THE ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN NEW YORK.

Mr HARRIS, of New York, reported from the Judiciary Committee the bill of additional proceedings in the port of Mew York, with an amendment of the claule while provides the appointment of the District Judge, allowing him the same compensation as is received by the Judge of the Southern District of New York.

THE ENBOLMENT BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, reported the bill in addition to the sets for enrolling and adliting of the national forces, with amendments, which provide for the acceptance as a substitute of a person liable to be drafted. The clause which holds the principal in cise of descrition by the substitute is stirked out, and the substitute is spunished by a forfeiture of the rights of citizenship.

RETALIATION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

increase of compensation to members of con-

OPPOSITION TO INCREASED EXPENSES.

OPPOSITION TO INCREASED EXPENSES.

Mr. COBB, of Indians, offered a resolution that in view of the onerous expenses of the Government in trengthening and maintaining our army and navy, to operate against the rabels, and the large taxes imposed on the people to meet such expenses, it is the sense of this House that no law ought to be epacted whereby the salaries or compensation of any class of employees shall be raised or increased. The House laid the resolution upon the table.

the table.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expectuency of establishing in the Treasury Department a burrein of commercial statistics, and the solication and publication of facis relating to international commerce, with Jeave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Mans to inquire into the expediency of reporting a uniform mode of gauging and inspecting domestic liquors.

be exposed to such danger, and are beyond the reach of the enemy, the torpedoes should be unshipped.

North. They will keep in constant readiness to return any fire the enemy may open upon them from the banks of the river, with field-pieces or small arms, and will promptly take up an enfliading position, if practicable, to rake the banks with shell, grape, or canister, as circumstances may call for. They will move promptly to the assistance of each other, or the picket boats if attacked, and oppose any attempt they may discover of the enemy to cross the river to interfere with our torpedoes, or any other offensive movement.

Tenth. One half of the crew is to be always on any other offensive movement.

Tenth. One half of the crew is to be always on any other offensive movement.

Eleventh. Two sentincis are to be kept on the upper deck armed with muskets, who, with the quartermaster, and all other petty officers of the watch, are to be provided with hand grenades and caps, to be used against boarding parties.

Therith. The partol gunboat will commence its trips from the booms at 5 30 P. M. the second will leave, at six; and thereafter, when two are, on duty, at intervals of half an hour, so that each boat will leave at six; and thereafter, when two are, on duty in succession in the following order, viz: The Hampton, Nansemond, Drewry, Beaufort, and Roancks.

Filtenth. The boat having the last trip, or leav-

Roancke.

Fifteenth. The boat having the last trip, or leaving the last in order at night, will be off duty the following night, when the two preceding her on the list will have the patrol duty, and the boat preceding them will have the relief patrol, and those preceding her will be off duty for the following within and so on successively. preceding her will be off duty for the following night, and so on successively.

Stelearth. With a proper understanding of this rule, each boat will know its duties for every night, rule, each boat will know its duties for every night, and perform them without further orders. Seventeenth. They will be prepared at all times to repeat any signals that may be agreed upon, either with gones rookets, lanterns, or any other way. Eighteenth. Any information obtained respecting the movements of the enemy will be communicated by signal or boat, or by both, if of sufficient importance to be immediately known to the commanding efficer of the squadron.

Nineteenth. Commanding officers of the patrol.

Nineteenth. Commanding officer of the patrol vessel will apply to the commanding officer of the squadron.

Twentieth The commanding officer of each patrol.

furnished by sunses.

Twentieth. The commanding officer of each patrol boat will forward to the commanding officer of the squadron, every morping, an account of his service during the preceding night, giving time of departure from and arrival at each end of their beat or route, the time, place, and cause of anchoring whenever may be rendered necessary, and such other occu reaces of information he may obtain as may be proper for the flag-officer to know, which account must also be entered in the log book, except such as may Do scotch.

Twenty first. When more than four boats are available for patrol service, three will be on duty every night; when less than five only two will be a stand away night.

on patrol every night. JNO. H. MITCHELL,
FIRE Officer James River Squadron.
Lieut. WM. H. WALL,
Commending C. S. Gubboat Drewry.



The Spring Campaign.

The strength of the rebellion is now con centrated in Lower Virginia, Eastern Georgia, and the Carolinas. Its forces in Texas and Mississippi have little to do with its fate. We have narrowed the battlefield to four States, and the result of the present operations will probably give it narrower limits. That Charleston will be stubbornly defended, we do not believe. Such a course would probably end in the capture or dispersion of the garrison, and the fall of Wilmington increases its danger. SHERMAN'S movements towards Augusta and Charleston will compel the evacuation of South Carolina and throw the rebel armies northward. They are not strong enough to resist him in the open field, and he will therefore have an easy sweep into the interior of the coast States. These operations cannot be negfected by LEE and SHERMAN'S advance toward Virginia must compel the evacuation of Richmond. The result will be a grand combination of the rebel armies in the western Carolinas.

This theory, which seems so plausible, i not likely to be overthrown. For unquestionably GRANT has given to SHEBMAN the aggressive power of the Union, and we Richmond that is capable of opposing him. The attention of that army is fully occupied mond to make the path plain for Sherman. The time required by SHERMAN will delay the results. It has been more than a month since Savannah was taken, and since then we have had but preparations. Charleston will probably be captured or evacuated in February, and Richmond given up in the early spring. It is plain that this sacrifice can only be prevented by a successful opposition to SHER-MAN, for that LEE should remain in Richmond after Charleston and Wilmington are left in the rear of the Union armies, is a military impossibility. It has been already incorrectly reported that heavy reinforcements have been sent by THOMAS to Southwestern Virginia: this movement, however, would unquestionably be made if LEE should dare to maintain the siege after SHERMAN had penetrated the interior of North Carolina. One by one his communications would not only be cut, but destroyed. We should have

the rebellion in a cage. The concentration of the rebel armies which we anticipate in the spring, will be matched by the concentration of our own. It must end in great battles and campaigns, resembling those of the West far more than those of Virginia. We shall have Chattanooga over again. A successful retreat into Alabama and Mississippi is not to be expected, because of the preponderating power of THOMAS, which will enable him to keep Hoop's old army at bay while completing the destruction of the roads in Georgia. The rebel armies will occupy the Western Carolinas, not easily sustaining themselves. To us the gain will be enormous. Without dwelling upon the discouraging effect on the enemy of the evacuation of Richmond, and the Union movements which may be expected to follow, we need but point out that GRANT will no longer have the odds of great entrenchments against him, and will have the invaluable direct co-operation of SHER-MAN. Our armies will have new bases on the Atlantic coast, of which Wilmington may be the most important, and the superiority of numbers will have full weight in the revolution of the military situation

Peace in a Portmanteau. When we compare the prodigious rumor of peace with the facts of war, we find that the memorable lines of Corporal O'GRIFFIN:

"They're never at peace but when they're fightle' And they're always fightin' for the sake of peace." have a very nice application. The same paper that reports rebel commisioners on their way from Richmond to Washington, bearing humbly the unconditional submission of JEFF DAVIS, publishes the news of SHERMAN's advance on Augusta. We read simultaneously that Mr. BLAIR's diplomacy is about to bring about a reconciliation, and that the rebel rams sailed savagely down the James. The gentlemen who claim to be the bosom friends of Mr. BLAIR aver on his authority that JEFF DAVIS earnestly desires the passage of the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery, believing slavery to be the only obstacle to reunion, while Davis himself appoints a day of fasting, in which he hopes the prayers of rebels will obtain Providential establishment of Southern independence. How are these contradictions to be reconciled? Are we to believe the gentlemen who heard from a friend of the intimate friend of Mr. BLAIR that peace is already coming by flag of truce, or are we to believe JEFF DAVIS and the Richmond papers, who say that peace can only come with the destruction of the Union? The evening newspaper which recently announced that three Governors of Southern States had come waving the star-spangled banner into the presence of General SHERMAN, professes to have assurance that JEFF DAVIS is about to play the Prodigal Son. Well, let us kill the fatted calf for him. Great will be the joy over such a sinner when he repenteth. The ninety-nine virtuous men who have never been traitors may consider themselves fortunate if they get invitations to the feast. In the meanwhile somebody should put a stop to Sherman. This persistent soldier is actually making war while the peace commissioners are running a race to Washington, each with hig valise over his shoulder. He is marching upon Augusta and Charleston, which latter city the robels desire to make a rain before he gets into it. Trent has warlike designs on 'Wilmington, and Grant is stubbornly investing Richmond. The draft is to be enforced. All this is not at all peace-like, and a shameful response to the submission of the repentant response to the submission of the the Angel call the properties and a shameful response to the submission of the the Angel call the properties and a shameful response to the submission of the repentant response to the submission of the repe to play the Prodigal Son. Well, let us kill

of Peace, now hovering between the rival | more systematic and united movement, with a view capitals, will fly away in alarm? It is true that she is an angel of dubious character, having no known residence, and, at the best, no better than she should be; but it is not safe to offend an angel even if she is packed in a carpet-bag. We have heard so much of the intimate friend of Mr. BLAIR, that though ignorant of his name, we are inclined to think that the war might be stopped on his authority, to give this underhand, irresponsible peace a chance to disclose its nature. Besides, it is a pity that the morning papers should have a monopoly of reliable news and public credulity; let the country for once believe the sensations of the afternoon. It is time to sllence those stubborn men who do not believe that peace can be obtained by asking for it, and that JEFF DAVIS has too much at stake to submit till LEE is defeated. It is time that the scorn of the nation should be visited upon the heads of those satirical cynics who affirm that the people who make such an incessant noise about Peace, ought to be bound over to keep it.

The Election on the Cars. The vote yesterday and to-day upon the street cars it is already clear will be a farce. It will not show whether a majority of our citizens desire that colored persons should ride on the cars, and even if by such means the general feeling could be ascertained, the opinions and wishes of individuals would not change the laws of Pennsylvania. If we could find out by such a vote that a majority of Philadelphians were opposed to the draft, or the publication of the income returns, it would make no difference to the Government or the newspapers. The question is not one of preference, but of

This election is a mockery throughout. It is not conducted by responsible officers, and who shall say that the conductors of the cars can in all cases be depended upon to make true returns? The subject on which the vote is taken has been with all of them a matter of discussion for months; many of them loudly express their opposition to the proposed reform, and in numerous cases colored persons have been expelled from the cars by conductors, without any demand from white passengers. Twenty such cases we have witnessed. Such men have too great an interest in the result to be trusted with the means to control it. None of them have been sworn to make true returns; if any of them make false reports there is no way of detecting the fraud. Here, then, is an election placed absolutely within the control of several hundred irresponsible men, each of whom has a personal and peculiar interest in its result, and exposed to frauds which the closest scrutiny cannot detect. Without denying that each conductor may make a faithful return, we need simply say that it is not in this loose way that the commonest business is transacted.

Nor could the election be considered a true expression of the public wish, even were it certain that every vote would be truly reported. On Monday and Tuesday the vote might be in favor of colored persons riding, on Wednesday and Thursday against. Persons who use the cars frequently but not daily, may not ride to day, expressly to oblige the board of presidents. Nothing can prevent those who ride four times a day from voting four times. False names and residences may be given, and have been given. It is said that one perknow that there is no army outside of son filled up a large number of tickets from a directory, and that another gave a conductor thirteen votes, twelve of which were understood to be proxies. Other persons, complying with the request of a public meeting, of which Horace Binney, Jr., was the chairman, have declined to vote at all. If the board of presidents wished to discover the feeling of the community on this question, they have adopted a very unsatisfactory method.

But why do they wish to base their action on personal preferences? What right have they to exclude one class of citizens merely to gratify another class? A colored man has no right to insist that a white man shall not ride. The law is before them, and if they do not understand that it requires them to be impartial carriers, and that they have no right to turn citizens from their cars because of color, they should obtain legal advice. There is not an eminent lawyer in Philadelphia who would deny that the exclusion of colored persons from the cars, solely on account of color, is an arbitrary, illegal exercise of power.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1865. THE SENTENCE OF COL. NORTH ENTIRELY The sentence of the commission in the case of Colonel North has not yet been published, and there is no reason to believe any of the members have been guilty of so grave a military crime as t divulge it in violation of their oaths. All who have been prematurely exciting themselves about Col. NORTH'S release have simply been knocking down their own men of straw.

A COURT-MARTIAL IN PHILADELPHIA. General Doubleday is about to go to Philadelphia as president of a new court martial which is to THE SUCCESSOR TO MR. FESSENDEN. There is much speculation as to who is to succeed Mr. Fessenden as Secretary of the Treasury. The indications point most strongly to the appointment of Hon. Robert J. Walker. His known ability, his confidential relations with the Department, and his late semi-official visit to Europe to

study the financial systems of the continent, combine o give probability to this supposition. OBJECT OF AMENDING THE NATIONAL It is reported that many banks organized under the national banking system have doubled and trebled their original capital, and that this is not the result of new subscriptions, but of a system of per-mutation, which consists in reinvesting in United States bonds, the currency received on deposit of the original steck, and then making application for an increase of capital. It is to check these opera-

tions that the Comptroller of the Currency has re-commended an amendment of the law. MILITARY APPOINTMENT. It is understood that Colonel Gro. D. Ruceles, who was a member of General Pork's staff during is campaign in Virginia, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac, in place of General Williams, who is to

RECOVERED.

Major Gen. RIOKETTS has so far recovered from his wounds received in the valley as to be able to walk about the house, and expects to be out of doors THE AMENDMENTS

The Constitutional amendment will probably be OUR GENERALS WHERE THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING. The Secretary of War to-day sent to the Senate a service of the United States, showing how each is generals and two hundred and sixty-seven brigathe latter are in command. One of each class is be-fore the Committee on the Conduct of the War. missioner of Exchange, and one brigadier is Com-missary General of Prisoners. Courts martial and military commissions occupy seven major and twenty brigadier generals. There are off duty, on account of sickness and wounds, one major general and fourteen brigadiers. On special duty, two ma-jor and twelve brigadier generals are reported, and one of the former and two of the latter are on leave of absence. Three brigadier generals are under

THE REBEL RAID ON LAKE ERIE. The House several weeks ago called for a copy of General Dix's report relative to the rebel raid on Lake Eric and the seizure of the steamers Philo Parsons and the Island Queen; but the President deems it incompatible with the public interests communicate the report at the present time. SENATE CONFIRMATIONS. The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of

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to the increase of treasury receipts from loans, it has been determined, after having given a fair trial to the other methods, to return to the general agency, which was so successful in the negotiation of the five-twenty loan. It is understood that, under the new arrange ment, the national babks will continue to receive subscriptions as heretofore, reporting all sales up to the 31st of January, and to the general subscription agent all sales made on and after February 1st. It is confidently expected that this general agency system, which will be greatly extended, will prove ade-

without a resort to other loans. FILLING UP OLD REGIMENTS. Some time since the House directed an inquiry to The Secretary of War replies that no letter was written to Gov. Andrew on the subject, as the resolution states, but that in July, 1862, a telegram was sent to the Governor, as follows:

"You are authorised to say the new recruits for old regiments will be mustered out with the regiments."

quate to meet all the purposes of the Government

The principle announced in the telegram, he remarks, has not been applied to all soldiers mus-tered into the service to fill up old regiments, as it was held inapplicable to subsequent enlistments in 1863, but the principle applied to such cases has they were mustered in taking the muster-in rolls as conclusive evidence of their enlistment contract with the Government, where it was not modified by express authority of the War Department. It is pelieved alse that in all excepting those existing cases where bountles were paid, the bounty received by soldiers corresponds with the muster-in rolls.

NRW NATIONAL BANK NOTES. The one and two-dollar notes to be issued by the Treasury Department to the national banks will scon be delivered by the treasury. A TREASURY CLERK SHOT DEAD BY A WOMAN. This afternoon Andrew J. Burrouges, a clerk a the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, was oot by a young woman named MARY HARRIS, from Chicago. She approached him in the Trea sury building, and discharged a pistol, inflicting an in mediately mortal wound. She subsequently told

onflicting stories as to the reasons for the commis-

OUR GENERALS.

ion of the deed.

The Secretary of War to-day sent to the Senate a list of the general efficers in the service of the United States on the 1st of January, 1856. It comprises 66 major generals and 265 brigadier generals— making a total of 333. Of this number, 245 are in ommand, 200 of whom are brigadiers, 8 major gene rals, and 12 brigadier generals are awaiting orders. and one major general and 14 brigadier generals are off duty on account of wounds and sickness. These are Generals Sickles, Richetts, Asboth, Burlow, R. O. Tyler, Schemmelstenning, Paul, Gresham, Underwood, Conner, McIntosch, Bradley, Long, Eagan, and Stannard. Two brigadier generals, Hays and Duffe, are prisoners of war. General Hays i now released on parole for the purpose of attending to the distribution of supplies sent to our soldiers i the Committee on the Conduct of the Waz and Generals John McNeil, Francis Spinols, and Thomas N. Sweeny are under trial by court martial. The remainder are on courts martial and milltary commissions and awaiting orders. The mili-tary commission of which Major General Doubleday is president has concluded its labors in this city, and is now awaiting orders. The Commission expects to be ordered to Philadelphia, in a day or two, to try parties connected with the alleged navy

yard fraude. THE NEW ARMY REGISTER. The Secretary of War, in response to an inquire says that the preparation for the publication of the army register has already been commenced. The delay has been occasioned by the difficulty of ascertaining accurately the numerous changes which have taken place from death, resignation, and other casualties; changes of station, etc., involving ex-

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. It is stated by Professor HENRY that the partial destruction of the Smithsonian Institution building will not interrupt the regular, active operations o the Institution. ORDER FOR THE BELEASE OF COL. NORTH. The following was addressed, on January 28, 1885, Mr. Wm. P. Wood, superintendent of the Old Sin: Col. Norry having been acquitted by the military commission before which he was tried, the Secretary of War declares that he be immediately released from confinement. Report the receipt and

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS .-- Second Session.

SENATE

execution of this order.

PROTECTION OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE. PROTECTION OF THE OVERLAND EQUITS.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, presented 2 concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Kansas, esting forth that the military force on the frontier of that State is insufficient for the protection of the overland route against Indian depredations, and asking that it be increased. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

against Indian depredations, and asking that it be increased. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A PETITION BOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE CONPEDBRACY.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said he had a petition in his band which he had been requested to present.

He would say nothing favorably or otherwise as to its contents. He presented it becames its author, as a cuttour, had the right of petition. The petition and Blair miscions had failed, and that there was no hope of peases through negotiations; that there was no hope of peases through negotiations; that there was no hope of peases through negotiations; that there was no hope of peases through negotiations; that they was no hope of peases through negotiations; that they was no hope of peases through negotiations; that they was no hope of peases the new had been a perfect that the frame and Anstria had entered upon the farmer and the state of Frame and Anstria had entered upon the device of externination, under which banner the secole must divide and rally; that the Rouch is not crashed as shown by her spirit, her ability to purchase independence from Europe, and the late declaration of General Sherman that the war had hardly or muenced. The petitioner, herefore, prays for the immediate recognition of the Confederacy, to secure— [Great laughter and creek by several Sanators, "Moss petition is that? It's Jewat's. Colorado Jewett's?"

Mr. SHERMAN. I would lequire if it is customary to read petitions when presented.

The Chairman said the Chair put the question if mr. SHEMMAN. I Would lequire it it is customary to read petitions when presented.

The Chairman said the Chair put the question if there was any objection to the reading of the petition, and heard none made.

Everal Senators objected, and the further reading of the petition was suspended.

THE TOBACCO TAX. . Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, presented the remonstrance of the Agricultural Society of Kentucky against the proposed tax of leaf tobacco. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. Mr. RESMITH, of Oregon, asked leave of absence for his colleague, Mr. Harding, for the remainder of the session on account of illness. It was granted.

STRAM COAST SIGNALS. . Mr FARWELL, of Maine, presented a petition asking for the establishment of a steam signal at certain points along the North Atlantic Coast. Referred to the Com-mittee on Commerce. THE DUTY ON PAPER. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee reported the House resolution reducing the duty on im-peried paper, with an amendment striking out three and inserting fifteen per cent. Ordered to be printed.

INVESTIGATION INTO FRAUD ON THE GOVERNMENT The resolution of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, for the oppointment of a special committee to investigate the corruptions of the Government, in all its departments, corruptions of the Government, in all its departments, was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to his resolution, to the effect that when a majority in the Senate is politically opposed to the Administration a majority purty in the Senate, and administration a majority purty in the Senate, and the subject had come upon him unexpectedly, but he had said on Saturday that he was utterly opposed to the creation of any more committees on fraud until the Senate took some action upon cases already by ught to the notice, and fully layestigated them. He held in his hand a long report of a select committee of the Senate, appointed istyear, from which he would read the conclusion to which had a committee against the same as a samination of the subject satisfied them that there was as much fraud upon the Government by purchases made by the chiefs of bureaus as in any other way. To linestrate this fact he would call attention to one single instance, a contract for sperm oil. Mr. Hale here read at length from the report of the special committee on frauds in the May Department. His store was taken possession of, his papers and the private papers of his wife were selzed, and he was sent to Fort Warren and lept there, denied laterourse with his family, with lastructions not to release him mader a ball of less than \$600,000. He was kept there until indigation began to be excited in his case, and the attention of the President was called foit. Then they consented to take off \$400,000 of the ball, and to release him on \$80,000. He was taken they offer from Kentucky if Mr. Emitth was arrested because he gave testimony sgainst the Navy Department. His impossible for me to scan the motives of men; it is enough for mit of each with my own motives, and standing here under all the responsibilities which attach to me, is also for me to sean the motives of men; it is enough for mit of was a ked by the honorable Senator from Kentucky if Mr. Emitth was arrested because he gave testimony sgainst the responsibilities which was taken up.
Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to
his resolution, to the effect that when a majority in the

the will of the besterary, are put upon these court manitals.

Mr. Sale read the names of the officers constituting the court that tried Mr Smith, of Boston, and said they were all retired officers. These officers are all anxious for p. y for employ ment, and if they make themselves acceptable to the Secretary of the Mary they can get it; if they don't, they can't. This court being thus organized, the Secretary of the Mary appears as prosecutor, and the man is protectted. It being known that the secretary wants conviction, there is nothing else for them to do but convict.

Mr. Hale here read the protest of the Marsachusetts Legislature in the case of Mr. Smith, characterizing the proceedings as un warrantable and it legal. Mr. Hale here read the protest of the Massachusetts Legislature in the case of Mr. Smith, characterizing the proceedings as unwarrantable and ilegal.

Mr. Hale said that if any Ohlef Justice of the Supreme (Court had ordered the it carceration of any preme ustil he could find five hundred thousand dollars beit he would be impeached. He (Mr. Hale) would go out of the Benste as he came into it—the uncompromising foe of robbery and oppression. He knew he would have the hounds on his track, but he old not care. They had been there before There was a reason for it, and that reason had been assigned. I am not in second with the Department. He wished that to be recorded. He was proud of it. He was glad to have it seid of him. He differed with the Mavy Department in the beginning of the war. When the country was in a condition, which all could remember, when he saw toe Secretary of the Navy employ his brother in law to purchase ship, and paying him a greater compensation than twas paid to the President, Vice President, and Cabinet, all combined when he saw the Secretary of the Navy put his hand into the public treasury, and dealing outlist contents without stint to his brother in law to purchase had cabinet, all combined when he saw the Secretary of the Navy put his hand into the public treasury, and dealing outlist contents without stint to his brother in law, no Hale) was not in accord with him. He had he na cerused of severity in his remarks about the Navy D-partment, but he damined treat he admined treat he displeasure of the admined treat he displeasure of the administration of the Navy D-partment. Admiral bringham and Admiral Dupont had been laid on the shelf. If they had been fellower, and the shelf. If they had been fellower, and the shelf.

> The Crawford County Bank Robbery. ARREST OF THE THIRF AND RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN BONDS.
>
> MEADVILLE, Jan 86.—The bonds stolen from the bank in this place a day or two since have all been recovered and the talef arrested.

REBEL ATROCITIES. THE PRISON-PEN AT SALISBURY

CORRESPONDENTS. WHOLESALE STARVATION AND MURDER OF UNION PRISONERS. THE HORRORS OF THE HOSPITALS.

TESTIMONY OF MR. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON. The resolution advising retaliation for ernal treatment to our-prisoners was taken up and discussed by Mesers. WILKINSON, WADE, and CHANDLER, is favore the proposition, and Mesers. EICHADSON and McDOUGAL against it.

Mesers. DOOLITTLE and WILSON were in favor of earliering both the callwars in tand

Mesora DOCLITTLE and WILSON were in favor of realistion, but not always in kind.

Mr. WILSON saked leave to withdraw his motion to commit the papers on the subject to the Military Committee, and to present an amendment recommending the appointment of commissioners to visit our rrisoners, and directing the Fresident to use all proper means of relatiation to secure humane treatment for them.

Mr. HENDELCES, of Indians, objected to the Withdrawal of the motion to recommit.

EXECUTIVE SESSION. On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate went into Executive session; and soon after adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INDIANA RECRUITS.

The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Indiana Legislature, asking the ciacharge of retruits from that State who volunteered into old regiments in 1853, for the understanding and agreement of the mustering of the tradering and agreement of the mustering of the fast that they were to be discharged with the regiment whom its term of service expired. Ordered to be printed, and reterred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER presented a petition of 4,000 olitaged of Indiana and Illinois, inc uding the Board of Thade, asking the passage of an act constituting the harber of Michigan City. Indiana, a cort of cutry, and relegating the claim of the General Gevernment to the itsimage duties of the said harber to the Michigan City Indiana, accord outry, and relegating the claim of the General Gevernment to the itsimage duties of the said harber to the Michigan City Indiana, according to the SPEAKER (Mr. Wilson in the chair) directioned duted a bill for these purposes, which was ofdered to be printed, and referred to the Committee in Commerce.

was given to-day before the Committee on the Conduct of the War by Albert D. Richardson:

TESTIATONY OF MR. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON.

I am a Tribune correspondent; was captured by the rebels Kay 5, 1865, at midnight, on a key bate in the Mississipp river. opposite Vatanure. After confact. Received the control of the Conduct of the Conduc INCREASE OF COMPENSATION TO MEMBERS OF CON-GRESS AND OTHERS.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, offered a preamble setting forth that as the compensation of members of Congress and the officers and employees of the two Honses, together with that of those employed in the civil departments of the Government in the District of Columbia, bears no proportion to the onerous expenses attending the necessaries of life; therefore, Reserves, That there he a: ded thirty-three and a third per centum to the present salaries or compensa-tion. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, OALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.

My. COLE, of California, introduced a bill to confirm the title of the swampafd overflowed lands to the State of California, which was referred. On motion of Mr. WILSON, of lows, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent payment for the t ausportation of troops and property of the Wnited States to railroad companies who have received grants of land ou condi-tion that troops and other preperty shall be carried over the same free of toil.

dition of the hospitals, but the Salisbury and Richmond authorities both disregarded their complaints and protests.

On November 25th many of the prisoners had been without food for forty-eight hours. Desperate from hunger, without any matured plan, a few of them said: "We may as well die in one way as asother; let us break out of this horrible usee." Some of them wrested the guns from a feller of lifeen rebel soldier; must easier ing five or six. Others attempted to open the fence, but they had neither adequate tools nor cencert of action Before they could effect a breach every gun in the garrison was turned upon them; the field pleess opened with grape and carakier, and they dispersed to their quarters. Five minutes from the beginning the attempt was quelled, and herdly a prisoner to be seen in the yard. My own quarters were a hundred and diffy yards from the scene or the insurrection; in our vicinity there had been no participation at all in it, and yet, for twenty minutes sterit was ended, the suardsuppe the tents upon heipless and incocent men. They filled in all fifteen and wounded sixty, not one-tenth of whom had taken part in the attempt; many of whom were ignorant of it until they heard the guns.

Deliberate cold-blooded murders of penceable men, where there was no pretence that they were breaking any prison regulation, were very frequent. On October 16 Lieutenant Davis, of the 158th Rew Tork Infantry, was thus shot dead by a guard who, the day before, had been openly awaaring he would "kill some danned Yankee yet." November 6, Luther Conrad, of the 46th Pennsylvania Infantry, a deirrious patient from one of the hospitals, was similarly murdered. November 8, a chimney in one of the hospitals fell down, crashing several men under it.

Orders were immediately given to the guard to let no one approach the building on the pretix it hat there might be another insurrection. Two patients from that hospital had not heard the order, and were refurning to their quarters, when I saw a sentine on the fonce within

would not have been mois than an eighth of what it was.

The capacity of the so called hospitals—nine in number—which were without any of the comforts or concomism tents of those institutions, were not to the fullest over five or six hundred parients; and the number of prisoners who ought to have been inmates thereof was, at least, as many thousands. The hospitals merely afforded some protection from the cold and rain, and furnished rather better rations than were given to the men who were supposed, by a transparent fictios, to be in good health. Harely any one would go to the hospitals so long as he cound help himself, or induce any one to help him, the daily spectacle of ghastly and hideous corpses going therefrom to the dead-counce filling all beholders with horrer, and inducing the soldiers to believe that all who entered these filthy and postiferous tenements were doomed.

all who entered these filthy and positierous tenements were doomed. The prison limits at Salisbury revealed a scene of wretchedness, squalor, despair, and suffering, snoh as I-aconstomed as I am to army life and the horror of military hospitals and battle fields—had never before witheseed. The prison authorities—especially after the massacre attending the attempted outbreak of November. 26th—appeared not only indifferent to the miserable condition of the men, but to be astuated by a butality and malignity towards them that I could not resonative with my ideas of human nature.

They permitted the gnards to shoot prisoners whenever they pleased, without the least pretext or explanation; and no man's life was safe for a day or an hour. The air was full of prin, and pestilence, and all the horrors of imagined hells seemed realized in that most wretched place, of which I shall never think without a shudder, and a lessaned faith in the possibilities of humanity.

PORTLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER UNITED KINGDOM. PORTLAND, Jan. 30.—The steamship United King-

THE LOSS OF THE SCHOONER BLUE BELL DRIVED.

The reported loss of the schooner Blue Bell, as

announced a few days since, is pronounced false, as

neither the captain nor the crew have been found

here. The report was probably made to cover some

ARKANSAS.

LEGALITY OF THE ELECTION OF SENATOR SNOW -REOPENING OF THE OVERLAND STAGE ROUTE. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 30.—The recent statement of the Democrat that the election of W. D.

Snow to the United States Senate from this State was a farce is proven to be untrue. He was legally

mail stage will probably commence running through

SPECIAL SALE OF 1,500 ENTIRE PACKAGES OF

Doncerros.—We would call the attention of the trade to the above sale, which will be held at the

auction store of Messrs. John B. Myers & Co., Nos.

232 and 234 Market street, to-morrow, Wednesday, February 1, at 10 o'clock. The entire offering is

one of the largest and most desirable ever made in this country. The goods are now open for examination.

19 - 19

in about ten days.

lected by more than a quorum of the present General Assembly.

A despatch from Atchison says that the overland

m, from Glasgow on the 28th ultimo, arrived here

SOLUTION OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT FOR RELIEVING GENERAL BUTLES TABLED. Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, introduced a resolution that the thanks of Congress and the country are due and are hereby tendered to the President of the United States for rdieving Major General Entler from military comnand.
The resolution was laid upon the table—yeas 97, nays. INQUIRY INTO GENERAL JEFF. C. DAVIS' CONDUCT. Ca motion of Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, a resolution was adopted that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to Inquire into the treatment of the men, women, and children made free by the President's emancipation preclamation, by the 18th Army Corps, under General Jefferson C Davis, attached to Major General Sherman's army, on the recent merch from Atlan's to Savannab, and report thereon, at the earliest practicable time. to their quarters, when I saw a schinel on the fence within twenty feet or them, without challenging them, raise his piece and fire, killing one and wounding the other. Histor Gee, at the Jime, was standing immediately leaded the sentinel, who must-have acted under his direct orders. December 16, Moses Smith, of 7th Maryland (colored) infantry, while standing beside my quarters, scarching for acrapt of food from the sweepings of the cook house, was shot through the head. There were very many similar murders! I never knew any prefence even made of investigating or punishing them. Our lives were never safe for one moment. Any sentinely at any prefence or on my ordery or might, could deliberately shoot down any prisoner, or into any group of prisoners, biaca, or white, and he would not oren he taken of his post for it INCREASE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

INCREASE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. SLOAD, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution, which was laid upon the table; instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill amendatory of the internal revenue act.

A PERSONAL EXPLENATION BY MR. FARESWORTH.

Mr. FARESWORTH, of Illinois, noticed the comments upon himself in the Washington correspondence of the Chicago Tribune, written he said by an employee of the House, in which he, with others, were represented as having fillinoistored to grouped the princing paper, and as being conspicuous theory the tax on princing paper, and as being conspicuous theory the tax on princing paper, and as being conspicuous theory the saw of the sire to continue the text on knowledge. Mr. Rathaworth said it was true that a large minority of the House were opposed to the passage of the residulon, and expressed their dissent became, under the tax rules no opportantly was allowed for its concluderation or investigation. He said the writer's remarks ought not to pass without notice, and he therefore proceeded to explain his position, denying that he voted to favor monopolists. He had neither seen nor heard of paper manufacturers lobbying here to promote their interest. The newspaper men themselves were engaged in lobying. He expressed himself in fayor of continuing the present tariff.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the A PERSONAL EXPLENATION BY MR. PARNSWORTH. shoot down any prisoner, or into any group of priseners, black or white, and he would not even he taken of his post for it

"Seasily every week an officer came into the prison to recruit for the rebel army. Sometimes he offared boundaries, always he promised good ciothing and abandant food between twelve hundred and eighteen hundred of our men enteted in two months. I was repeatedly asked by, prisoners, sometimes with tears in their eyes. "What shall I do? I don't want to starry to death. I am growing weaker daily; if I stay here I shall follow my comrades to the hospital and deadhouse. If I emis. I may live until I can escape."

I had charge of the clything left by the dead, and reissued it to the living. I distributed articles of clothing to more than two thousard prisoners, but when I escaped there were fully five hundred without a shoor a stocking, and more yes with no garmentabove the waist except one blouse or one shirt. Men cama to me frequently upon whom the robels, when they captured the m, had left nothing whatever except a light cotton shirt and a pair of light, ragged cotton pantaloons.

The books of all the hospitals were kept and the daily consolidates reports made up under my supervision. During the two months between October 18 and Decemer 18 is average number of prisoners was about 7,600. The deaths for that period were fully 1,600, or twenty per cent of the whole. I brought away the natures of more than twelve hundred of the dead; some of the remainder were newly reported; the others I content procure on the day of my escape without exciting ensitient of the whole. I brought away the nature of maid due percentage of deaths increased. I left about 6,600 remaining in the garrison December 18, and they were their drips our solders a month.

The simple tuth is that the robel authorities are murdering our solders at Seitebury by cold and hunger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. They are doing this systemalically and i became of the content of the content of the content On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the House concurred in the Fenne's joint resolution ap-pointing a committee to examine and report the votes for President and Vice President, and to notify the per-sons chosen of their election.

THE RIECTORAL VOTES OF STATES IN REBELLION. Mr. WILEON, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Ju-dictary, reported a preamble setting forth that the local authorities of Virginia. North Carolina, South Caro-lina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Tennessee, having rebelled against the Government of the United States, and have continued for more than three years, and were in armed rebellion on the 6th of November, 1864: therefore. 864: therefore,
Resolved. That the States mentioned in the preamble to this resolution shall not be entitled to representa-TRETIMONY OF MR. JUNIUS H. BROWNE.

The following is the testimony before the committee of Junius Hearl Browne:

I am a journalist by profession; have been since the breaking out of the war an army correspondent of the New York Tribune; was captured in that capacity in the middle of the Mississippi river, while running past the batteries of Vicksburg, on the night of May 3. 1833, onrexpedition having been destroyed by the rebel slegs subs; I was held prisoner some twenty months, having in that time been an occupant of seven Southern prisons, the last being the Salisbury, North Carolina, penitioniary, where I was kept with my co-laborer, Albert D.

Blochardson, for almost eleven months, maxing my es-TESTIMONY OF MR. JUNIUS H. BROWNS.

Firstlen.

Mr. MALLOBY, of Kentucky, as a member of the Committee on the Rules, said they had prepared a rule to meet the case. It was read for information, and proposed that if, on opening and counting the yotes, any difficulty abould arise, it must be settled by the concurrent votes of the two Houses.

Mr. WILSON said he could not accept the resolution are arministrate for his own. It was important that ac-THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

the whole on the state of the Union on the pavy appropriation bill.

Aniong the amendments adopted was one providing that one midshipman, in addition to those amborized by law, shall be appointed for each Congressional district, on the bomination of the member, of Congress or delegate from said district, but no midshipman shall be appointed for any district not represented in Congress.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, offeed an amendment providing for the appointment of a board of Admiralty by the President, with the savice and consent of the Senate. It is to be advisory on matters of naval organization and law

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, hoped the amendment would not be adopted, as the Committee on Naval Affairs had the subject under consideration.

The Chairman (Mr. WASHEURNE) decided the amendment out of order, but was not ansatined by the committee.

Pending this amendment the committee years and the bury for two months previous to my escape that I regard the exposure thereof a duty I owe to the thousands who still remain there.

Early in October from thee to ten thousand of our enlisted men were sent to Salisbury from Richmond and other points, and as they had been robbed of their clothing and blankets, and received very little food or shelter, the moriality smoog them became almost immediately widespread and alarming.

Rvery tenement within the prison limits was converted into a hospital, and I offered my services as medical dispenser and esistant to the robel surgeons. I seen made daily visits to the sick who could not obtain admission to the over-crow ded hospitals—'tyng in tents on the ground, without covering and with very scant, raiment, where they had crept for protection from the cold rains the snow, and the biting winds—and performed such poor service as lay in my limited power. Their condition was distressing in the extreme of very green wood that filed the rude shelters with hitter smoke, and which added to the carbonic acidized atmosphere from so many breaths, and the manations from unwholesome and unwashed both, packed together like figs, entirely poisoned the lade, packed together li committee. Pending this amendment the committee rose, and the House adjourned. louse adjourned.

[The following is the concluding portion of the memorial of Mr. Jewett, which the Senate refused to hear, which we give for the satisfaction of the public.—ED. Press]

"Your memorialist therefore prays that immediate steps be taken for the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy, with a view to securing those great commercial relations so highly important, and which will inure to the benefit of European Powers unless friendly relations of commerce, and an alliance offensive and defensive is entered into and socured for the benefit of the United States, before such advantage shall have been acquired by European Powers. To provide against a misconstruction of motive, your memorialist hereby declarer before God and man, that he sincersly believes such action indispensable in order to prevent a war with Europe, and to successfully delend, preserve, and perpetuate the American Republic."

THE LEGISLATURE Harrisburg, January 30, 1885.

SENATE.

The fenate met at 80 clock P. M

Mr. RIDGWAY presented a petition against running locometives on Ninth street. Philadelphia.

The following bills were introqueed. Mr. CONNELL, a bill authorizing railroad companies whose lines reach navigable streams to erect docks and plers, except in Philadelphia; also requiring companies which use bridges of other roads to pay part of expenses of construction.

Mr. N10HGUS, a bill authorizing Finth-street Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia; to sell part of bqrial ground'on Ninesenth street

Mr. E1DGWAY, a bill incorporating the Farmers' Union Market on Seventeenth street; also a supplement

HOUSE. The House mask that past / o clock. The Infowning patitions were presented.

Mr. QUIGLEX, a patition against the removal of the farmers' wagons from Second street, Philadelphia.

The following resolution was passed, viz: About calling on the Secretary of the Commonwealth for information relative to papers under which the United, States draft was conducted in 1832.

The following bills were introduced.

Mr. SLACX, a bill incorporating the Subterranean Oil Company to carry oil in pipes from Oil Greek to Pittsburg. Also, a bill incorporating the Pennsylvania Trans-Mr. GUAY, a bill allowing the Fort Wayne and Chicago Ballroad to change the location of their line.
Mr. BARR, a bill increasing the solutions' pay to one dollar per day.

Mr. McCLURE, a bill extending the time of the sompletion of the Southern Pennsylvania Rollroad for five ears.
Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, a bill transferring to pike if desired.
Mr. PURDY, a bill incorporating Oil Producers Cherry Ruu Railroad.

Mr. EUDDIMAN, a bill for the better protection of landlords and tenants in actions of ejectment.

Mr. THOMAS, a supplement to the Pennsylvania Life Insurance. Also, a supplement to the Horstonitural Sodety.

Mr. COCHRAN, a bill to enter satisfaction on the bonds of bank officers. Also, relative to meetings in this biate of foreign corporations.

Mr. STEINER, a bill relative to the competency of

parties as witnesses.

Mr. BDEGEOIN, a bill incorporating the Oil Producers
Cherry Run Railroad. Adjourned. Death of the State Treasurer of New TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Hon. R. S. Smith, treasurer of the State of New Jersey, was taken with paralysis, on Sunday morning, at his residence, at Hightstown, and died to day. He held the office of State treasurer for fifteen years, and was universaily respected as a most accomplished and faithful officer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. REPORTED EVACUATION OF MOBILE - REEL FORTIFYING AT GRAND ECORS-MISERABLE

on a fair trial, have made nine knots an hour, but it would have been nine knots towards the bottom of the sea. They were not worth the iron they were made of. The GHAIR. The moreing hour has expired and the unfinished business is in order.

Mr. HALK. Well, I suppose I can give an instalment to morrow. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the better reorganization of the Pay Department of the United Sages Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affaire. It gives the Paymaster General the rank and pay of a Brigadler General, and provides for the appointment of two assistants, who shall be ex officio Inspector General; of the Department, with the rank and pay of colonels, and also ten Deputy Paymaster Generals, in addition to the two now authorized from the present officers of the Pay Department, and for additional pay districts paymasters may be detailed as eating deputies not exceeding ten in number. It also emps were the Secretary of War to detail officers of the Pay Department for cuty as inspectors for such departments, not exceeding four in number at any one time, who shall receive during their detail the rack and pay of deputy paymasters.

JUDICIAL PROCHEDINGS IN NEW YORK.

Mr HARRIS, of New York, reported from the Judical of the paymasters. TESTIMONY OF THE ESCAPED TRIBUNE Fiendish Cruelty of the Rebel Authorities

The rebels are fortifying at Grand Ecore, and have an entire division stationed there. One divi-sion of rebel cavalry has been sent to Texas lately with orders to be dismounted for infantry.

Kirby Smith's headquarters are still at Shreve ort, but there is no considerable body of troops garfisoning. The main body of Price's old army is reported to be on the Upper Red river, near the border of the Indian country, suffering all the horvas given to-day before the Committee on the Con duct of the War by Albert D. Richardson: rors of cold and nakedness, having come back from their recent campaign poorly supplied with neces Fagan's and Parson's brigades are stationed Camden, Ark. They compose all the troops of

> which place the expedition originally started. Descritions are very frequent from their demoralises The New Orleans cotton market is unsettled Middling 85c. There is a light supply of sugar and molasses. Superfine flour \$11.25.
>
> The Memphis Bulletin says the steamers Chippews and Annie Jacobs, two of the fixet which went up the Arkansas river to Fort Smith, were captured and burned at White Oak Shoal. Two others were damaged, but managed to escape. RENTUCKY.

A GUBRILLA RAID INTO DANVILLE-THEY ARE PURSUED AND TWICE ROUTED - QUANTRELL AGAIN TURNED UP-MASSACRE OF UNION SOLE LIBRS BY SUE MUNDY. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30.—Captain Clark, of the 4th dissouri Rebel Cavalry, entered Danville with 40 men on Sunday, at 9 o'clock, swapped horses with several of their own horses and departed. They vere followed by Captain Bridgewater with 70 or 80 Federals, who overtook them about four miles from Harrodsburg, where a fight occurred. Two rebels were killed and four or five wounded, and several wounded, but none were killed. Major Jones with 200 men is reported within miles of Elizabethtown to-night. Quantrell, of Kansas notoriety. Is said to be with ones with a band of 210 men. On Friday last Captain Berry, leading five guerillas, approached within a short distance of Bardstown, when they were

CONDITION OF PRIOB'S ARMY.

CARDO, Jan. 80.—The steemer Magenta brings

New Orleans advices of January 24th. All is quiet

along the river.

A steamer has arrived at New Orleans, from Mc

leans Delta, gives the following news from the trans

Price's army that have returned to Topeko, from

Mississippi Department:

red on by a party of Federal soldiers who repor that Berry was killed. On Saturday evening the outlaws made another raid on the place, but were repulsed after a brisk fight. On the same day Sue Munday's guerilla band dashed into Bloomfield, and surprised a party of seventeen discharged soldiers, captured fourteer of them and killed them on the spot.' The guerillas alleged, in justification, that the soldiers had encuted a guerilia, named Dudley, five days before.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinn Commercial, writing January 18th, says: "General Thomas' army is, and has been for some weeks past, congregated principally about Eastport, the head of steamboat navigation on the Tennessee. As soon as Hood put this river between port, the head of steamboat navigation on the Tennessee. As soon as Hood put this river between himself and us, and rendered it necessary for our army, if they would still continue to act on the aggressive, to push beyond it, a vast gap was at once created in the old line of communications. Hood knew this would be effected, and, therefore, did not retreat in a direction which would enable us to follow him up by our old line through Bridgeport and Chattanoga. A new line had to be established further to the west. Since the Tennessee had to be crossed in any event, and water transportation is cheaper than by rail, that river itself was telected as that line. This recasting of the whole soheme of operations necessarily consumes time. Wharves must be built, warehouses creeted, supplies accumulated, &c. Though this work was entered upon immediately after Hood crossed the river, it is a great one and progresses slowly. The army resis meantime, organises new brigades and divisions, recovers from the effects of its severe winter campaign, and makes the extensive, nameloss preparations nécessary for a speedy resumption of operations. How soon these would be inaugurated, even if the weather permitted, it would be difficult to determine. The face of the country through all northern Mississippi and lower Tennessee is fiat and low, and the unprecedented rains of the past month have overflowed hundreds of acres with water, which the army must wait for the winds and the sun to assuage. Let none be disappointed if it does not uncoil itself and leave the banks of the Tennessee for a month. The whole line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which runs through Corinth, is actirely unoccupied by the rebels, except in strazgling bands of guerillas. All stories as to Hood's occupation of the place on his retreat are groundless. He did not approach it. He had intimations, doubtless, of Geperal Dana's move from Memphis to cut the railroad south of it, and he has not yet come to that degree of foolhardness as to was into contents.

THE GUEELLAS OF KENTUCKY—WHO THEY ARE AND HOW THEY ARE ORGANIZED.—During the recent retreat of Hood immense numbers of men deserted, but in meny instances they, instead of taking the oathlof allegiance, joined guerilla parties, and go about through the country committing all sorts of depredations. This is the case with both sides. Guerilla bands are generally made up of deserters from both armies, or men who were drafted and unable to any out or furnish a substitute. Sue. Mundy and her party are made up entirely of this class of individuals, and it is generally the case with all bands of like character. Hence it is that in almost every county in Kentucky, and even in Tennesses, guerilla bands have sprung into existence, and they have been bold in their operations, committing robberies and depredations almost when and wherever they pleased. Kentucky regiments who have served their time of enlistment have returned to their native State and been mustered out of the service THE GUERILLAS OF KENTUCKY-WHO THE they pleased. Kentucky regiments who have served their time of enlistment have returned to their native State and been mustered out of the service. The soldiers composing these regiments were for a long time, and some are still, afraid to go to their komes on account of guerillas, who would never let them rest in peace so long as they were at home. An organization of troops for home defence was soon established, and they are found in almost all the counties where guerillas were most likely to be found. Recently our troops have had engagements with them, which proved serious to these roving bands. The guerillas are becoming tired of the life they are leading, and begin to find out that the State troops will never let them rest until they are driven out of the State and their bands broken up entirely. Within the last few days no less than one dezen persons, who are known to have been members of guerilla parties, have sent in letters to the post commander in Louisville, wanting to know upon what terms they can return to that city, become loyal ditachs, and go North. If they can establish by proof that they were Confederate soldiers, they can be allowed to take the oath, give bonds, and go where they may wish inside the Federal lines; but if it be afterwards proved that they had been guerillas, they may be caught and afterwards executed as such.

come to that degree of foolbardiness as to walk into so obvious a trap. There is little reason to doubt that his army is at present quartered at Tuscalossa,

GENERAL REBEL NEWS. GENERAL RESIDE NEWS.

GIN. Brace is endesyoring to throw the onus of his failure at Fort Fisheron the shoulders of Davis and Lee. This is exciting much indignation, especially among the partisans of the latter, who are calling for an inquiry into the matter. They say that Bracy has been a uniform failure from the beginning, and is trying to drag down Lee as he dragged down Johnston. There is a great clamor for his removal. lis removal.

THE NORTH MAIN CHANNEL of the Savannah THE NORTH MAIN CHANNEL of the Savannah Tiver is now open for navigation. Our men have been industriously at work ever since the capture of the city, and with the small appliances they have had have done a great deal. The obstructions were of the strongest kind, and exceedingly difficult to remove. Huge pens, formed of piles driven into the bed of the river and interlaced with the heaviest kind of iron chains, were filled with paving-stones and rocks of all kinds, the whole cemented with vast quantities of clay. The wreck of the robel

and rocks of all kinds, the whole cemented with vast quantities of clay. The wreck of the robel gunboat Georgia, built from the contributions of Georgia ladies, is still in the river, opposite Fort Jackson. The debris of the new ram, which was built by H. F. Willink, at his slip, yard, in the eastern section of the city, and whose successful launch a few weeks prior to the entrée of the United States troops won the praise and admiration of the well-wishers of rebeldom, still lies at the wharf of Willink's shipyard, where she was burned and then scuttled to prevent her from failing into our possession. Besides these, the wrock of the dry dock, two brigs, a schooner, and one or two small vessels, with a few plot-boats, still blockade some portions of the river. But a way has been opened, and already four large steamers loaded with very wharves. supplies have, by careful pilotage, come up to the very wharves.

The Employment of Slaves in the Southers Army.—Whatever persons North may say, there is undonbtedly a strong feeling in some of the States of the South in favor of filling up the depleted army with negro recruits. Everywhere in our rebei exchanges we find this feeling set forth in strong and unmistakable forms. The South expects much from these troops—some of the more sanguine complete and speedy victory over the Yankess. The following from the Richmond Whig sets forth this hope as clearly as anything we have seen: "Now, let us say to the North that we are on the defensive; that they can stop this war immediately by withdrawing their troops. If they refuse, let Congress put three hundred thousand slaves in the army; put deeds of emancipation in their pockets; maren one hundred thousand to Pennsylvania, one hundred thousand to Ohio, and one hundred thousand to Indiana; tell them to spare nothing but the old men, women and children; to live on the country; lay waste as they march; to rob the banks; to take every kind of property they want; to have it as their own; to load every wagon, horse, mule, and ox with the spoils, and bring it back to their old homes, and enjoy it and freedom for life. How long would Grant stay at City Point? I have heard officers of high rank say they would cheerfully volunteer to consolidate companies, &c., hundreds of officers will be without commands, who would willingly command these troops. Let Congress do this, and, in the language of this intelligent Virginian, before the next 4th of July the war would end, and our independence be acknowledged. Keep the men over forty-five at home and put the negroes in the army."

The Advance on Charleston—Will IT FALL."

The Southern papers are very much exercised

The Southern Pennsylvania Raileoad.—As the engineers have completed the survey and location of this new road from Connellsville to Bedford, and paused in their operations, a rumor has got affoat that the company does not intend to build any more than that portion of the work. It is true that the company does not intend to build any more than that portion of the work. It is true that the company of the intended to build any more than that portion of the work. It is true that the rest of the work is to be abandoned. The Huntingdon and Broal Top Railroad extends to Bedford, at which piace it will meet this new road and connect with it. From Bedford to Connellsville is a division of road, which cannot be built without some very heavy tunnel-work through the mountains, and when finished it is obviously the best policy to put the road in operation by means of the Broad Top connection. This would at once make a through roate from Philadel phia via Harrisburg, and would aford an opportunity for bringing into market the valuable mineral lands of the southern ther of counties. It would furpish also an avenue to market for the oll of Dunkard creek region, besides increasing enormously the business of the railroad from Huntingdon to Electron.

EUROPE.

ABRIVAL OF THE PERUVAIN AT PORTLAND NUMEROUS DISASTERS AT SEA eches of Messrs. Schoolfield, Bright, and

bile Bay, bringing a rumor of the evacuation of Mobile. The report was received by the flag-ship on Baxter on American Affairs. A Natchez letter, of January 23d, to the New Or-THE CAPTAIN OF THE SEA KING COM. MITTED FOR TRIAL.

Reported Nomination of Prince Napoleon as Ecgent on the Death of the Emperor.

The Catholic Governments and the Pope's Encyclical Letter. PORTLAND, Jan. 30 -The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 1sth inst., arrived at this port to day. She brings advices to the 20th, via Greencastle, although detained off Lough Foyle by a fog until Saturday afternoon.

Lough Foyle by a fog until Saturday afternoon.

ENGLAND.

Messrs. Schoolfield and Bright had been addressing their constituents at Birmingham. The former expressed his regret at the intention of the Americans to terminate the reciprocity treaty, and place gunback on the Lakes. With regard to non-intervention, he said he was not prepared to ion in a policy which would silegether overlook the injuries which one nation might is filet upon another.

Mr. Bright in his speech, expatiated on the triumph of the non-intervention policy in English politics. Is regard to parliamentary reform, he said it could no more te put to eleep than could the nerro question in the american Congress; for though it was always voted a great nuisance spal not to be talked about, America is now in deadly conflict with it, and the negro was tending forth in large proportions and daily gaining freedom. Mr. Bright used many strong arguments in apport of the extension of the franchise. He pointed to the order and tranquili y with which millions had voted at the recent Presidential election in America. As regards American affairs he said he purposely abstaiced from any otherway one upon that and mournful revolution which was taking place.

Mr. Baxter, a member of Parliament, has been delivering at dreeres at B angowrie. Scotland, on the American question. He eulogized fir. Elacoin's Administration, and said he was emphatically in favor of the Forth. I e had perfect confidence in the ability of the North to bring the question to a most satisfactory solution. the Liverpool Post says that extensive orders for army clothing for the rebels have been executed in Liverpool lately, including 20,000 uniforms for the rebel verpool lately, including 20,000 unitorms for the rebei attility.

Liverpool. Jan. 20, P. M.—Captsin Corbett, who commanded the rebel pirate Sea King, alias the Shenandeah, was committed for trial to day on the charge of violating the foreign enliatment set. FRANCE.

FRANCE.

It is asserted that the Emperor Napoleon has nominated Prince Napoleon as Regent of the French Empire in case of his death.

A duel took piace recently at Bois de Boulogne, between Count Duke Tailerend Perigard (recently made Duke de Montmorency) and Duke de Jonaeville, one of the plaintiffs in the pending suit to prevent the former from : sensing the Mentmorency title. The duel was fought for fitteen minutes, with a words, wheat the latter was wounded in the strip, and further hostilities were stopped. Count Perigard also received two slight woundes. stopped. Gunt rengand wounds.
Wounds.
The Paris Bourse was firm at 671. 20g, for Rantes.

The Vienna Presse asserts that the relations between Amstria and Presse asserts that the relations between Amstria and Presse continue excellent; but, nevertheless, Austria is determined to withdraw from the alliance rather than permit Pressia to amout the Buchies. Prossia is said to seek principally a direct alliance accinate additional manufactures. Prussia is said to seek principally a direct alliance against revolutionary movements.

The Gatholic representatives in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies have been the first to endorse the declarations of President Von Grabore against the outrages on the Constitution effected during the last three years. They say, in 'heir address, that a reconciliation be tween the deputies and the Government can only take place when the Government formally acknowledges the constitutional right to vote on the Bodget.

The Pope's enevolical letter is the leading thems of discussion in France. The Prefects had been ordered to report on its effects, and the Government, it was said, contemplated a serious step in the matter.

It was rumored that there had been a difficulty between the French and English military arthorities at Aden.

SPAIN.

SPAIN. The Madrid Noticies asserts that Spein will demand from Peru an indemnity of afteen million francs for the expense of its expedition.

The Correspondence abnounces that the Government will act energetically if the Encyclical Letter is published without the authority of the Gunocil of State. It is numored that the Emperor or Russia and the Pope have quarrelled over the Encyclical Letter.

M. de Sartiges had communicated to Autonelli the measures acopted by the French Government against the Encyclical letter.

A complete number had occurred between Cardinal Pandres and the Pope. The Card nai was summoned to Rome to suswer for rebellicus languages under the penalty of being deprived of the emoluments of his rank. It is stated that the Cardinal refused to leave Marles.

BRAZIL. BRAZIL. BRAZIL.

Paraguay had declared war against Brazil, and a decree had been issued announcing the rupture of the pearly entered into by those Governments.

The Brazilians were repulsed at Prazider in Urnguay.

RUSSIA. Numerous political prosecutions had been abandoned in Poland. INDIA. BOMBAY, Dec. 29.—Cotion is lower, but the prices of abirbing are on the advance.
CALCETTA, Dec. 28.—The market for cotion is flat.
Freights are dull.

Depressys The speech of the King of Prossiz to the Chambers professed a desire for reconciliation with the Chambers, but expressed a determination to maintain a strong military organization.

The Chamber re-elected Herr Grabord as president, who, in the course of his speech, denonaced the course of the Government. He said it sought, by military success, to allence public opinion, but the people stradiestly remain faithful to the Constitution.

Large reductions were made in the military activation. Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of four days amount to 12,000 bales, including 3,500 bales to speculators and for export. The market was dull with a slight decline, but closed better.

The Manchester market is flat, with a declining tendance. dency.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market is dult with a downward tendency. Messrs, Richardson, Spence, & Co., report Flour dult, Wheat inactive, Corn dult and declining, Frortsions steady. The circulars report Beef firm, Pork steady, Bacon quiet but steady, Lard firm, Tallow easier. THE LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE. THE LATEST VIA GREEKCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20 - Evening - Cotton - The sales of
the week amount to 13,500 bases, including 2,000 baies to
speculators and 3,200 for export. The market closed
dull, with a decline of 1@124 on American, and &@1d
on ther descriptions. The sales to day are estimated
at 4.00 bales, the market closing flat at the following

at 70s.
LONDON, Jan. 20—Evening.—Consols closed at 83½@
85½ for money. The bullion in the bank has increased
£71 000 during the week.
ARELICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central 49@59 per
cent. discount Eric Railroad 34@55. Marine Intelligence.

Marine Intelligence.

Avrived from Baltimore, ship Admiral, at Bremen.

Mexobanda—The brig Kellle, from Liverpool for
Buton, which sailed on the 23d of November, put into
Billford leaky, on January 17th, having been blown
back from off the American coast.

The gale in Prospect when the steamer Cuba sailed
was most violent and destructive.

The lose of the rew blockade runner Leite, off Liverpcol, was a most disastrons affair Only twelve seamen were saved out of nearly sixty persons.

There were serious disasters elsewhere, at sea and on
land, but no material damage was done to American
Engiples and, but no material usingse was about the simpling.

The steamer St David arrived at Londonderry on the 19th, the Erin at Queenstown on the 19th, the City of Manchester at Queenstown, on the 19th, and the City of Dublin at Queens, own on the 20th.

The steamer Columbia, from Liverpool for the West Incies, and off Brest. Thirty one lives were lost, only three persons baving been saved.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1965. BANK STATEMENT. Statement of the condition of the banks of New York for the week ending Jan. 30, 1865: Loans, decrease \$17.500,000 Specie, do 2,000,000 Circulation,do 70 000

EVENING STOCK MARKET.

The following are the latest quotations at Gallagher's stock market this evening:
Gold, 211½; New York Central, 109; Eric Railroad, 72½; Hudson River, 106½; Reading, 105; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 65½; Illinois Central, 117; Pittsburg and Chicago, 81; Cleveland and Toledo, 115; Chicago and Rock Island, 93½; Northwestern Railroad, 33¾; ditto prefeired, 63¼; Fort Wayne, 92½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 27½; Cumberland Ooal, 45½; Quickstiver, 98½; Mariposa, 11½.
The pold market was excited after the call and sold at 210, but raillied to 211.

Eric Railroad stock was very active and strong. EVENING STOCK MARKET. k Suicide and his Posthumous Letters.

of H. W. M. Meade, a prominent photographist of New York, by excessive doses of laudanum. The following are the letters found in his room when his corpse was discovered:

New York, Jan. 25, 1865.

My: Dear Wife: For all our disagreements I hope you fergive me, and this cowardly and rash and warfous other things made our lives unhappy. May God bless you and make you happy, and may we meet above with our dear children. Pray for the repose of my soul, and my dear children also. I am in such a state of mind I hardly know what I write, but I am weary of the world.

Your affectionate husband,
H. W. M. Mrade.

P. S.—I heard of Mr. Branch's death from your brothers. I do not blame you, so be happy. corpse was discovered:

Our New York correspondent refers to the death

New York, Jan. 25, 1865.

My Darling Children—Sarah and Jessie:
Forever pray for the represe of your father's soul. I
pray that we may meet in that heavenly home,
where we hope to be at peace forever. On, forgive
me what I have done. Good knows how my heart
has yearned towards you, and all I ask of you is to
be virtuous and you will be happy. Sometimes come
to my grave, my darlings, and bring flowers. God
bless and comfort you.

Your affectionate but unhappy-Father.
P. S.—I should like your pictures buried with
me. Also the hair chain to be found in my trunk.
My watch is for Sarah, and my seal for Jessie, which
is in my trunk.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

My Drar Sister: Do not fret or worry about me. I want to be laid beside my poor mother, to have peace. God alone knows the sorrows of my heart. I have been placed in a peculiar position. I have been faint hearled and generous. I have made a mistake. I hope God will forgive me this cruel act; we are not our own keepers. Lay me beside my mother, in Greenwood, and comfort all who care about me. I hope that God will forgive me, and that we may all meet in heaven.

Your affectionate brother.

Henry.
P. S.—My love to Katy and Harry. To Mrs. Fools I wish you to express my great thanks. I have written Mr. Graham about her. NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

dependence be acknowledged. Keep the men over forty-five at home and put the negroes in the army."

The Advanceon Charleston.—Willit Fall.
—The Southern papers are very much exercised about the safety of Charleston. They chroniclo the movements of General Sherman's army very faithing. In speaking of the recent capture of Pocotaligo bridge thay say:

"From Pocotaligo to Branchville the distance does not exceed forty-five miles, and can be easily accomplished in three days. The enemy once firmly established on the railroad, either at Branchville or some point nearer Augusts, and the fail of Charleston becomes only a question of time, and a short time at that. We may leave it to the President and General Lee to decide what effect such a movement would have upon Richmond and the Armyof Northern Virginia. At Branchville, Sherman's fianks would be protected by the Editso and its swamps on the left, and by the Santee and its swamps on the left, and by the Santee and its swamps on the left, and by the Santee and its swamps on the left, and by the Santee and its swamps on the left, and by the Santee and its swamps on the gine, indispensable to our success; but the retention of the military line from Kingsville to Augusta is."

The Southern Pennsylvania Rayroan and visit my grave. Oh, let them'try and forgetthe gold the protected of the country with kindness, I have had to disguise many things from you as well as others, according to the custom of this world. Take care of those that are left, if possible. The second of the military line from Kingsville to Augusta is."

In possible to the stance are not curry on keepers. Lay me bestite and tot; we are not our own keepers. Lay me bestite the typ mother in the stance are not curry on the stance that God will forgive me this cit; we are not curry on the time et in heaven. Hence, in Green bett the the detine. I hope that God will forgive me this cit; we are not curry on the time the meet in heaven.

I should be a pression of time and that we may all meet in heaven.

When York mary spain, as you have no children, it would be a greatreliefto me if you would adopt them and bring them up in virtue and goodness, and always let them remember their unhappy father with kindness, and visit my grave. Oh, let them try and forgothe unboly acts, and remember me with kindness that I have endeavored to show to them. I hope that my wife will get a good husband, and that we may meet in Heaven, where all is pure and right. Excuse the pencil writing and other things under the dreadful circumstances.

Yours, very affectionately,

N. B.—I saw plainly the business would not pay, and I requested to be paid out of the affairs slot to Mrs. F., \$25 to Mr. N. P., borrowed money; also, \$12 to Mr. O'Relly.

Configration at Richmond, Indiana. Comflegration at Richmond, Indiama.
RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 22.—The pork-packing and wholesale grocery establishment of Vandemor a Reid was entirely destroyed by fire this morning at 2 o'clock. The loss amounted to about \$30,000, on which there is an insurance of \$50,000. The commission house of E. J. Williams, adjoining, was also destroyed, involving a loss of \$13,000 or a \$16,000 on the wool stored in the building and owned by Thos. Woodnut. The insurance expired last Thursday. The office of the O. and O. A. Railroad was entirely consumed, with most of the papers. The total loss amounted total \$10,000.

Dr. Lieber's Letter on [DR. LIEBER IS SO Well | eforms that the following tention. It is true to rison discipline has that the condition of our form ; and equally certain ; ciety of which Mr. BARC cerve the support of the publi

MY DEAR SIE: My justly suppose, dimir cere as in the times While I lived to the While I lived to the South to awaken there and the south which must remain ore affairs of humani, as crime and there most one hand, and on the other than the south which we have a say a say rate, by yieldness association by victious association that wicted, and, if possible, and a wice was presented to the same and th

ment after conviction that victed, and, if positive, and a wiser man by recommendation the South were unconversed at the South were unconversed to the North I have been and the North Prison Association you knew me with I was endeavored to improve another to judge from your letter and the one of Jahuary 20 mer. To judge from your letter and the one of Jahuary 20 mer. To judge from your letter and the one of Jahuary 20 mer. To judge from your letter and the one of Jahuary 20 mer. To judge from your letter and the one of Jahuary 20 mer. To judge from a country latter to say that the country just it york are in a condition who horable, as will planby 20 mer. To carry rejourn into these spowy will be duly sent you. It hept endeavors of the Society to the Legislature to this all-into carry rejourn into these spowy vicious coulaylon, reglected or dispraceful to the second services. vicious contarion, neglecter diserreceful to it in proporti It is with county jatis as the with county jatin as win a stitutions or objects in any pitches or endeavor of reform. Because tract less attention, or attract only; jet, because It witer had ano more elementary, they are: portant.
When prison discipline first came attention, you will recollect State prisons which almost ex-reformers. I lear this is still

system of education which she
the universities and observa
gran-mar and primary school,
would resemble the state of a
Athers. There were glonial
public buildings, but the stre
to the other were fitthy and a
low and paltry dwelling house
Just as we have checked to
our schools, where the A Ri
tion table are taught, so the
to check their attention to the

knew that the books would fad not so now. Whether it it into novelty has passed away, or that moinistration of justice has blueted the people with reference to pead as even the administration of solution into the properties, or that finally the great can call attention, except, indeed, the who to an unaments, certain it is the votakes no interest in prison reference that of former times. As to certain indeed even think of them. By his stronger reason to increase one compassionously and perseverifiging a ambition can expect no prize, an increased? reward?

I am always, as in olden time:
friend. JAMES J. BARCLAY, Esq., Predicting pline Society, Philadelphia.

THE STATE. A COLLECTION OF RAILROAD 4 vere frosts are said always to be in accidents, and we consequently are ber happening throughout the National Commonday, the 16th list the care of Railroad were thrown from the Mooresburg, by the breaking of a on board the train, named fauts killed. Some of the passengers the same morning the down wanna and Bloomsburg R. the same morning the down tan a wanna and Bloomsburg Radmar accident near Shickshinny, by the accident of Waverly, Luzeria comparisides seriously injuring several comments of the particular shifts and the accident, and was caught related car and rock and instantif killed.

On Monday ovening, as the first many prints on the Pennsylvans betaking coal at Concuracy Statish accident occurred, reculting in the disconnected from the train, and the train up against the front state to such a degree that am around. One freight car was badly erac INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.—I SET the long talked of experiment of crybe marine torpedo in an oil well, to called ducing capacity, was tried in the "List on the Watson Flats, just selve limit torpedo contained eight pounds of sorte applied at a dopth of four hadred each teet. The explosion caused the oil at spout out of the well some thirty fee in and made the ground ground groun like gruin the agonies of death. The first dollar parafine continued for some ren minus, disturbance subsided gradually art oil on the surface as fast as it contains days:

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30 .- The weather ntertainment of Artemus Ward at C will prove, during the week, a strong attraction to that provided at the tlaves sists of a lecture spasmodically delivered companiment to a set of pictures illustra in Mormondom. These pictures are a execution, the one representing Salt L remarkable for the beautiful effect of a water. To our mind the best part of the the picture part-if such a selection doned. The good jokes of Artem 25 278: ly scattered as they might be, and some ductive of a hundred-fold of applausing of his matter, and when he remarks the because they are numbered, it is the " The pictures appear, two or three const rising of a green curtain. Artemes 5

side of the stage, wielding a glittering his travels conversationally, and jeking ing familiarity. When he is not specific is glaying, and the next picture in paring. We do not intend to reass cisms, for to anticipate them would relish of surprise. The fine audience week. CITY ITEMS

CHINESE PROGRESSIVENESS.-T got measurably over their excision now admit Americans and Earth walls of Pekin, and the Coler :: rowing club, a gymnasium, a debit amateur theatrical corps, a critical branch of the Royal Asiatic Social keeps on improving and becoming hope in about a thousand years dignity of some such machini Wilsen, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestoni

Two Bases.—The Blair mission this wise—any person can see how see will run together: Mr. Jefferson Des all formalities and will hear any President Lincoln tending to peace reparation. President Lincoln will g ful hearing to any prominent man from ayms, whether sent by Daris er not, i the laws of the Urion. These two about as wide apart as the Spottered Richmond, and Charles Stokes & Co. Clothing Store, under the Continent

delphia. Thirty-first and Walnut streets. Tre ! lent condition, being planed with tent planing machine every dayand afternoon and evening. The Par Illuminated every night and open ex until 10 o'clock during the skating season 25 cents. EYR, EAR, AND CATARRE, STANSSES by J. Isaacs, M. D., Coulist and Autificial eyes inserted. No charge for the

GEORGE STROK & Co.'s Pictor, Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, for sale Gould, Seventh and Chestaut shaets SPECIAL NOTICES SUPERIOR WROUGHT-STEEL and Imported Coffee Mills, and the five) MARKET Street, below Night

PON'T LOCK THE STABLE HORSE IS STOLEN, but get your Lades's forehand, from TRUMAN & SHAW, No. Thirty five) MARKET Street, below Nat TRUSSES, BRACE AND MECHAN ports, of approved construction, and less proved construction, and less construction with judgment, at G. E. (Easier, TWELFTH and RACE Strests. Conducted by Ladies, on Twelfith Strest, apply of specific strest, and the strest of specific s COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in said

mand, is made from the CHOIC and EMOLLIENT in its nature, FRI ED, and EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL the Skin. For sale by all Drugging dealers.

WHEBLER & WILSON'S HIGHEST! LOCK-STITES

SEWING MACHINES THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST Salesrooms, 704 UHESTNOT STAR