FRIDAY. FEBRUARY 3, 1865.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu is. We do not return rejected manuscripts AG Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different allitary and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

To COMPEL PEACE, on the basis of Freedom and Union, is the object of the war. To denounce, repudiate, and scorn the suggestion of such a peace has been, since 1861, the pride of the rebel leaders and the rebel press. Still, we have carried on the war in the firm conviction that in the end this pride would be conquered by necessity, and forgotten in returning patriotism and wisdom. It may be that we have already reached the end. The victories of Sherman may be grander than we know; the defeats of our enemies greater than we have guessed; their despair profounder; their foresight keener than even ours. The ruin that seems to us a certainty in the future may be to them the great fact

of the present. The intended submission of the rebels to the Union is not to be assumed because Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Camp-BELL have come within our lines as accredited peace commissioners from Richmond. STEPHENS, more than a year ago, attempted to offer peace with separation to the Government, and was refused. But it cannot be supposed that Mr. Lincoln should leave Washington to meet these gentlemen at Fortress Monroe, unless he had assurance that submission was in some shape to be tendered.

· Our hopes of an immediate ending of the war are not extreme. There are the odds of armies against it. Up to vesterday, almost, the rebellion was defiant. If it has submitted, its repentance has been sudden as the miraculous calm that stilled the Sea of Galilee when the God of Peace stretched forth his arms and the storm ceased at his bidding. Yet, when the reconciliation of the North and South does come, it will be swift and sincere, and never to be broken. Even if this peace embassy should prove to be a heartless mockery of our hopes, the great fact remains that as it paused between the opposing lines the armies forgot they were enemies, and cheered, not as Northerners or Southerners, but as Americans.

PHILADELPHIA has done nothing to celebrate the constitutional abolition of slavery. Not a bell was rung-not a gun fired by order of the civic authorities. Yet Councils met yesterday, and the Mayor attends to his ordinary duties. In Harrisburg a disgraceful party fight is being made over the resolution of ratification. The bell that proclaimed liberty to all mankind is silent in the Hall of Independence.

AMERICA has many eloquent men, but there are tew of her orators who have the earnestness, the sincerity, and the fearless-- ness of Mr. Daniel Dougherry. We commend to the criticism of our readers his remarks on Peace, in his fine speech last night at the Academy of Music. His argument, however, is directed against a supposition; the revelations of the next fortnight must be awaited by all before absolute opinions on the subject can be prudently advanced.

## PEACE.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS WITHIN OUR LINES.

Their Reception by our Soldiers and Gen. Grant ENTHUSIASM OF BOTH ARRIES AT THE APPEAU ANCE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

THEIR ARRIVAL AT FORTRESS MONROE

THE PRESIDENT GONE TO MEET THEM

Rumors and Feeling in this City Yesterday

Yesterday the city was again filled with fast flying rumors of peace. They assumed every form, from giving very imaginative plans of recon struction which had been agreed upon, even to an absolute recognition of the Confederacy. Of course the latter was not believed although there were those Richmond papers that independence was the only price of peace, and hinted that a peace policy was prompted by a fear of some sudden, unlooked for fo reign intervention. The possibility of such a misfor tune was wisely argued, but the sages who imagined they feresaw it found few hearers and no believers. There were others who took a new view, and con tended that the negotiations would result not ex-actly in Union, but in the next thing to it—an allance offensive and defensive between the sections or a return to the old Confederation. And ther were others, still, who took the most moderate and sensible view, that the South was now conscious its growing weakness and fast-approaching defeat, and seized this as the only moment when they coul

come out of their feelish and fruitless contest with anything like even military honor. This was the general idea concerning the basis upon which we ere to hold intercourse with the rebel commission ers. On that basis alone was it expected that peace could ever be obtained by the rebels or accepted Below we give all that yesterday develops c cerning the arrival and intentions of the commis-sioners, and the manner in which they have been accepted by our Government. We string our de-

spatches together in order of time and character of acts, as an olive branch. Concerning their departure we offer the following facts, representing both sides—the rebel and the Union. The Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday says:

"Messes. Stephers, Hunter, and Campbell, the Onnederate peace commissioners, who left here on Sunday morning for Washington City, stopped on Sunday night in Petersburg, whence they went through the lines to City Point yesterday morning. They left our lines on Gen. Bushred Johnson's front. As they were making the transit, their character and object of their mission became known, when our troops sent up such a cheering as never was heard before, and continued it till the commissioners were out of sight and well within the Yankes lines, when the clamor was immediately caught up the Yankee troops, who cheered and hurrahed in they were hoarre. Amidst the desfening that of the armies the commissioners went on refer way. The next we hear of them will be inrough the Yankee papers:"

Speaking of the same subject, the Associated facts, representing both sides—the rebel and the

Speaking of the same subject, the Associated Press correspondent says : HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb.

Press correspondent says:

Headquarters army of the Potokac, Feb.
1.—The announcement that peace commissioners had arrived within our lines and had gone to Washington, although premature, was not without foundation in fact. On Sunday a flag of truce appeared on the line near the centre, and, being answered, it was found to be a request, in pursuance of an understanding with Mr. Bisir and General Grant, for permission for the following-named persons to pass to General Grant's headquarters, viz: Lieutenant Colonel Hatch, A. A. G. and Exchange Commissioner, with Alexander H. Stephens and R. M. T. Hunter and J. A. Campbell. Colonel Samuel Harriman, commanding the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Corps, received the communication and forwarded it to headquarters.

Owing to Gen. Grant's absence from City Point no reply could be sen: immediately, but the matter was referred to Washington, and after several communications had passed between our authorities and the commissioners the permission was granted, and a deputation, cossisting of Col. Baboock of General Parke's staff, Col. Harriman, Col. Lydig of General Parke's staff, were deputed to meet the gentilemen and escort them within our lines. The deputation reached the appointed place just belore sunset yesterday afternoon, and were soon joined by Mr. Stephens and his companions, and, after a few minutes spent in interneous cheef, which seemed to give them greater confidence than they had before exhibited. They were eccorted to the raitroad in carriages, where a special train was in waiting to convey them to City Print. A large crowd or sudders was here assembled, anxious to get a gimpse of the strangers, and when the train started loud cheers again greeted when the train started

bled, anxious a started loud cheers again greeted when the train started loud cheers again greeted them. On arriving at Oiry Pelnt they were taken to General Grant's neadquarters, where they spent the night. Messrs, Stephens and Campbell looked much emaciated, but Mr. Hunter appeared to be half and hearty, as did Colorei Haton. The latter conducted the negotiations in his usual agreeable conducted the brigoration and happy manner.

and happy manner.

The only alluston made to our difficulties was the The only alluston made to our difficulties was the happened by Mr. Stephens to Uolonel Harri-hope expressed man, on boundary anaptess.

Best under happier anaptess.

Of their arrival at City Point, and their reception

Of their arrival at City Point, and their reception

there. Mr. E F. Charles, one of our correspondents
with Grant's army, thus further writes:

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] CITY POINT, Va., February 1, 1866. City Point, usually the dullest and most mo notonous place in creation has had another sensa on—the second since its colonization by the army. For two or three days past we have been enlivened with reports of various kinds, all affirming that peace was soon to be an accomplished fact, and that commissioners to make the necessary negotiation.
Were already en route for our lines from the rebei As is not usually the case, these reports contained a germ of truth. Last evening an embassy from Richmond (or Petersourg rather), having for its ob-

Government at Washington, arrived within our lines; and ere this despatch reaches you it wil probably have arrived at the Federal capital.

On Monday the first intimation from the enemy that they desired to send a deputation of this kind across the lines was received at the headquarters of the 9th Corps, through one of our officers in charge Permission was at once granted the officer to re-Permission was at once granted the other to re-ceive the fing of truce, and, in anticipation of the arrival of the embassy upon the same day, the headquarters wagon was held in readiness to con-vey them to the raliroad station, and a special train was telegraphed for to this point, But on Monday they came not. Nevertheless, the news that they were coming soon spread around the

as those of the enemy, flags of truce had been flying for some days previously, and from Battery Morton, on the extreme left of our position, a white flag was Yesterday, a little while past noon, the Confede rate peace commissioners came over to the lines of the 9th Corps. They were received by an officer of Boneral Grant's staff, and were conducted to the headquarters of the army, where a brief informal nterview with Major General Meade was had. The telegraph operators at headquarters were a once instructed to telegraph to the despatcher at City Point for a special train, and about half-past four o'clock the train started down the road. Of course, a great crowd was assembled at the depot, and the anxious interest with which the de parting train was watched, until the last curl of smoke from the locomotive had vanished in the disance, was amusing to behold. Not less amusing

camps, and after dark there was cheering all along the lines. At very many of our picket posts, as well

The Confederate peace delegation was composed of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the C. S. A.; Robert T. Hunter, Secretary of the Treacury (the easiest berth under the rebel Governmen at present); and William Barnwell Rhett, perhaps he most virulent fire-eater and advocatefof slavery

were the stories current in the crowd as to its of

ect, and the distinguished personages for whom

Station, and, excepting the officers appointed to escort them, none others were permitted to enter. The trip was accomplished without aggident or in ident, and without more than the usual number of stoppages and delays for which this road is famous. The conversation was very free and social but no allusion was made to the topic of interest minds, and the subject of peace uppermost in all minds, and the negotiations was tacitly ignored. Long before the arrival of the train here the growd of anxious loungers and curiosity-seekers had eassembled at the depot. To avoid the crowd, and thus save the deputation from unnecessary deten. tion and annoyance, a little of De Jomini's strategy had to be resorted to, and it was put in practice with complete success. The railroad track oper not terminate at the deput, but is continued about ha a mile up the river banks to the rear entrance to

General Grant's enclosure—a plot of ground some acres in extent, surrounded with a hedge of cedar. wherein General Grant's staff officers have pitched About ten o'clock the train came dashing up the road, and, instead of stopping as usual at the depot, it proceeded at full speed to the actual terminus of the road. Before the baffled and disappointed crowd could overtake it the distinguished strangers had alighted, and were conveyed directly to General Grant's headquarters. What transpired at the interview that followed is a sealed book to the inquisi tive outsider, and only the wiseacres of vivid imagination can tell. But it is known that the con-

I have just been informed, upon authority geneable, that the Confederate peace commisraily reliable, that the confederate peace commis-sloners have applied to General Grant for passes to proceed to Washington, that they may have an in-terview with the President. As the mail closes in a few moments there is no time to verify the statement by further inquiry; but there can be little doubt of its correctness If requested, General Grant will, no doubt, allow

the committee to proceed to Washington. The steamer Mary Martin, the General's despatch boat, lies at the wharf with steam up, and has had steam up since six o'clock last evening; and though her captain has yet received no intimation to that effect, it is thought she will be placed at the disposal They appear to have been passed through our lines and sent to Fortress Monroe, where the President has gone to meet them. We append all the despatches bearing on this point :

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Star, in an extra, INDEPENDENCE EXPECTED AT AN EABLY DAY, announces the departure of President Lincoln at 11 o'clock to-day, for Annapolis, on a special train, for the purpose, it is understood, of join, ing Secretary Seward at Fortress Monroe or City Point, to hold an interview with the robel de-putation, Messrs. A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hun-ter, and John A. Campbell. The President took his departure in a special ear, drawn by engine No. 18, and placed upon the road at a few moments' notice by the Britimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The President was accompanied only by one of the attaches of the White House.

From the fact of his going to Fortress Monroe or City Point color is given to the report that the

rebel deputation had been allowed to enter our lines, and it is understood they are now at Fortress THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO PORTRESS MONROE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-At 11 o'clock to-day President Lincoln left Washington in a special train for Annapolis, at which place he arrived at two clock, and embarked on the steamer Thomas Collyer for Fortress Monroe. He will reach that point about 1 A.M. on Friday. Information received te-night from City Point states that the Southern commissioners were on Tuesday morning on board General Grant's despatch boat, the Mary Martin awaiting the President's order as to whether they

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The Constitutional Amendment Ratifled by Illinois Bhode Island, and Michigan.

REJOICINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The General Assembly of Illinois yesterday ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

The vote in the Senate stood 18 yeas against 6 nays. In the House, yeas 48, nays 28. Five Democratic Senators voted aye. RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb, 2.—The Rhode Island House of Representatives this morning passed a esolution approving and adopting the proposed emendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. The vote stood, yeas 62, nays 4. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.—The Rhode Island Senate has concurred in the passage of the resolu-MICHIGAN.

mendment abolishing slavery was ratified by the Legislature of Michigan this morning. MASSACHUSETTS.
BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Salutes are being fired and bells rung throughout the State in honor of the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 2. - The constitutional

PENNSYLVANIA. (Special Correspondence of The Press.)
HABRISBURG, February 2, 1865.—A greater part HARRISBURG, February 2, 1865.—A greater part of this morning's session in the Senate was taken up with a debate on some joint resolutions offered by Mr. Hall, ratifying the action of Congress in adopting the amendment to the Conglitution abolishing slavery. The discussion, I regret to say, was commenced, continued, and concluded as if it had been a party measure, and when ever a vote was taken or a delay in action occasioned, the motives which prompted either were easily discovered. To morrow the resolutions will come up on a third reading, and it is to be hoped, that some of the Democratic Senators will prove their independence of political ties by voting with

heir colleagues of an opposite party persuasion. OINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—A salute of 100 guns was fired at Columbus, Ohio, this evening, in honor of the passage of the constitutional amendment aboishing slavery. ALBANY, Feb. 2 -- A bill was presented in the

House, this afternoon, ratifying the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and, after debate was referred to the Committee on Federal Rela. ions. It is presumed the bill will be adopted nearly

unanimously.

The Evening Post has the following special despatch:

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus last night to consider the subject of the constitutional amendment. There was a great deal of wrangling and clamor, and the meeting dissolved without deciding upon any plan of action.

This morning the caucus reassembled, and the Democrats present voted to oppose the ratification of the amendment unanimously.

An effort will be made for the ratification of the measure to-dey.

THE SOUTHWEST.

HOOD'S LATE ARMY DISBANDING.

GEN. BURBRIDGE AT LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.-Major General Burbridge and Colonel Farleigh returned to-day, the former resuming his command, and the latter, for the present, holds his position as commandant of this post. ille Union says that intelligence en-The Nashville Union says that intelligence entirely reliable reports that Taylor's, late Hood's, army is rapidly disbanding, and that deserters by hundreds are coming into our lines.

THE DRAFT. THE OUOTA OF NEW YORK CITY-ONE-FOURTH IT THROWN OFF BY THE PRESIDENT.
A special despatch to the New York Evening Post A special despatch to the New York Evening Post of yesterday says:

The Supervisors' Committee, Messrs. Blunt, Tweed, Fox, Willmann, and Eiy, with Frederick A. Conkling, Street Commissioner Cornell, and Judge Shandley, are here. They will have an interview with the President and Secretary Stanton this afternoon. The quota of the city of New York is to be reduced.

The following telegraphic despatch was also received by Mayor Gunther from Senators Bell and Andrews:

"Washington, February 2, 1865.

"WASHINGTON, February 2, 1865.
"To Mayor Gunther:
"The undersigned have obtained the President's approval of a proposition to defer twenty five per cent. of the quota, as assigned to the various districts of our State, under the order of January 24th, for future investigation. This relieves your city immediately of more than five thousand of the present call.
"Takes A. Bell.
"George H. Andrews,
"Of the State Senate."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.—The House this orning passed resolutions requesting the Governor to make application for the postponement feet a conference upon the subject of peace with the of the draft.

THE JAMES RIVER.

OPINIONS OF SOUTHERN REFUGEES. THE FEELING IN THE REBEL CAPITAL

THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE AT THE STARVATION POINT.

INDEPENDENCE ACRNOWLEDGED TO BE AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 BERMUDA HUNDRED, JANUARY 31, 1865. The great topic here for the past few days has been the severity of the cold weather. The "Sunny South" is a very nice expression, and may be applicable here during the season of flowers, but will by no means give the reader an intelligent idea of this elimate, unless perchance I have been dwelling upon the shady side. The interruptions in the rrivals of the mails from the North are supposed ed by the accumulation of ice in the to be occasioned by the accumulation of ice in the rivers leading from Baltimore to Washington. Had past few days, the James river would also have been

blockaded with ice. There is plenty of ice in the

James, but not of sufficient thickness to interfere

THE REBEL PEACE MISSION.

By the arrival of the train on the underground railroad it was my good fortune yesterday to meet passengers who are just from Richmond, whose opportunities for being acquainted with the state of public feeling are the very best. They assure me that the Richmond daily papers in no wise represent either the feelings of the people or those of the editors themselves, but are conducted wholly with a riew of keeping up the spirits of the rebels in arms, It was after seven o'clock when they entered the special passenger car prepared for them at Park poorer class has long since given up all hope of succeeding, and now the F. F. V.'s are conscious of, and in their drawing rooms admit the impossibility of, Southern independence. The capture of Fort Fisher, which the rebels regard as the greatest disaster of the war, has quickened the mortifying conclusions of many who were previously very san-

> The authorities cannot get supplies for their troops, and are now bringing starvation nearer to the doors of the rich by seizing the provisions which they had stored up for such emergencies, and turn-ing them over to the quartermasters' and commissary departments. One baker recently had the misfortune to lose one hundred and ten barrels of four. Others have been obliged to give up what they had stored away for hard times, but just as they are coming upon them the rebel chiefs are ap-propriating their private stores for the support of their half starved soldiers.

> This state of affairs has produced a profound sen ation in Richmond, and now in the mansions of the F. F. V.'s may be heard the prayers of the wives rebal chiefs that the Yankees may seen come t their deliverance. This is no speculation, but a fact just communicated by a reliable eye-witness. The arrival of Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr., in Richmond was hailed as the dawn of peace. The rebel authorities would have refused him permission to visit their capital had it not been for the overwhelming peace feeling frankly manifested in that doomed

The conviction is now firmly rooted in the South that there is no hope for Southern independence scher questions of business being deferred till this and that the further continuance of this unhappy strife will be a sacrifice of blood and treasure without the ghost of a probability of success.

It is now frankly confessed by the rebel authoriem to such a conclusion. The arrival of Alexander H. Stephens at City Point, and his probable departure for Washingto

SOUTHERN NEWS.

in the mailboat Dictator this morning, may be re

feeling in Richmond which I have mentioned.

garded as suggestive; and tending to confirm the

CURTOUS RESOLUTIONS IN THE RE BEL CONGRESS.

Alliance then to be Formed with the Nort for the Vindication of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Pirate Tallahassee not Captured. General Military Affairs—Sherman's Progress in his Advance into South Carolina.

The enemy's papers have falsely reported the

Tallahassee as captured. She ran into New Inlet just after the capture of Fort Fisher, when, discovering some important change—he knew not then what had occurred in the military situation her commander, Captain Massit, put to sea, and made good his escape. He touched on the South Carolina coast, and put ashore a messenger with despatches, who has reached this city. The news, if any, brought by this-messenger, has not been made public.

Information received from South Carolina yester-day morning is to the effect that Sherman's infantry with their wagon trains are encamped near Ennis' cross roads, on the road leading towards Grahams-ville, and on the road running towards Sisters' Ferry. A reconnoiting force was reported within four miles of Robertsville, which is fifty miles north of Savannah and five miles east of the Savannah river. A small force of Yankess landed on Little Britain Island, near Legares, on Saturday night, but were driven off. Gen. Hardee telegraphs that the enemy crossed at Springfield on the night of the 26th inst., and moved northward in two columns on the next morning. He also reports that all attempts to cross the Combahee have so far failed. Gen. Taylor, reports that the enemy, in small force, came towards Olinton from Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara, and returned. Activity is reported on the Missis-sippi river, troops going up and down. Most of Thomas' men are reported to have marched west from Columbia to Clinton, on the Tennessee river. A portion of these forces, including A. J. Smith's, are gaid to be in the vicinity of Huntsville and Eastport. There is no change in the fleet off Mobile. The enemy are still leaving Pascagoula.
On Sunday morning an accidental fire occurred at Summit, Miss., on the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad, which destroyed twenty-three houses and six hundred bales of cotton, together with a quantity of commissary and other stores. Summit is seventy-five miles south of Jackson, in Pike county. Before the war it contained two hotels and twelve stores, of various kinds. In the Confederate House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. De Jarnette offered a resolution, which was unanimously referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, saying that the time may not be distant when the Confederate States will be prepared to unite on the basis of the inde-pendence of the Confederate States, with those most interested in the vindication of the principals of the Monroe doctrine to the exclusion of all seeming violations of these principles on the continent of North America. Mr. Machin, of Kentucky, introduced a pream-ble and resolutions setting forth that it is reported that the Federal authorities in Nashville are practicing most barbarous treatment on our prisoners, curtailing their diet to hard-tack and water, and

port upon said complaints. The resolution was THE GREAT FIRE AT SAVANNAH. INCENDIARY PLOT TO DESTROY

treating them in such manner as to cause their

death by degrees, and instructing the special com-

THE CITY. (From the Savannsh Republican, Jan. 23.)

At a few minutes past 6 o'clock last evening the streets of our city again recouncied with the peal of the fire-alarm from the belify of the Exchange, and at the same time dense volumes of smoke were discovered issuing from the large double tenement four-story briok building on the north alde of Broughton street. The fire, which is supposed to be the fineficial work of an incendary, originated in the cellar of the western tenement, which was used as a miscellaneous store-room, and the control of the material. The upper mitted of the building in material. The upper mitted of the building in grant and control, rosin, leather, furniture, on the state of the western tenement, which was the fire-grant that the electron for Pseident and Vice President and Vice President and Vice of the removement of Mr. TRINGEAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTOR THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTOR THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN STATES THAT HAD REPROVED TO THE ELECTOR THE ELEC paniestriczen women who stote studucting with dismay, we caught the glimpse of a woman preparing to jump from the third story. More hearty cheers rolled up from the trembling crowd; one woman, seeing no hope of escape from the horrible fate that was momentarily threatening her, jumped and was caught on a large mattress by the soldiers, sustaining no injury beyond a slight shock and considerable fight. From the second window a fund mother threw her babe upon the mattress, and jumped out immediately after it. Both were resoned without injury, save the slight concussion, by the noble veterans.

The first occupant who plunged from the building was a colored woman, who was caught in the arms of the soldiers. As soon as it was ascertained that all were saved, a wild shout of joy went up, and each soldier appeared anxious to test the full espacity of his lungs. The lower portion of the building, which was completely anyied, was occupied by Mrs. O'Brien as a millinery and dressmaking store.

By the active and determined efforts of the soldiers the fiames: were entirely subdued by eight o'clock, and had it not been for their energy and stubborn will, a most destructive conflagration would have swept over our city.

the fire engines with their bells ringing, the rushing of thousands of feet, and the presence of thousands of troops, all conspired to form a grand and tariling picture. After witnessing the extensive configurations that range throughout our Northern cities, and the standard area of the standard and the standard area of the standard area. and the modes operandi of our well-trained fire department in extinguishing them, it is quite novel to watch the peculiar and intricate process by which the Southern firemen proceed to battle the "Fire King."

SAVANDAH Gr., Jan. 28—2½ A. M.—As we process one of the most fourful catastrophes they be SAVANNAH Ga., Jan. 28 — 2½ A. M.—As we go to press one of the most fearful catastrophes that has ever occurred in this section of our country is in progress. At half past eleven o'clock the alarm of lire was again sounded from the steeple of the Exchange for the Third district. The irremen were foon on the spot, and found a small row of wooden buildings in fismes. The wind was blowing a strong easterly gele, and the fire spread with frightful rapididity, uttorly building all attempts on the part of the soldiers and the firemen to stay its progress. Several small buildings were forn down in order to prevent the spreading of the fiames, and if possible save the dreadful dangers consequent upon the burning of the old rebel navy magazine, which was known to be stored with a large amount of heavy rebel ammunition and considerable amount of heavy rebel ammunition and considerable amount of prowder. As the heavens grow red with the fiery element, the air was filled with sparks resembling a golden shower.

ment, the air was filled with sparks resembling a golden shower.

In a very short time the news spread like wildfire through the city that the magazine was on fire, with fifty tons of powder and several hundred shells stored therein. This alarmed and horrided every one in the city, and created a great panic through out the entire city limits, extending even through the camps. Thousands of people arose from their beds and began to make preparations for their safety, which could only be had in fleelog beyond the range of bursting shells and crumbling walls.

In half an hour the worst fears were confirmed by the explosion of the first shell, which burst and sent its fragments hissing through the air. In less than five minutes a fearful series of explosions took place, resembling a furlous bombardment, followed by terrife flashes as fast as the powder ignited. We have reports that lives have been lost, but o wing to by terrific flashes as fast as the powder ignited. We have reports that lives have been lost, but owing to the dire confusion it is utterly impossible to give any accounts, or reliable statements.

We have authentic information that one soldier was quite severely wounded and a colored boy killed. Doubless there are many casualties of different kinds resulting from this awful disaster. Dezens of poor families have been rendered houseless by the fire, and owing to the freezing state of the atmosphere, their sufferings must be intense.

We shall issue an extra at an early hour, containing all the particulars of this deplorable calamity.

taining all the particulars of this deplorable calamity.

3% O'OLOOK A. M., Jan. 28, 1865.—Lieutenant T.

I. Spence, depot ordinance officer, "Middle Division of the Mississippi," has just brought the astounding intelligence that some fiend had placed a keg of powder at the side of the arsenal, corner of York and Walker streets. This was undoubtedly placed here to blow up the city, as the arsenal contains over thirty tons of powder. The keg was placed in the shadow of one of the trees to avoid it being discovered. A single spark would easily have carried out the hellichidesigns of the wretches, as the ion of the keg was entirely open.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

the top of the keg was entirely open.

SHERMAN ADVANCING ON CHARLESTON A TERRIBLE CAMPAICN.

A Battle Expected near Charleston

Warrior, Captain May, arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher, N. C. Up to the time the Warrior sailed on Saturday, Jan. 28, nothing of importance had taken place, with the exception that our gunboats were moving up the Cape Fear river in the vicinity of the rebel forts, probably with the intention of bembarding them. The steamship Cahawba, Capt. Johnson, arrived

here, also, this afternoon, from Hilton Head, S. C., with over five hundred rebel prisoners, captured by Major General Sherman in his late campaign. The Cabawna sailed from Hilton Head last Saturday, the 28th inst., and, besides the mails and despatches from Sherman's army, brings intelligence of the highly gratifying success attending, thus far, the opening of the new campaign in the State of South Carolina. One portion of Major General Sherman's army

ved direct from Savannah, and the other, con sisting of two corps, moved from Beaufort, S. C. and were both rapidly advancing against Charles-The latest intelligence received from the army represents it to be at a distance less than forty iles from the city; the enemy abstained from offer ing resistance at every point, and were being gradually driven from every available position for defence. Athough a barren waste follows the retreating steps of the enemy, forage and subsistence were found in large quantities. The army commanded by Major General Foster was co-operating with the main army under Sher nan, and the movements of our troops through South Carolina since the capture of Savannah, Ga., was but the precursor of a far more terrible and

isastrous campaign in the heart of the rebel terri-ory than that of their celebrated march through

BATTLE EXPROTED NEAR CHARLESTON. The lines of General Sherman's army are being contracted, and probably no desperate resistance or battle would be offered until our forces reached to within a few miles of Charleston, where the main body of the rebel forces would be concentrated to make one terrible effort to save the State from the inroads of a victorious army.

WASHINGTON Washington, Feb. 2, 1865.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS. The House to day unanimously passed a bill giving a gratuity of \$500 a year to each of the five surviving Revolutionary pensioners, in addition to the pen-stons of \$100 which they now receive. In January, 1864, there were only twelve surviving—seven of whom have since died. The names of the only survivors are as follows: LEMURL COOK, enlisted in Hatfield, Mass., 98 years of age, now residing in Clarendon, Orleans county, New York; Samuer, Downey, enlisted in Carroll county, New Hampshire, 98 years of age, now living in Edenburg, Saratoga county, New York; Wm. HUTCHINS, enlisted in New Castle, Maine, 100 years of age, residing in Penobscot, Maine; Alexanden Maroney, en-listed at Lake Goorge, New York, as a drummer boy, 94 years old, residing at Yates, Orleans county, New York; and JAMES BARTHAM, substitute for a drafted man in Southampton county, Virginia, living in Missouri, in his 101st year. THE CONFIRMATION OF GEN. MEADE. There was an earnest resistance in the Senate,

yesterday, to General Meade's confirmation as a major general, but it was carried by five majority. Senators Wade and Chandler, it is said, were among the resistants.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---Second Session. SENATE. INDIAN APPAIRS. The Chair Isid before the Senate a communication from the tecretery of the Interior seking foran appropriation of \$2,000 for the purchase of medials for Indian chiefs; also, from the same source, a communication asking for an appropriation of \$4,777.89 to say for Indian supplies loat on a steamer burned at \$t. Louis a few months since

few months since
Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, presented a resolution salling upon the Secretary of War for the publication of the record of the court martial in the case of
Goionel North, which was objected to.
Mr. POMEGOY, of Kausso, off.red a bill to provide
a Territorial Government for what is known as the Indien compile. dian country.
Objection was made, and the bill lies over,

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio. from the Finance Commit-tee, reported back the bill introduced by him lately for the projection of emigrants coming to this sountry. It was ordered to be printed THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

HR. FQOT, of Vermont offered a concurrent resolu-tion instructing the Committee on Public Buildings of both Houses to examine jointly into the causes of the fire at the emitheonian Institute, the less sustained, and the legislation necessary to prevent similar accidents in future, which was adopted. RHODE ISLAND'S OTOTA. Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode (sland, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information con-cerning the quote of Rhode Island for the impending draft, which was adopted. THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts. I wish to call up a cesolution offered by me yesterday about certain peace icom missioners, to which the Saustor from Maryland offered an amendment. We ought to act upon it im-

nedistely.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I shall object if it will give rise to my discussion. The unfinished business of the mornng hour is the resolution offered by me yesterdy about the exclusion of the electoral yets of certain issues. Mr EHERMAN. I am inclined to think it will give rice to discussion, as the amendment of the Senator rom Maryland alters the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts somewhat, and he will wish to aposk on the subject

Mr. SUMNER. I will not transcend a minute in what
I may have to say. I will give the Sanator from Maryland five times as long to explain his amendment.
Mr. DOOLITTLE. There are other Sanators here who
feel as much interest as the Senator from Massachusetts
and the Senator from Maryland in this matter, sadthey desire to say something. I desire to say something
myself.

monaced.

Mr. TRUMBULL tock issue with Mr. Doolitile as to the manner in which the electoral vote should be counted. He held that the President of the Senate did not count the vote, but only announced the result when counted. Had we no right to exclude the vote of a fitte with whose people it was a violation of the laws of war to trade? The States of Louisians was in rebellion against the Government. If the doctrine contended for by the opponents of the hill before the Stantawers to prevail, and the war was to continue for four years, what is to hinder the States in rebellion from electing the President? Only 8.000 were counted out of 00.000 voters of Louisians which at the election of the Legislature of Aculaians, which chose electors

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indians, asked if there was any provision in the Constitution of Louisians authorizing the Legislature to choose electors.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, replied that he did not think there was. in a log of NSO N, of Maryland, replied with the difference the reverse, the latter of making store.

By the active and determined efforts of the soldier the fiames: were entirely subdued by eight o'clock, and had it not been for their energy and stubborn will, a most destructive conflagration would have swept over our city.

One of the greatest obstacles met with at the fire was the absence of fire-plug wrenches, which were in the possession of the city firemen.

The fire occasioned a great commotion in our city, as great apprehensions were felt less the wind should communicate the fiames to the adjoining buildings.

The roaring of hundreds of voices, the rattling of the city is the fire that the people of no fits that are the entirection, according to the 6th section of an act of insurrection, should condition of insurrection. Shell be empowered to chapse President electrons of the city fits of the section of insurrection and the constitution, according to the fits and the constitution, according to the first are value on the constitution and the constitution, according to the constitution and the constitution, according to the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are constitution, according to the first any state would come under their provisions in the constitution and the constitution are constitution. Help was the school of the constitution and the

rity of its people were loyat. Was there any evacuous show that the majority of the people of Louisiana ere loyal? Not a bit of it. The whole State was neder military sortiol. There could be no free action there military authority was subreme.

Mr. DuOLITTLE inquired it there was not freedom in se Serate; and yet where would Congress be but for he presence of the away? It had been pretected by the

Is there have seen McClellan elected. He would not submit to see any man put into the White House through the Instrumentality of such votes.

Mr. HENDERSOM, of Missons: said that some of the Mr. HENDERSOM, of Missons: said that some of the States that had originally sereded had, by Convention, represent the ordinance of secession.

Mr. WADE said he did not care if they had. The elections were all shams in these Southern States, Military power had controlled them, and the propie had no veice whalever in the matter. The same communities that repealed these ordinances of secession would have done anything else they were told to do just as well. ust as well. Mr. WEIGHT, of New Jersey, moved to adjourn and he vess sud hays being demanded, the Senate relused mm. HERMAN, of Onlo. asked leave to have the bill in relation to the duty on printing paper and the deficiency bill made the special order for to morrow, at 1 Mr. TRUMBULL was opposed to this. He was in yor of excluding all other business until the ques-

favor of excluding all other dubiness until the ques-tion now pending was settled.

Mr. SHERMAN said he believed that the question now being discussed would be unestitled on Weonesday parning, when the time would arrive for going into joint convention to count the vote, and it had been dis-oussed for two days without any approximation to a close libre.

At the request of several Senstors Mr. SHERMAN in becquently withdrew his motion.

Mr. LANE moved the indefinite postponement of the ioint resolution for the exclusion of the electoral votes contains history. of certain States.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to adjourn, and upon this question Mr. TRUMBULL called for the yeas and uays years 16, nays 21. So the Senate again refused to adjourn.
'The question then recurred on Mr. Lane's mo'lou to indefinitely postpone, which was decided in the negative—yeas 12, nays 26—as follows:



REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Mr. I.ANS, of Indians, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill paying to the five surviving Revolutionary soldiers a gratuity of three hundred collers, in addition to their present pension one hundred dollars a year. The bill was unanimously the collection of the product of the present pension of the product of the present pension of the product of the present pension of the pension of the pension of the present pension of the pe MINERAL LANDS.

MINERAL LANDS,

Mr. JULIAN of Indians, introduced a bill providing for a subdivision of the gold and silver lands of the United States. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It proposes a radical and entire changs in the pretent policy of the Government respecting our nineral lends, and provides for vesting the fealuring titled in the Government and treating the occupants as tenants at will. pants as tenants it will.

It contemplates their survey and subdivision into small tracts, and fixes a minimum price upon them, graded according to size, locality, and mineral value, and prohibits combinations among bidders at the public sales and the purchase of any lands by foreigners, except those who shall have declared their intentions. reales and the purmane and declared their measures are those who shall have declared their measures of become citizens. It provides that actual discovers and workers of mineral lands shall have the last to purchase them at the minimum price, and thus relieve themselves from the disadvantage of competing with rich capitalists, and limits the quantity of mineval land which any single purchaser may buy to forty acres. It requires that the gold and silver products from these lands shall be coived in the mints of the from these lands shall be coived in the mints of the

from these lands shall be coired in the mints of the mining regions into suitable coining districts of the which they are extracted. It further provides that every purchaser shall first take the oath of loyally to the United States prescribed by law, and that the net proceeds of the sales of these lands shall be dedicated and applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the United States.

SCLDIERS PAX.

Mr. ANGONA, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing for the payment of the pay and bounty due to deceased soldiers. Referred to the Committee on the Militia. PREBUMEN AND ABANDONED REBEL LANDS.

PEREDMEN AND ABANDONED REBEL LANDS.

Mr. ELIOT. of Massachusetts, made a report from the conference committee on the bill establishing it Washington adepartment for freedmen and shandoned robal lands. The commissioner and superintendants are authorized to frame such regulations as will scenze judicious treatment and protection of freedmen in the enjoymont of their rights, and securing to them and their posterity the bicasings of liberty; every freedman to be treated as a freeman, and no power or control exercised over him exceptin conformity with law. No freedman its be comployed except under voluntary contract; and there are to be two civisions for freedmen in every rocket state, such with an assistant commissioner, subagents, for The President is to give all the necessary military aid to carry the act into effect. It takes from the care of the Treasury Department's agents and employees all lands and property, and places them in charge of the commissioner of the department, to be appointed by the President stanannal salery of \$4,000.

Mr. KERNAN, of New York, opposed the bill contending theit is will not work out its cenevolent designs. The freedmen will not be improved under the regulations of the officers entrusted with the administration of sfairs. Eome other mode of dealing with them will have to be inaugurated. He especially objected to the feature of the bill which subjects sivilians to military courts, and the reveal of the ciour resolution which limits confection to the life estate, thos taking away the title is fee. He urged a postponement of the bill, in order that it might be printed and further discussed.

Mr. KLIOT, of Massachusetts, after a conversation with the friended for the measure whe decimal securities. cussed.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, after a conversation with the friends of the measure, who desire carefully to examine it, proposed a postponement for one week from to-day.

with the friends of the metutre, who desire carefully to examine it, proposed a postponement for one week from to-day.

Mr. ELDBIDGE, of Wisconsin, moved to lay the report on the table — Disagreed to—yeas 57, nay a 83 Mr. ELIOT'S motion to postpone was earried.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order—namely, the lilinois and Michigan Canal bill. It is proposed, as a military work, to facilitate the deferce of the northern frontier, and enable ganboate and vessels of war to pass from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and to promote the commerce between the different States and the United States and foreign nations. The President is empowered to despen and enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal, supplying the same with water from Lake Michigan, and to improve the navigation of the Illinois and Dos Moines rivers. He is authorized to contract with this State of Illinois, or with any company incorporated for that purpose, to construct the works, in aid of which five millions in bonds of the United States, payable twenty years from their date, bearing six per centum interest, shall be appropriated.

Mr. Alison, of lows, offered an amendment; and supported it by a speech, providing for the appointment of three commissioners to survey the Upper and Lower Des Moines of the Mississippl, with the view of constructing a canal around the same. and that the Government asket by its credit to the extent of two millions of dollars.

Mr. Alison, of Wisconin (by courtesy), addressed Mr. R. RNOLD, of Illinois, said, as the bill has herefore here so theroughly discussed, he would content himself with demanding the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. Alison, of Wisconin (by courtesy), addressed

himself with demanding the previous (destion, which was seconded.

Mr. BHOWN, of Wisconsin (by couriesy), addressed the House, saying that he had seen such recklessness in plunging us into debt that he had lost the power of being astonished at the ection of inis House. And now it was proposed to pledge the Government to an unimited extent to an enterprise which is utterly impracticable. Sixty millions of dollars even would not remove the obstacles which nature has placed in the way, every dollar of which was necessary for the safety of the nation; and it was now proposed to throw millions away, necessitating increased taxes, already too onerous.

onerous

Mr. ARNOLD briefly replied, saying, that by the provisions of the bill, the State of litinois is required to contracted the work in the manner provided before the five millions of bonds are to be delivered.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indians, moved to lay the bill and pending emendment on the table. Disagreed to. Mr. Allison's amendment was adopted, and the bill, thus amended, passed—yeas 77, nays 68, as follows:

Arnold, Garchada Garch, Grinnell. (Grinnell. )
Bally, Bally, Bally, Harris (Ill.), Blays, Bezman, Blaine, Ingersoil, Blow, Jenekes, Boutwell, Blow, Kellogg (Mich.), Brandagee, Kaspp. Oole.
Dayis (N. Y.),
Dawes.
Deming,
Dixon,
Poppelly,
Driggs,
Dumont,
Eckley,
Eden,

Mr. STEVENS. of Pennsylvania, called up the deficiency appropriation bill, and moved that the House in the Benate amendment withing out \$85,00 for extra compensation to the House clerks and employees, and asking a committee of House clerks and employees, and asking a committee of conference of the conference o icolored mail Carriers.

The House took up the Senate bill providing that no person shall be excluded from earrying the mails on account of color, pending which, the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE. SENATE.

Mr. HALLoffered joint resolutions ratifying the action of Congress in parsing the amendment to the Constitution abolishing alavery.

A lenethy discussion took place between Messra. TUBRELL, CLYMER. HALL, and others relative to the right of the Senate, under the rules, to proceed to second reading. The resolutions were, however, read second time, but the motion to proceed to a third reading was lost by a failure to secure two-thirds in syror of a supensino of the roles. The vote on every question raised during the discussion was strictly a sarty one.

party one.
Mr. DONOVAN, a bill to prevent accidents and col-lisions on railroads by compelling the different compa-

nies to keep a line of telegraph a long their roads is connies to keep a line of telegraph a vas universely proper stations.

Mr. CONNELL, one vacating Edwood lane, between the east side of Third street and the west side of Sixth street, Twenty-fifth ward.

Also, to enable the executors and true ces of H-nry J.

Biddle, deceased, and onbe a to convey owned a inferents in coal lands in Mahanoy township; Schnydwill county.

R. LATTA, one incorporating the Gwear county.

R. Livadd Company. BED KEPPERS COMPANY.

Mr. CLYMER, an ast legalizing the investment of
moneys by guardizastrustees, and others a real estate.

Mr. HALL, one relative to actions in the Supreme
Const. Mr. RIDGWAY, a supplement to the general mining and manufacturing sec.

Mr. CONNELL called no the bill increasing the capital of the Fulton Coal Company. Passed.

The Ennes one other designating the day of adjournment on Manufacturing the day of adjournment on Manufacturing the day of adjournment of the called up the supplement to the acting the Humboldt Pstroleum Works. Passed Contracting the Humboldt Pstroleum Works.

finally.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS called up the bill establishing to the country across the Suggebanna, in Lancaster country. ferry across the Suggeshams, in Lancaster county. Laid over for a third reading.

The bill to increase the pay and mileage of moreasmile appraisers in the several counties of the State was amended so as to include only certain interior counties, and passed.

Our motion of Mr. HALL, it was received that after the motion of Mr. HALL, it was received that after the miles. passed.

n motion of Mr. HALL. it was resolved that after to
the usual system of "calls" by districts will b adopted. Mr. ROYER salled up the bill incorporating the Fermers' Market Company of Morristowa, which passed

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in answer to a resultation of the House asking the particulars of the dractof 162. The Secretary says that the draft was conducted by the teat, under the direction of the Assistant Adjutant General of the United States; teat after it was over, a number of parers, were found in the room at the State Capitol which had seen used, which papers contained lists of persons who had put in substitutes for three years. These papers were sent to Acting Provest Mazichal General Todge, who rejected tham. Since then numbers of persons who had thus put in availitutes have asked for certified copies, which the Secretary of the Commonwealth, not having the papers officially in his possession, has been unable to great. Thus injustice has been done to our citizens who should have had the benefit of the evidence of azemution.

Mr. BROWN offired joint resolutions ratificiant the amendments to the National Constitution abeliance agreed to; but the House, by a vote of 55 ayes to 31 nose (not the requisite two-thirds), refused to suspend the rules and pass the resolutions of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washington of a new member, J. B. Weish, from Washi pion Mills.
COCHEAN, QUIGLEY, SUTPHIN, DONNEL-LES presented remonstrances. names and farmers.
Mr. BROWN off-red a joint resolution fixing an extra ally reason for the consideration of the ratification of its amendments to the National Constitution. Lost the amendments to the Mational Constitution. Lostayes 34, nose 34.
Mr. All Rida N, referring to the communication from
the tecretary of the Commonwealth (as given above),
offered a resolution stating that,
Whereas, Major Dodge has divegarded his official
divy to the citizene of this Commonwealth; therefore,
Resolved, That the President of the United States be
respectfully requested to inquire into the facts, and
either compet hajor Dodge to fulfil his obligations or
appoint some one in his piace,
Mr. Alleman said that the statements of the Secretary of the Commonwealth sufficiently exclained the
facts. No personal reflection was cast upon Dodge, but
simply an efficial reflection.

Mr. SEARIGHT cited a case in which he had been
treated with rudeness by Major Dodge, when calling
upon him in a business capacity.

Mr. MoCLUBE said that the shargs against Major
Dodge, of witholding certificates of exemption affactet throughed or way by to 1823 hed nut in availarity as

mr. Mould he said that the charge against major Dodge, of w the loiding certificates of exemption, affacted thousands of men who in 1982 had put it a substitute for three years, and could procure no evidence of the fact. He sat in his office, and, it was commonly known, insulted every men who approached him by acting not ungraciously. No one but him could give the certificates of exemption, and he persistently refused to do of provings a collect between the task and account of provoking any intention of provoking any intention of provoking any intention of provoking any intention of the provoking and account of the provoking wars affected. This makes the province of the provoking and a province of the pro

Commonwealth

Mr. PUEDY each that the fact of these certificates of exemption not having been granted had no doubt contributed to increase our State quota for the present date, which, although nominally "to fill dediciones," was activally greater than our entire quota under the call for 500,000 men. Mar to investigate, instead of the President. his was agreed to. The original resolution was then passed by a vote of 71 ayes to 15 note.
Mr. BROWN offered a resolution appointing an extra session at 9 A. M. on Friday, to ratify the amendments to the National Constitution abolishing slavery. dopted.
Mr. HAKES offered a resolution requesting the Gover-lor to demand of the national authorities the right of the lory for citizens of tals state (other than those der the rules.

An act allowing certain rates of toll to be charged on the street portion of the Botth Pennsylvania Eniroad the street portion of the Motth Fehney; Vania Relifoad was passed.

An act regulating and increasing aldermen's fees in Philadelphia was called up, on motion of Mr. COCH-RAN, and passed. [Among the numerous items of this bill is one which pays 30 cents for each wolf scalp taken to an alderman.] Adjourned.

EUROPE.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN CORBETT. THE REGENCY OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

HADITAL, Feb. 2.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool at 2 0'clock on the afternoon of the zish via Queenstown on the 22d of January, strived here at half past three o'clock this morning. She has twenty four pessengers for this port and twenty-five for Boston. The dates per the Africa are two days later than The steamehip Australasian, from New York, arrived at Queenstown about noon on the 21st of

arrived at Queenstown about noon on the 21st of January.

Among the passengers from Halifax, by the Africa, is Major General Hassings Doyle, who is no about visit to Washington and other cities.

The London Globe authoritatively states that the reports from America that British troops were about to minick for Canada to meet a possible war from the configuration of the southern Configuration of the Shenandon. Further conclusive evidence was adduced, and the prisoner was committed for trial, but was subsequently admitted to built commander of the Peruvian were shin Indox. Who And the control of th

THE MERCHANTS' FUND.

ELEVENTH ANNIVERSABY. CROWDED HOUSE.

Addresses by Rev. Bishop Simpson and Daniel Doughesty, Esq. The Academy of Music last evening presen authully animated appearance, decorated, as it was, with the national and State banners, and filled o overflowing by a fashionable audience, many of

whom were ladies, wives and daughters of our wealthiest merchants. The occasion was the eventh anniversary of the Merchants' Fund, a society whose objects are probably too well known to need explanation. It relieves the merchant who, from sickness or other misfortunes, has become unable to support himself, and this charity is bestowed in secret. Even the members of the society and its contributors are not aware of the persons who reelve relief. Wm. Welsh, Esq., occupied the chair: The exercises were largely interspersed with music by Hassler's orchestra. The annual report of the board of managers, which has been already published in *The Press*, was read by Mr. Charles S. Ogden.

which has been already published in The Press, was read by Mr. Charles S. Ogden.

After the playing of a piece of music by the band; the precident introduced Rev. Bishop Simpson, who spoke in substance as follows:

We are here to-night, having left aside business cares, having ret aside stocks and goods; we come not to discuss these subjects, but to seek to do good to the unfortunate and infirm. We have seen merchants, once prosperous and happy, now reduced to poverty and ruin. Their health and strongth are gone, their wives and children, once having wealth and fortune, reduced to the sorest needs, and the clerk, once so loor, now no longer recognizes his former employer. To just such men of anone and infuence, but unfortunate, this society comes across waters, but hate good mavigators have gone across waters, but hate good mavigators have gone across waters, but hate good mavigators have gone across waters, but hate good may an interest of the property of the second by this association. They have emphatically infilled the injunction: When the doesn't have done much, and in this respect they have not been like many others who, practicing this moto, take good caretiat their leit hand shall not do anything. [Applause.] Suffering must be relieved, and by the combination of individual effort much good is done. We are told in Holy Writ that have who gives nothing to the poor hath no charty, and is little better than the individ. The salior loves those who skare with him the trials, privations, and dangers of the seas. Who has not been tracked with the story of Sir Phillip. Sidney, who, when bleeding and faint with mortal wounds, called for drink, and when a poor soldier, himself wounded, handed it to him, he replied: "Take it yourself; your necessities are recater than limit. The merchant has a high calling. He gathers from distants for such moment to all classes of society that none ound proper without him. He is not a producer of inherent value, but his for such a producer of inherent value, but his is of such mom After the playing of a piece of music by the band, the president introduced Rev. Bishop Simpson, who

emptied into our laps without European intervention. When a canal shall be made across the istimus of Suez, there shall be an entire change of the commerce of the East. When these two great works shall be accomplished the great commerce shall pass from London and Liverpool to New York and Philadelphia, and the merchants of these cities will be the leading merchants of the world. Cur forefathers were exiled from Europe because desirous of religious liberty, and they dared the ocean, and we have grown up to be a nation that feels at home on the sea. The merchants of our land have indeed a basis on which to predicate the fature wealth of this country. I could speak of Pennsylvania, and of what she has done for her country; I could speak of her resources, and of her wealth, but I like to forget States, and think of my whole country. Before this war the people of the North said that they were Pennsylvanians and New Yorkers, but now they are American citizens, and before items will not be able to find one who will say "I am a South Carolinian." The Pennsylvanian has a record. The Declaration of Independence was penned here. The Continental Cengress met here. The old beil rang out liberty throughout the land here. Oh! that that bell were united again, that it could, in the day soon to come, when the States shall ratify the amendment to the Constitution, again ring out liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof; and I am assured that the merchants of Philadelphia will stand foremet in acts of patitictism to the country.

The Reverend Bishop closed amidst much ap-

The Reverend Bishop closed amidst much ap-After the performance of another air, Daniel Dougherty, Esq., was introduced, who spoke as

inhied to the South by commercial and refigered blood-year, when the set of the sending for fratering by the last to release the 1's of the intended here all property of the sending for fratering blood-year, when the set the 1's of the intended here are the sending for the sending are the sending are the sending are the selection of the sending are the sending are

filled the rebel ranks with volunteers, and caused us almost to forget their orime in admiration of their valor. We, of the North, reared in the school of Washington and Jackson, believed the States to be the massive pillers that in strength and beauty supported the magnificent temple of American Union. If such was our creed before, shall it be disputed now, when the immortal dead from their uncofflined graves cry to us, their brothers, to avenge their fall by the destruction of the monster who slew them. [Loud cheers] And, th, how happy those who, in the near future, will see the day when, our cause victorious and our rights secured—grateful to God for his uncessing aid—the dead remembered, our gallant seamen and solders will be welcomed in triumph home, amid shouts that will shake the carth and prayers and bencelictions that will be heard in heaven! Then will they see the people of the North and South, tecked in fraternal embrace, weeping delicious tears of reconciliation; industry, commerce, and wealth flowing in pasceful channels; the South once more wearing its native hus of livelines; tides of enterprise and immigration whirling and sweeping through her wide expanse; her hills, valleys, and plains, her river banks, her recontain rides and occan sheres filled with militions singing the glad song of content; now cities shining on her surface like jewels on the breast of bisauty; new Commonwealths receiving the kies of sisterhood and sending their noblest sons to a Senate worthy of our fathers. Then the prosperity of the past will have been but the dim-foreshadowing of the refulgent, the dazzling future. Then the Republic, nightier in resources, wealth, power, and the love, loy alty, and valor of her reunited sons, then all the empires of the earth, will, with the diaming sword of retributive justice, drive monarchy from off this Continent, rule the seas, strike the chains from the empires of the carth, will, with the diaming sword of retributive justice, drive monarchy from off this continent, rule the seas

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1866. IMMINENCY OF RIOT.
We hear again the voice of the croakers declaring we hear again the voice of the croakers declaring the imminency of riot when the Government shall enforce its last apperl for troops by the conscripting wheel. It must be admitted that the vaciliation which has characterized the heads of the conscription bureau in regard to the quota of this city has excited very unpleasant feelings throughout all circles of the community. But experience has taught us that the proper precautions of themselves can paralyze the mob element of this mob-haunted city; and it is regarded as being in nowise improba-ble that the Government will appreciate this fact when drafting-time shall have come and appoint General Butler once more to the command of the

The passage of the constitutional amendment is hailed as the truest harbinger of future peace and prosperity. Public sentiment has undergone a strange revolution within the past year. We have fairly passed through the transition period, and the tone of society, from having been pro-slavery, has become at least that of qualified abolitionism, that is, the abolitionism of acquiescence. The disloyal press, as a mass, is arguing under Mr. Toots' dictum that "it's" of no consequence—chalking its soles preparatory to throwing the inevitable somersault. It is doubtful if this city, despite the uncultured barbarism of its masses, will cast any large majority against the amendment. Such a result will be due to the acquiescence of their papers to the proposi-tion, and not to any exercise of their supposititious

reasoning faculties. As their papers direct, so they Mr. Luther M. Tibbetts, the produce-broker, whose recent vagaries at the Exchange are pretty well known, has commenced suits against James Gordon Bennett and some sixty-three others, charging them with conspiracy against him, with intent to declare him mad, and thereby compass his ruin. The damages which he claims from all the defendants amount to the snug little sum of sixty-four millions amount to the study in the study of study and the prevailed on to award him that sum we guess Mr. Tibbetts will, of course, be one of the wealthlest of our many wealthy citizens. He acts as his own attorney in the cares, forgetting, perhaps, the old adage porti-nent to such undertakings, and which it is not neces-

Musical Arrivals.

Max Strakosch, the well-known pianist and impressurio, arrived here in the steamer Cuba, bringing with him two European celebrities. The first of these is Mile. Helena de Katow, a lady violon-cellist from Russia, and the other a fine pianist and sommoner Temes M. Wehl. The narky will shortly composer, James M. Wehli. The party will shortly ARBUYAL OF THE STEAMER UNITED KINGDOM.

The steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow
via Portland, arrived at this port to-day. Her ad-

THE SAVANNAH COTTON.

The steamer Rebecca Clyde, from Savannah, had arrived, with a full cargo of cotton, consigned to Collector Draper: She brings no news.

The following are the quotations at Gallagher's Exchange this evening:
Gold 204%; after the call sales as high as 205%, closing at 205%; New York Central, 104; Eric, 69; Reading, 108%; Michigan Southern, 63%; Illinois Central, 116; Pittsburg and Cleveland, 78; Rock Island, 90%; Northwestern, 32½; Northwestern preferred, 62; Fort 'Wayne and Unicago, 90%; Onto and Mississippi certificates, 26%; Cumberland, 45.

PITTEBURG, Feb. 2.—A fire occurred this morning, in the north ward, destroying the patent-leather factory of J. Y. McLaughlin, and the rolling mill of Reese, Graff, & Dull; also, the oil refinery of Wesenberger, Pisher, & Oo. The loss is about \$50,000, mostly insured. HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—The Exchange Hotel, in this place, took fire and was burned to the

ground, this morning. The Exchange was one of the two principal hotels here, the American being the other. Mr. Wingate had been the proprietor putation. The loss is probably between \$12,000 and CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The tobacco warehouse of Vannetta, Freedman, & Co., was destroyed by fire lest night. The loss in stock is \$15,000, with an insurance

of \$30,000. The loss on the building was \$50,000, Lee, Mass., Feb. 2.—A very large paper mus, belonging to Elizar Smith, was burned this after-

"HERALD OF HEALTH AND JOURNAL OF PHYSI CAL CULTURE."—This is the title of a new month g publication, edited by R. T. Trail, M. D., of Ne York, and having for its object the dissemination of the laws of health in their widest sense. Such a periodical as this promises to be ought to be in every family. Subscriptions for it are received by Projections.