITCHELL. Secretary.

ia30-2t