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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

Special Correspondence of The Press.]

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OUR ATTENTION HAVING BEEN CALLED TO ASsertions and statements lately made in the public prints with the design of detracting from the high repute enjoyed by our Thread, we beg to state that our standard has mover been changed during the past Thirty Years; and that new, as heretofore, no pains and expense are, or will be spared to maintain for this Spool Cotton its present character.

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DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ARCHER & REFUSE is this day discoved by mutual consent BENJAMIN F. ARCHER, FRAMULE B. PHILADRIPHIA, January 81, 1965. COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a separtnership, under the firm of REEVES & PARVIN, and will continue the business of the late firm of AGCHER & BERYES, Wholessie Grooses, 0.45 North WATER Street and No. 46 North DELAWALE Avenue.

PRINCIS E REEVES, WM; PARVIN, Jr. PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1865.

folicit NOTICE.- CHARLES W. MITCHELL

MOLTEN, & WOODRUFF. JANUARY 31, 1885. The Business will be continued under the same name and firm as heretofore, by the remaining partners, No. 531 MARKET Street.
ALBERT MOLTEN.
ALBERT MOLTEN.
ED WAED D. WOODRUFF,
FHILADRIPHIA, February 1, 1865.
fel-6t* COPARTNERSHIP.-THE UNDER

signed have this day associated themselves under the firm of MITCHELL & FLETCHER, for the transac-tion of the wholesale and retail Grocery Business, as successors of Wm. Parvin, Jr., at No 1204 CHRST, NUT Street. CHARLES W. MITCHELL, GROGGE A. FLETCHER, PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1865. 62.68* NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.-THE Partnership heretofore existing between the understand, under the firm of TEREY EROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business of late firm will be settled by either of the firm.

JOHN V. TEREY.

PRIMADEL PRIMADEL STREET TEREY. PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1865
O. T. TERRY will continue the Cloth Business at old land, 232 MARKET Street.

fe3 3t* THE INTEREST OF STEPHEN C.

DUVAL in the firm of ARTHUR, DUVAL, & CO, has been purchased by me THIS DAY.

fe3.81*
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1865.

J. ALDEN ARTHUR. DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNER-SHIP herstofore existing between JAMES CRISSY and EDWAED C. MARKLEY terminates this day by limitation. James Crissy retires from the concern. All claims against the firm will be settled by R. C. Markley, who continues the business.

JAMES CRISSY.

JANUARY 31, 1865.

E. C. MARKLEY having had the management for the last fifteen years of each department of Printing, Pub-lishing, and Bookbinding, is competent to execute all orders in the most satisfactory manaer, and hopes a conorders in the Hoost satisfactory, measured in the new of the same.

I cannot retire from the firm without expressing the highest esteem for the character and capacity of Mr. Markley, as my connection with him has existed in perfect harmony for nearly forty-two years.

JAMES CRISSY. JAMES CRISSY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me my san, E. C. MARKLEY, Jr. for the transaction of the PRINTING and PUBLISHING business, under the firm of E. C. MARKLEY & SON, Goldamith's Hall, LIBRARY Street.

E. C. MARKLEY, FEBRUARY 1, 1885.

E. C. MARKLEY, JR. fel-6t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS day associated with himself ALBERT G. BUZBY. and will continue the DEV GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS, at Nos. 2223 and 225 CHESTRUT Street, under the firm of THOMAS R. TUNIS & Co.

PHILADRIPHIA, February 1, 1865. R. TUNIS. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The subscribers heretofore traing under the firms of REYNOLDS, HOWELL, & REIFF, Philadelphia, and HOWELL, BARR, & CO. New York, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The business of the late firms will be settled at No 130 Myth THIRD Street, Philadelphia, and No. 97 WATER Street, New York.

THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
CHARLES HOWELL,
ENJAMIN BEIFF,
WILLIAM H. HOWELL,
THOMAS T. BARR.
PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1665. COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firms of EBIFF. HOWELL, & HARVEY. Philadelphia, and HOWELL, BARR, & CO, New York, and will continue the Wholessia Grocery business at the old stands, No. 130 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia, and No. 97 WATER Street, New York.

WATER Street, New York

BENJAMIN REIFF,
CHARLES HOWELL,
WILLIAM H. HOWELL,
THOMAS T. BARR.
WILLIAM HARVEY
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1865. THE SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP EX-

its own limitation.

E M NEEDLES,
THOS. J. MEGEAR, Special Partner.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1855.

E. M. NEEDLES will continue the business, as usual, at No. 1034 CHESTNUT Street.
ja31-8t* NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The limited partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN, expires this day by its own limitation.

JACOB RIEGEL,
JOHN WIESEL,
DAYID BETVIN,
HENRY S. FISTER,
JOSIAH RIEGEL,
General Carners.
PETER SIGNER,
WM. S. BAIRD,
Special Partners.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1864. HOTIOE OF LIMITED PARTMERSHIP.

The subscribers hereby give notice that they have entered into a Limited Partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the several laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to limited partnerships.

That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted in JOS. RIEGEL & H. S. FISTER. ER. That the general nature of the business intended to e transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Dry be transacted is the importing and Jobbing of Dry Gods.
That the names of the general and special partners, all of whom reside in the city of Philadelphia, are Josial Eigel, general partner, residing at the Bald Eagle Hotel, No 418 Borth Philadelphia, are Josian Eigel, general partner, residing at Said Bald Eagle General partner, residing at Said Bald Eagle Hotel the Bald Eagle Hotel the Bald Eagle Hotel the Bald Eagle Hotel the Said Bald Eagle Eagle Hotel the Said Hotel Eagle Eagle

sand Dollars in cash have been contributed by a second portion.

Sieger, special partner.

Lind the said partnership is to commence on the contributed by of January 1, 1865, and is to terminate on the thirty first day of December, A. D. 1864, and LIRGENT, HEGRY S. FISTER.

ALFEED BYERLY, WM. S. ALBRIGHT, SAN'L G. SCOTT, General Partners.

JACOB RIEGEL, PETER SIEGER,

Philadelphia, January 2, 1865, pocial Partners.

BATHS. SULPHUROUS BATHS OF SAN DIEGO, ISLAND OF CUBA.

Large buildings have been erected on the spot, under the inspection of the Government of the Island. These suiphurous waters (cold and warm) have been used for the last slixty sears, and are recommended by the most eminent physicians, among whom we may name Drs. Jorrin, Le Reverend, Zayas, Ruz, and Galuzzo. They are visited every year during the season from February to May, by upwards of four thousand people, and their use is specially recommended in cases of rheumatism, venereal diseases, and other complaints for which sulphurous waters are ordered. Great relief will by felt by both sexes in their use. The village of San Diege has five spacious first-class holes, with eyery accommodation for travellers; these hotels are located near the Bath establishment, and their others are located near the Bath establishment, and their others are located near Havanna and San Diego exist both by railway and stages, or by steamers and stages, and the trip, either inland or by the sea shore, is made in about twelve hours. These Springs are very well known to many travellers from the United States and Mexico; was avail themselves of the fine season (from February until Hay) to visit Gaba. That season of the year is the most delia htful and propriduce for the use of sulphurous waters, inasumuch as the cold weather in the United States prevents persons thying there enjoying the benefit of their owa springs. For further particulars apply to the office of the San Diego Sulphurous Baths, No. 16 Oblepo street.

HAYATA, December Sist, 1584.

DITHRIDGE'S XX PLINT GLASS LAMP CHIMNEYS.

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3d. The material of which these Chimneys are manufactured is unequalled by any other glass as a rapid conductor of heat; and, practically, it is found that the combination ironders them almost entirely free from its bility to destruction by the heat of the fame. Hence the obstacle in the way of the universal use of Carbon Oil, found in the unreasonable expense for Chimneys, has been met and removed by the introduction of

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The popularity of these Chimneys has induced some unrincipled persons to make use of our name and trademarks, and their reputation has been partially impaired by the worthlessness of purious chim neary sold as ours.

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We have appointed Messrs. PERRINE & DRYDEN. No. 102 South SECOND Street, Sole Agents for our Chimneys in Philadelphia, from whom they can be obtained in any quantity, at manufacturer's prices, with the addition of freight.

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Savannah.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865. THE BESTORATION OF THE UNION. HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3, 1805. SOLDIERS' SUPPRAGE. Another election district of our State will pro-ably receive power to give its gallant citizens who are fighting the battles of their country the same right of suffrage which they would be entitled to enjoy if they were at home. The act passed last year did not give soldiers in actual military service the right to east their votes for borough and town-ship officers, and the Democratic members of the Legislature who were here at the last session state that it was understood that no such privilege were to be accorded. However this may be, the ers who enlisted from the cities of Harrisburg and Lancaster were a few days ago given the coveted power, and now it is sought to extend the same privilege to the heroes of Redford, Fulton and Somerset counties. These township and bo-rough elections in the army are not to be conducted by having polls opened in the different regiment, but by each man depositing his ballot by proxy.

NEW RAILROAD SCHEME.

Mr. Niohols yesterday morning read a bill in place which will interest the residents of Philadelohia, and at the same time probably give some information as to what at least one railway company intends doing with the money it secures from the increased fare. It proposes giving the Lombard and South-street Company the right to extend their track north by Front or Water Street to Walnut : hence down Walnut to Delaware avenue; thence along. Delaware avenue to Dock, and thence by single or double track to Third street. It also gives them the right to lay a single or double track from the wharf opposite South street, on the Almshouse property, west to the Darby road at or near Woodnds Cemetery, by such route as they may select, out in such manner as to avoid passing through any building of the Almshouse; and to continue from the Darby road westward, along such streets and highways as may be selected, to Flifteenth street or any point east of Fliteenth street, with power t use any streets running north and south for the purpose of making a circuit. They are also authorized to establish a steam or other toll ferry across the Schuylkill at South street, and to carry on their railroad route such light freight as marketing, &c between Broad and Prime and Delaware avenue, in conjunction with the Thirteenth and Fifteen streets Company. They are also empowered to make an additional railway track on Passyunk

read, and to make a circuit on any streets west o Thirteenth from Lombard to South. One of the most interesting scenes which ha been witnessed for many years in the Pennsylvania been witnessed for many years in the Fennsylvania halls of legislation transpired this morning in the House. The resolutions ratifying the action of Congress in adopting the amendment to the Con-stitution, which in all time to come will make our ountry a land of freedom, were debated at some length in the House yesterday, but falling to pass, finally came up to day as the special order. The announcement that such would be the case attracted a large number of visitors, among whom were many ladies. But few members were absent from their seats. The aisles were filled with a suffi-cient number of Senators to leave that branch without a quorum; and every available space in the lobbies was occupied with attentive spectators. That the resolutions would be adopted the Republican majority was sufficient guarantee, but the Oppo-sition members had evidently determined to post pone the adoption until the latest possible moment. The speeches delivered by their leaders were able and eleguent, but even the eleguence and ability o such men as Pershing and Purdy failed to elicit a single manifestation of applause, save from the minority, who naturally approved of doctrines which

they were elected to expound and endorse. Brown, of Warren, and McClure, of Franklin, were the leading orators on the side of freedom, and as the forcibly bringing to his Democratic hearers unpala-table facts, which should have convinced even the most bigoted friend of slavery upon the floor, or administered to them scathing but just rebukes, the sentences as they fell from his lips were frequently disconnected by the inter-ruption of the audience—Senators, Representatives, and civic spectators, as they signified their approbation by their plaudits. The Speaker's gavel fell upon his desk to no purpose, and only when that officer signified that to proceed, every person pre-

ent must carefully look to his own deportment, was order preserved.
The addresses will all be published sooner or later The addresses will an ine plantage sound of account in the "Record," but from its pages should be republished into the loyal papers of the State those which were delivered by our Union loving, slavery. which were delivered by our Union-loving, slavery. hating Representatives.

Mr. Nichols has introduced a bill of rather, a novel character. It proposes to incorporate a company, to be known as "The Delaware Coast Wrecking Company, and has the following gentleman named as incorporators: Arthur G. Coffin, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., Thomas C. Hand, John S. Morton, J. Edward Bazley, Henry D. Sherrerd, J. Hill Martin, Richard S. Smith, Wm. M. Smith, John R. Wucherer, Wm. M. Smith, Francis R. Cone, and Edmund A. Souder. The capital stock Cope, and Edmund A. Souder. The capital stock is to consist of six thousand shares at \$25 each, and the corporation is to have power to pur-chase, receive, build, and hire any vessel pro-pelled by steam, salls, or other power to be employed in aiding, protecting, and saving ves-sels and their cargoes, wrecked or in distress upon

the high seas, or the coast of the United States, or in the various arms of the seas and rivers running in the various arms of the seas and rivers running into the same; or in the towing of vessels and their cargoes, and the transportation of freight and passengers in Delaware river and bay and fributaries, with additional power to make, purchase, and hire such pumps, bells, anchors, &c., as may be necessary to carry out their business. The company are also authorized by parole or instruments in writing to fix upon such rates of compensation for salvage, toware, and other services, as may be agreed upon towage, and other services, as may be agreed upon, and to establish rates of towage and for the carriage of freight and passengers. Rob Roy. Legislative Proceedings. SENATE.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the Auditor General, in response to the resolution relative to the penalties paid by the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. He states that the company falled to comply with the law or 1858, compelling corporations to make an annual report, and the penalty port were made for the years of the penalty paid amounting in the aggregate to \$1,189.04.

Mr. HOUSEHOLDER read a bill showing soldiers to vote at township and borough elections in Fulton, Bedford, and Somorest counties.

We will be a supported to the penalty penalt nsurance Company.

Mr. DONOVAN offered the following resolutions,
which were referred to the Committee on Federal Re-

which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Whereas, The action of the Federal Government, by permitting and tanctioning the visit of various persons to Richmond. Va., for the purpose of holding communication with the Executive Covernment of the so-styled Confederate States of America, has caused the people of the United States to induige in hopes of a speedy cessation of hostilities, and the conclusion of peace throughout our long distracted and blood-stained country, therefore be in the states will hail with heartfelt delight any peace concluded with the States in rebuilton against the United States, which has for its basis the restoration of the Union established by our common ancestors, and the perpetuation of the free institutions secured by their valor on the battle-field, and their wisdom in council.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Senators and members of Congress, and that they be respectfully requested to give them their earnest attention.

A messesse was read from the Governor informing the tention.

A message was read from the Governor informing the caste that he had received from the Secretary of State t Washington notification of the passage by Congress of the amendmentito the Constitution abolishing slave-

The joint resolutions ratifying the action of Congress in passing the amendment to the Constitution were in passing the amendment to the Constitution were inally adopted by a vote of fourteen years to eight mays. The infle sizablishing a ferry across the Susquehanna river at a point in Lancaster county was passed finally. A lengthy and able report was made from the Justically Committee, reporting negatively the bill taxing the dividends of national banks.

Adjourned until Monday at 8 P. M. HOUSE. The House met at 9 o'clock A M
Mr. McCLURE offered resolutions calling upon the
Governor for information as to what measures had been
taken to atcertain our true State quota. Passed
The special order was the bill ratifying the amendments to the United States Constitution prohibiting
clavery (introduced by Mr. Brown).
Mr. BIOE moved an indefinite postponement. Not
agreed to. agreed to.
Mr. BROWN, of Warren, delivered a lengthy and
powerful speech in favor of the ratification of the amendments, and denouncing slavery and the slave power in
unneasured terms, as alike defying the laws of God
and man. ments, and denouncing slavery and the slave power in mnessured terms, as alike defying the laws of God and man.

(A message was received from the Governorin answer to Mr. McClure's resolution as above, stating that the Government had written to President Linealn on January 28th for imformation about the draft, but had received no answer.)

Mr. WELLS, of Sucquehanna followed, and was succeeded by Messrs. Cochran of Brie. Manly. Thomas, Shenk, Guernsey, McClure. Alleman, and Ruddiman in advocacy of the amendments, and by Mesers. Searlaht, Bowman, Rose, Pardy, Pershing, and Alexander against the passage of the bill giving legislative assent to the amendments.

The arguments of the Union members were mainly those which have been advanced in Congress anding the pendency of the amendment to the Gonstitution. The opposition of the Democrate may be summed up a collows: That the people had not voted on the direct issue of abolishing slavery; that the passage of the amendment at the present time would interfere with the peace movements; that slavery was purely a State question, on which Congress had no power to legislate; that if it was a stain upon the country it had been made so by Washinaton, Madason, Jefferson, &c.

The discussion occupied the entire session.

The bill was passed by a strictly party vote of 55 ayes to 13 noes.

Adjourned until Monday evening next. The bill was passed by a strictly party vote of 55 ayes to 18 noes.

Adjourned until Monday evening next.

— The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago Journal gives the following amusing anecdote of the rebel General Kirby Smith:

"I have just conversed with a refugee from Texas, who assures me that Kirby is amassing a fortune has a fo

Journal gives the following amusing anecdote of the rebel General Kirby Smith:

"I have just conversed with a refugee from Texas, who assures me that Kirby is amassing a fortune by transporting cotton across the Rio Grande, where it is placed in the hands of agents who sell it, not for the benefit of the rebel Government, but for Smith himself. A certain agent, a Yankee, whose name I have forgotten, had received a large-quantity of cotton, which he was to sell, keeping half the proceeds and paying the other half to Kirby; but, by direction of the latter, his name was not used, lest Jeff Davis might discover what he was at and remove him; and, accordingly, his Matamoros partner made use of the phrase: "To whom it may concern,' instead of Kirby's name, in giving that gentleman credit, and all went on smoothly; the profits were very large, but no division had been made, when suddenly the agent died. Kirby at once visited Matamoras in person, and in disguise, and called upon the widow of his agent, but she was a Yankee as well as her husband, and concluded to play a trick on the rebel general, and accordingly she depited any knowledge of her late husband's transactions with him, but said she would examine the becks and be guided by them; and getting the books Kirby explained that all credits given "To whom it may concern," were intended for him; but the Yankee lady "couldn't see it," and demended that he should prove his identity, and refered to pay him a dollar till he did so; and as this would involve exposure, he was compelied to give up all hope of getting his money, and went away our sing the duplicity of all New Englanders."

Public Meeting of Citizens-Acknowledgment of Morthern Aid.

The oldizens of Savannah held a public meeting on the 25th ult., to return thanks for the liberal contributions for the relief of the poor of the city, re-ceived from New York and Boston. Mayor Arnold presided, and addresses were made by Messrs. Bax-ter, Briggs, and Hyde. A series of resolutions unanimously adopted, included the following:

presided, and addresses were made by Mesars. Barter, Briggs, and Hyde. A series of resolutions unanimously adopted, included the following:

The spontaneous and unselfeited liberality and behavolence of the citizens of New York and Boston, in raising contributions and purchasing and forwarding provisions for the use of the destitute of the city of Savannah, call, for no ordinary expression on the part of its citizens.

Deprived for years of all external trade, cut off from the commercial world by a rigid blockade, the resources of the town were gradually wasted away, until we had reached the point of almost positive starvation, which the occupation by the army of Sherman took piace.

The transitien state of society complicates our situation. The military power must obtain, so long as any portion of the Southern States maintain an armed resistance to the Union. Civil government cannet be established for the channels of ordinary intercourse be opened. While this lasts the people are comparatively helpiess.

Such is the situation of Savannah, and such, in succession, will be the condition of the various portions of the country as they again fall into possession of the National Government.

The band of sympathy and fellowship so generously extended to us by the citizens of New York and Boston stards the most gratifying evidence that a large perion of our northern fellow-citisens are destrous. Fire-establishing the amicable relations which femerly existed between the various sections of our widespread Republic, and ought to carry convictible, to every unprejudiced mind that there is but on course to pursue, and that is to aim at a speedy termination of the unfortunate strife which has been devestating the country for nearly four years. Hyding appealed to arms to decide the question; the perion and perion of the unfortunate strife which has been devestating the country for nearly four years. Hyding appealed to arms to decide the states, with for unexhausted and inexhaustible materials of we, will consent to peace, an

of Mr. Ever Beneral Sherman.

ON REOPENING SOUTHERN TRADE-HIS OPINI RIS OWN PULARITY, AND THE PROSPECT OF A correspondent of the New York World, who visited General Sherman at Savannah, says:

In the course of his conversation, the General said cotton sharks had brought ruin on the country and the army, and he was determined to hang all he could lay he hands on. He was in favor of excluding trade from paptured cities, and converting them into military josts. If trade was permitted in the captured cities he believed the rebels would gain more than they would lose by their capture. The opening of trade in Memphis had given Forrest all the supplies he wanted, and ten to twenty thousand men besides; He expressed the opinion that the pressure of the commercial class would prevail, but he deemed trans duty to protest against opening the port of Savannah to American commerce.

In reply to a suggestion that he was popular, and that the Administration would not theart any measure of his, he said he should be popular so long as he was successful; but if, in the campaign he was about to undertake, he should meet the combined forces of Lee, Beauregard, and Hardee, and fail, he would be dragged down from the pillar of fame to rot in obscurity in some remote corner of the West; and the great general would be a failure—an impostor. A corre ent of the New York World, wh

West; and the great general would be a failure—an impositor.

In reply to a question whether he did not think the war about at an end, he said: "The war is only about to begin; the policy of giving up their sea and river-coast cities, although taking away some of the presilge of the Confederacy, is making it materially stronger than if they retained them in their possesion; while the opening of the same cities to trade by the Federal Government is efficiently supplying the rebels with all the goods they used to receive by lockade-runners, at a cheaper price, and with less risk and inconvenience to themselves."

Southern Criticism on General Scott's Autobiography.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 25.]

We presented to our readers a few days ago an extract from the autobiography of Gen. Winfield Scott, that illustrious defunct, who has been lying in state in a fine hotel in New York since the beginning of the war. Hereputation was decently buried soon after the first battle of Manassas—his body still survives; though, having parted with his reputation, he is and turally engaged in trying to take his own life, and, judging from the specimen furnished in his autobiography, he is endeavoring to do it with a very dull instrument. The paragraph copied in the Dispatch is an attack upon old General Taylor, commonly called "Rough and Ready," whom Scott, the greatest man alive or dead, in his own estimation, disposes of, now that Taylor is dead, in a truculent and mercilies fashion. We have nothing to say of the good taste of making a hyena-like descent into the tomb of an old comrade in arms. This is a thing eminently in Scott's line. But, while he is endeavoring to make General Taylor rididulous, he treats his readers to an exhibition of characteristic complacency and pretension that throws completely into the shade honest Old Zach's defeats and prejudices, and makes them quite dignified and respectable.

into the shade honest Old Zach's defects and prejudices, and makes them quite dignified and respectable.

In what we have to say on this subject we are not governed by antipathies to Scott because of his Unionism. General Taylor was as good a Union man while he lived as Scott, and, for aught we know, might have remained the same after seession. It, is possible even that, in 1861, he might have planned the battle of Manassas, instead of Winfield Scott. We are very glad he did not, both on account of our ancient love of Old Zach, and a strong assurance that he would have proved a much more troublesome customer than "the great soldier of the age." But we admire him as an honest, genuine man, as well as a gallant and successful soldier. Thus much premised, we cannot express our contempt of the ignoide and holdcrous assault of Winfield Scott upon the dead lion. It is quite characteristic of the vain old person that he dilates upon Gen. Taylor's ignorance—not of the military art, mind you, but of literature, of which said Winfield is such a brilliant ornament. Taylor had not enlarged and refreshed his mind-by reading, quoth Scott, or even by much converse with the world, having made his home at the frontier and small posts. He had a great "contempt for learning of every kind." In addition to this (oh, shocking!) if an officer looked like a dox-comb he was given to calling him so, and would not, to use his off-repeated phrase, "touch him with a pair of tongs." An unpardonable offence in the eyes of "Fuss and Feathers." The old man seems to have been as prejudiced and illiberal as Percy, surnamed Hotspur. Winfield, who is familiar with the English classics, and who is one of the first of classics himself, will remember:

"En lad rather be a kitten, and cry mew,
Than one of these same metre ballad mongers.

And again:

Ent. I had rather be a kitten, and cry mew, And again:

sics himself, will remember:

22. I had rather be a kitten, and cry mew,
Than one of these same metre-ballad mongers.

And again:

Rut, I remember, when the fight was done,
When I was dry with rage, leaning upon my sword,
Camg there a certain lord, neat, trimly dreas'd,
Fresh as a bridgegrom. Sc., 2c.,
To be so pester'd with a popinjar,
Out of my grief and my inneatience,
Answer'd negligently, I knew not what.

—Probably that he 'would not touch him with a
pair of tongs."

It is true enough that Old Zach had little learning; and if he had possessed everso much—as much,
for instance, as Soott and Bacom—we doubt whether
it would have made him any more efficient in the
Northwest; in Florida, or Micrico. He might have
talked Latin to Hlack Hawk, Greek to Oscoola, and
Hebrew to Santa Anna, without once conviacing
them of the error of their ways. Why, even Scott,
who, every one knows, is as familiar with each of
these languages as with his mother tongue, with
which no man ever took greater libertles, could not
convince the people of the United States that he
was a better soldier than General Taylor. Every
one knows that Scott is an author of great and
versatile genius, that he wrote the Commentaries
on the Bible, in such general use among evangelical
persuasions, and also the Waverley Novels. But this
did not enable him so far to outshine old Zach in the
field as to become President of the United States.
Hence those tears. However, Scott graciously concedes that Taylor had "a good store of commenses." It is a pity that Taylor cannor rounce
anompliment. No man ever possessed less of that
substantial commedity than Winfield Scott.

He even admits; in his lofty style, that
Taylor was kind, sincere and hospitable, in a plain way."
No one ever said that of Scott. His kindness,
sincerty, and hospitality were all of a gorgeous,
gala kind. Old Zach, whose pedigree was "f. F. F.
V.," and whose purse could have paid with; ease
even Winfield Scott's debts, never approached that
magnificene in hospitality at other people's exp

- The veracious New York correspondent of the London Morning Herald writes this story about the insanity of General Sherman: London morning Herata writes this story about the insanity of General Sherman:

"We are officially informed that Secretary Stanton has just made a visit to General Grant's head quarters to discuss the impending military operations. I hear, from a trustworthy source, that his conference hinged upon a well-authenticated report that the first captain of the Federal service, William T. Sherman, has actually become insane. When this startling rumor was circulated in the street one day last week the price of gold appreciated ten per cent. General Sherman, it will be remembered, was suddenly removed from command in the West two years ago; and lasanity was given, through the press, as the cause of the change. This successful general is of a nervous temperament and dyspeptic habit, and very exoticable; and it is now reported that the fatigues and labor of the Georgia campaign have overturned his reason. This statement finds belief with some of the warmest admirers of the General; and friends of the Administration openly assert that it was the impelling cause fer Stanton's hurried visit to the camp of Grant. It is further stated that General Oliver O Howard has been placed in command of Sherman's army.!" precisted ten per cent. General Sherman, it will be remembered, was suddenly removed from command in the Weat two years ago; and insanity was given through the press, as the cause of the change. This successful general is of a nervous temperament and dyspeptic habit, and very excitable; and it is now reported that the fatigues and labor of the Georgia campaign have overturned his reason. This statement finds belief with some of the warmest admirers of the General; and friends of the Administration openly assert that it was the impelling cause for Stanton's hurried visit to the camp of Grant. It is further stated that General Oliver O Howard has been placed in command of Sherman's army."

Sherman's capture of Savannah is thus accounted for; the poor man knew no better,

for ; the poor man knew no better,

The French Bishops and the Pope's EncycMcal.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 17th alt., referring to the opposition to the interdict of the French Government upon the malliage of the President of the

writing on the 17th ult., referring to the opposition to the Interdict of the French Government upon the publication of the Pope's Encyclical letter, says:

The bishops are following up their attacks on the Minister of Justice with episcopsi vigor, and tenacity. It is not at all improbable that their letters will produce far more impression on the people of the provinces than the Encyclical would have done had they been allowed to publish it. They strive to attain their object in another way, for they deliver sermons in their osthedrais rendering an account to their flocks of the interdict laid upon them, of the reasons alleged for that interdict, and of their correspondence with the Minister, purporting to show their fatility, and the real character of the document incriminated. In fact, they have in this indirect fischion brought it to the knowledge of everybody, as much as if they had been at liberty to read it in their pulpits, not to speak of the comments and recriminations which is has given rise to. In his letter to the Minister, the Archbishop of Toulouse, says:

"It is greatly to be regretted that its at the very moment when the Government is said to contemplate the extension of public liberties that it imposes restrictions on the most sacred of all—that of the Catholic Church. By adopting this line the Government renounces its right of imposing a moderation of which it no longer sets the example. It disseminates among our Uatholic populations slarm which is taken, advantage of by public malevolence; and it may give rise to real while it only deprecates imaginary danger. In a word, this measure of yours gives satisfaction only to those who are as much the en the country."

The Bishop of Nevers, though a little sentimental,

enemies of the Emperor as of religion and of order in the country."

The Bishop of Nevers, though a little sentimental, is as emphatic in his protest:

"I am deeply pained to be obliged to tell you (the Minister) that we are all equally terrified and affilicted. We have no fears for the Church; for the Church has the promise of immortality; but that promise is only for the Church. Heaven forbid that I should attack, aver so slightly, the principle of authority which is now but too seriously disturbed; or offend you who, by your kindness towards myself; have every claim on my gratitude. But you cannot but admit the embarrassment we are in; we who are the successors of the Apostles, and who cannot forget

or offend you who, by your kindness towards myself, have every claim on my gratitude. But you cannot but admit the embarrassment we are in; we who are the successors of the Apostles, and who cannot forget that, as in circumstances of a similar kind, the Holy Ghost will not inspire us with any other answer or trace any other rule of conduct than this: 'It is better to obey God than man.'"

The Bishop of Beauvais, Neyen, and Senlis has not only written to the Minister, but has addressed a long circular to the clergy of his dicesse. "We told his Excellency," he says, "how many things our public law tolerates. It tolerates the meet direct attacks on the existence of God and the divinity of His Son. It tolerates implety and materialism: and can it not tolerate a teaching whose greatest fault in the eyes of its adversaries is that it opposes ancient principles to modern opinions? If it be permitted in France to outrage the Pope and to scoff at the doctrines of which he is the organ, why should the bishops be prohibited from laying his acts before the faithful with the respect and affection which are due to the first representative of God upon earth?" He recommends his clergy "to adhere in heart and spirit to the teachings, the decisions, and condemnations emnanting from the Holy Roman Church, the mother and mistress of all Churches," and with regard to their conduct to be "prudent and circumspect in their words, and, without ever yielding where principle is at stake, not to exapperate by untimely discussion the mistaken and the prejudiced." He hopes that with time and patlence whe present clamor will case, and that the people will end, by understanding that "the Holy Cinrch, the great divilizer of the world, has never been and never can be the resemble of the Archbishop of Besanexitimate progress."

You already know that the Archbishop of Besan-

You already know that the Archbishop of Besancon is to answer to the Council of State for having read, in contempt of the Ministerial circular, the whole of the Encyclical in his cathedral. The Archbishop is, in virtue of his rank, a Cardinal and Senator, and by the law no member of either branch of the Legislature can be proceeded against without the permission of the Chamber to which he belongs. The question whether the Council of State is a tribunal, in the proper sense of the word, and whether the Cardinal could, without intringing on his privilege, be made amenable to it without the preliminary authorization, was discussed in the last Cabinet Council in presence of the Emperor. It was decided that, in the present instance, authorization was inct necessary, as the Council of State is not called upon to inflict a material penalty, but only to pronounce a censure, and nothing more. On the other hand, it is stated that fit. Troplong, First President of the Court of Cassation, and Presides to the Senate, is of opinion that no proceedings can be taken against any member of this body without its express permission.

It appears that another cardinal, also an archbishop, has addressed a letter to his Holiness, in which, without expressing any opinion for or against the Encyclical, he laments that its publication has rendered more difficult the relations of the episcopacy with the French Government.

Presentation of Trophies to the War De-partment; BIGHT REBEL FLAGS CAPTURED AT FRANKLIN. TENNESSEE, AND THE REGIMENTAL PLAG OF THE SIST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

TENNESSER, AND THE REGIMENTAL FLAG OF THE SIST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

On Thursday a very interesting ceremony transpired at the War Department, which will be noted with pleasure and pride by both soldiers and civitians of loyal seelings throughout the Union. It was the presentation of eight blood-stained banners of the rebellion taken by some of the gallant troops of the 23d Army Corps during the fearful battle of Frankin, Tennessee, so gloriously won by General Thomas on the 16th of December, 1864.

The presentation of the flags was made by Lieuteant Colonel G. W. Schoneld, (of the staif of Major General Schoneld, commanding the 23d Corps,) who, in presenting the torn and blood-stained colors, said:

I am directed by Major General Schofield to deliver to you, Mr. Secretary, these flags, captured at the battle of Frankin, on the 36th day of November, 1864, by the 1st Brigade of the 3d Division of the 23d Army Corps. The officers and men who now appear before you are recognized by their comrades as the actual captors of the flags they bear. The General decires me to say that he deems the bravery of there men worthy some hotice by the Government, and also sends the official communication which I now have the pleasure of handing to you, giving the names of the officers and men who captured these colors.

The Secretary of War replied, thanking, in the name of the Government, the gallant men by whom the flags had been captured. To each of you (he said) a medal of honor will be given in token of your gallantry. The history of each flag will be recorded by the Adjutant General, who will make an acknowledgment to the persons by whom they were taken. To them, and their gallant comrades in the betite of Frankin, the thanks of this Department are returned.

The officers and men were then severally presented by Colonel Schoffield, and were cortilated. tasen. To them and their galant comrades in the battle of Frankin, the thanks of this Department are returned.

The officers and men were then severally presented by Colonel Schofield, and were cordially taken by the hand by the Secretary. Their names, regiments, &c., are as follows:

Captain G. V. Kelley, 104th Ohio Volunteers, a resident of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio. This-officer's trophy was a rebel national flag, believed to have belonged to Cheatham's corps.

Captain John H. Brown, Company D, 12th Kentucky Volunteers, submitted, as an evidence of his valor, a robel battle-flag, and stated that his residence was Charlestown, Mass.

Corporal Newton H. Hall, Company I, 104th Ohio Volunteers, was the bearer of two rebel national flags, and is from Brimfield, Portage county, Ohio, Private J. C. Gaut, company G, 104th Ohio volunteers, of Damascoville, Columbiana county, Ohio, presented a rebel battle flag, which one of the officers stated was borne to the month-of our cannon and planted there by a boy of but seventeen years of age, who actually endeavored to stop the mazzle of the gun with fence rails. He was killed in the effort, and the flag-staff was severed by a shot from one of our men.

Private J. H. Ricksecker, company D. 104th

of the gun with lence rais. He was kined in the effort, and the flag-staff was severed by a shot from one of our men.

Private J. H. Ricksecker, company D. 104th Ohio Volunteers, of Aurora, Portage county, Ohio, captured the colors of the 16th Alabama Artillery Regiment; Corporal Joseph Davis, company G, 104th Ohio Volunteers, of East Palestine, Columbiana county, Ohio, and private Abraham Greenawait, company G, 104th Ohio Volunteers, of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, were each captors of corps headquarters flags.

At an earlier hour of the day Col. Wm. Wilson, commanding the 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers, returned to the Department the tattered regimental colors of the 81st and at the same time handed to the Secretary a statement of the numerous battles through which the figh had passed.

The Secretary directed the Adjutant General to receive the colors, to place them among the archives of the Department, and to give an order to the Quartermaster General to furnish this gallant regiment with a new flag.—Washington Chronicle.

New York City and Her Quota.

(From the Washington Chronicle.)

There is, perhaps, no fact more apparent to every one than that, as we approach the end of the fourth year of the war, we skibit no signs of exhaustion, either in men or money.

It is true that, in the agricultural districts, the number of laborers has diminished, but the increased price of products has increased the wages and supplied the demand, while the cities continue to grow in wealth and population.

The city of New York is to-day richer by many millions than when the war began, and the census shows that its population has not diminished.

While it is concepted that there appears no evidence of exhaustion throughout the loyal States, it would not perhaps be appropriate to select the city of New York as a criterion, illustrating the average condition of the country. As the great metropolis, it attracts the capitalist and the man of business or pleasure from every exercise of the country. Its wast commercial resources, its manufaculting inversand moneyed corporations, its ship and dock yards, warchouses, steamships, and railways, afford employment for all classes of persons, and rapidly increase its growth and prosperity. With all these is cilities, it is not only a formidable competitor for nearly every article which the Government requires to purchase, but is able in many instances to vanquish competition and monopolize the market.

The fabrics of New England, the coal and iron of Pennsylvania, and the products of the great West, are taxed to support the war, which tax in the end finds its way to the great metropolitan market to burchase Government supplies.

This healthy condition of the country, as contrasted with the desolation of the South, encourages us to hope that from our great abundance sufficient men and money will be furnished to bring the war to a speedy termination.

We deny with confidence the doctrine that filling a quota with credits is filling a regiment with men, and devote the time and money spent in looking after old cred New York City and Her Quota.

resty done to interpolate they are now required to do more than their share. With a modesty that is at least becoming, if not peculiar, they do not wish to take from or divide the honors that any section of the country may earn, by having furnished more than its share of men to save the Union. The city of New York, with an enrolment of 148,000, is required, under the present call, to furnish 21,000 men, less than one-seventh of its enrolment. Add to the number enrolled the 100,000 male residents fit for military duty who are not liable to enrolment, and the quota is less than one-twelfth! Compare this with other sections of the country, and the complaint that the number now required of her is too large is seen to be without foundation in fast. The statement of the proposition is its argument, and will be corroborated in any district in which arithmetic is recognized as a science.

FOUR CENT'S

The number of naval credits......14,215-19,677 one eighth of the number enrolled.
Add to the enrolment the 109,000 men fit for military day, residents of the ofty and not liable to enrolment, and the quota is found to be less than one-fourteenth of the gumber available for the service. It is proper to observe that the number enrolled on the 1st day of January, 1885; exceeds the number enrolled on the 18th day of July, 1864, about 10.000.

- One of the first sots of the New York Landsle ture was the passage of a resolution of thanks to Gen, Grant and his brave army. The following is Gen. Grant's reply : Gen. Grant's reply:

Headquarthis Armies of United States,
Oity Point, Va., Jan. 24, 1866.

His Excellency, R. E. Fenton, Governor of New York:
Sir: I am just in receipt of your letter of the 18th
int., inclosing to me the very complimentary resolutions passed by the two Houses of your State
Legislature to the armies which I have the honor
to command. For the officers and armies named in
the resolutions, I. return to the Legislature of the
"Empire State," through you, their and my most
hearty thanks for this gratifying, though unexpected,
mark of their confidence.

I am, Governor, with great respect.

I am, Governor, with great respect, Your obedient servant, U. S. Grant, Lieutenant General U. S. A.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. no disposition whatever to speculate in any kind of stocks until the result of the pending peace negotiations is Incum. There were but few sales of Government bonds reported, but prices were generally stoady. The 10-40s sold at 101; the 6-20s at 108% for the new and 108% for the old. The principal reason for the discrepancy in price between the old and the new is to be found in the fact that they are so well known abroad that foreign brokers refuse to regard the new bonds as a good de-livery. Another reason, doubtless, is that the old bends are almost all in the hands of investors, and being thus absorbed and firmly held, very few find their way into the market for sale. The supply being their way into the market for sale. The supply being thus restricted, while the demand is increasing, the price, of course, has a tendency to rise. The new five-twentless, on the contrary, are largely held at present by capitalists who have bought them in large quantities to sell again at a profit. The supply is consequently kept fully adequate, and is sometimes in temporary danger of expeeding the demand. Hence the price is rather depressed. It is, however, important for investors to remember that the new five twenties, though at wescent the chargest acquirite are invited in the state of the chargest acquirites are invited in the state of the chargest acquirites are invited in the state of the chargest acquirites are invited in the state of the chargest acquirites are invited in the chargest acquired in the chargest acquirites are invited in the chargest acquirites are invited in the chargest acquirites are invited in the chargest acquired in

though at present the chaptest securities, are intrinsi-cally more valuable than are the old bonds. And this in two respects: First, the new bonds offer a longer in-vertment—they have two years longer to run, falling due in 1884, while the old bonds fail due in 1882; and secondly, the law expressly promises that the principal of the new bonds shall be redeemed in specie, while there is as yet no positive stipulation at to specie re-demption in regard to the old bonds. Under the infinence of these and similar considerations, the new five twenties will hereafter be likely to rise in popular favor. State loans were rather dull, and declined to 92%. City loans were steady. Company bonds were very little inquired for, and the sales were light. The share list was somewhat irregular. Pennsylvania Railroad advanced 1, selling at 62, and Camdon and Amboy Railroad declined 1, selling at 129. Reading closed at £1%. Bank, passenger railroad, mining, and oil stocks continued dull. The following were the quotations for gold at the

The alterations in the hall of the new Public Stock Exchange, Library street, are progressing rapidly, and we are assured the Exchange will open for business of Monday, the 18th inst., positively. The subscription list closes en the 11th.

The following were the closing quotations for the principal navigation, mining, and oil stocks:

The following were the closing quotations for the The following were the closing quotations for the principal navigation, mining, and oil stocks at four o'clock P. M. Bid. Ask Schnyl Nav. — 244 25 Schnyl Nav. — 245 25 Schnyl Nav. — 10 11 Sing Mountain Coal 6 64 Keystone Oil. — 15 12 Schnyl Nav. — 10 11 Clinton Coal. — 10 11 Keystone Oil. — 15 12 Schnyl Nav. — 10 12 Schnyl

Union Mutual

The amount of tax paid on \$1,000 capital by each insurance company which declares no dividend is therefore \$3. For each \$10,000 capital, \$30, and for each \$100,000 capital \$300. In case a company declares a dividend of six per cent the tax amounts to just the same as above, and in case of a declared dividend of twelve per cent the tax on each \$1,000 would amount to \$6, and for \$10,000 it would amount to \$60

The following is an abstract of the quarterly reports of the National banks, showing their condition on the first Menday of January. 1855. compared with the re-

first Monday of January, 1985, compared with the returns made on the 3d of October, 1864: ... \$207, 108, 195 Aggregate \$207, 108, 195
LIABILITIES.
Euripus lines \$856, 763, 802
Euripus lines \$9, 2010, 298
Notes in circulation \$20, 200, 298
Deposits. 121, 646, 820
Dividends unpaid 500, 715
Due National banks 20, 147, 149
Due other banks 14, 716, 934
Profits 5, 982, 892
Other items 48, 289 Aggregate...... \$237.108,196 512,568,566 Included in the deposits on the 2d of January 1 A bill is before the Legislature of New Jersey to ens-ble the banks of that State to form under the National Currency law. It provides that when two-thirds in in-terest of the stockholders of any bank shall give their

terest of the stockholders of any bank shall give their consent to become an association under the laws of the United States, and the directors shall file a certificate that such consent has been given in the office of the Sacretary of State, said bank shall be deemed to have surrendered its charter; provided that very such bank shall be continued a body corporate for the term of three years after the time of each surrender, for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits by or against it and closing its concerns. The hoard of directors for the time of said now or national bank shall act as and be deemed and taken to be the directors of such corporation while closing its concerns during said last period. Any stockholder who may not consent to continue such under the new organization shall be antitled to receive the full value, at the time, of the stock held by him. In case the board of directors cannot agree with the stockholder for the price to be paid for such stock, appraisament of its value shall be made by three commissioners, to be appointed by the Circuit Court of the county in which the bank is located.

Drexel & Co. quote:

BALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, FEB. 3
Reported by Hence, Miller, & Ca., No. 60 S. Third st.
BEFORE BOARDS. 100 Excelsioncash 11/ 50 St Miholas Oil. . 4 1-16 500 Bruner Oil \$50 11/

THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS WILL be sent to subscriber Larger Clubs than Ton will be charged at the same ate, \$1.50 to copy. The money must alreads accompany the order, a in no instance can these terms be deviated from they afford very little more than the cost of paper. 63 Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. AG To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, age

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| 100 Gataw pref. cash | 28½ | 100 Phills Bank | 143 | 6 Cam & Am R. lots | 122 | 100 Phills Bank | 23 | 100 Phills Bank | 24 | 100 Phills Bank | 24 | 100 Phills Bank | 24 | 100 Feat Basin | 25 | 100 SECOND BOARD.

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Business generally continues neglected and duit, wing to the daily fluctuations in gold, and prices are neetiled and rather lower. Bark is very duil. Colon continues quiet, and prices are rather lower is very little doing in Flour, and the market continues dull. Wheat is dull and prices drooping. Corn and the market continues dull. Wheat is dull and prices drooping. Corn and the continue is dull and prices drooping. Corn and the continue is the continue of the contin lower. Petroleum is dull, and prices are una

inues duli.
GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat, and prices are unsettled and drooping; about 10,600 bus sold as Kye is selling in a small way at 51.729.7.67 b bu. Corm is rather firmer, with sales of about 25.000 bus new yellow at \$1.000 is 87 or \$0 bu; in the cars and in store. Outs are in steady demand; about 25.000 bus sold at 9100 900 bbu. A sale of Barley was made at \$2.90 bu. The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port during the past week:

SCHOOL; university of the court of the court

Boston Boot and Shoe Market. Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: There is a little better feeling in the market, and, as the downward tendency of gold seemed checked, buyers during Saturday of last week and the early portion of this have purchased with a little more freedom. Prices, as compared with the cost of manufacture, are low, and we see that some of our dealers have advanced prices. Manufacturers are not doing as much as usual, especially in heavy work. Trade does not promise to be as britk as it was last spring, and the fewer goods part eshave on hand the less thry will have to carry over if the season is dull. Glearances of Boots and Shoes—Philadelphia, 90; Hugti, 2; St. Thomas, 7; Previnces, 2. Shipmens by sea, 91 cases. New York Markets, Feb. 3.

2. Shipmens by ses, 311 cases.

New York Markets, Feb. 3.

Flour, Ac.—The merket for Western and State flour is dull, and prices are 66 life? B herrel lower on the low and medium grades. Trade and family brands are irlegular.

The sales are 7,500 bbls at \$959, 20 for superfine S ate; \$9.369, 90 for the low grades of western extra; \$10.568, 10.76 for shipping Ohio; \$10.25 for fancy State; \$9.369, 50 for the low grades of western extra; \$10.568, 10.76 for shipping Ohio; \$10.25 for lower. Sales of 200 bbls at \$9.269, 50 for the low grades of extra, and \$10.16 for trade and family extras.

Rye flour is dull and heavy. Sales of 50 bbls at \$3.26 for family extras.

Rye flour is dull and heavy. Sales of 50 bbls at \$3.26 for Jer-sey and \$3 for Brandy wine.

Grandian at \$1.03 in store, Western at 10.00 makes of contrast of the brands of the family extras.

Herry and \$3 for Brandy wine.

Grandian at \$1.03 in store, Western and Inversely and severy heavy. Sales at \$1.25 in store, and severy heavy heavy. Sales at \$1.25 in store, and severy heavy. Sales at \$1.25 in store, and severy heavy heavy. Sales at \$1.25 in store, and severy heavy heavy. Sales at \$1.25 in store, and severy heavy heavy. Sales at \$1.25 in store, and severy yellow at \$1.730, 174.

Provisions.—The Pork market is less active and prices are easier, closing heavy. Beefs to gulet at former rates; sales of 175 bbls at \$15 600, 15 0 for plain Mess, and \$2.625 for extra. Cut seets are firm and in fair demand; sales 20 pkgs at 115% (15%) for friched flame. Bacon is rather more solive and firm; sales of 45 brases and \$2.625 for source. Solve yellow at \$1.700 for shipping, at \$1.500 for first but should be market from at \$1.500 for but shaded at the weak. We quote at 115% (15%) for Western—few very choice at 16s and 16k (2017) for for shipping, at \$1.500 for outworks, and severe and severe parties firmer; sales of 210 bbls and tes at 10% (223 for No. 1, and 25% (25%) for fair-to primate and severe and severe headers. Solve for common to choice old and new crop.

Mo

nel.—Raw Sugars are in fair demand and a shade five or. Sales of 40 hhds at 18%@19% of or On b. and it or Porto Rico, and 1.00 boxes Rayans at 18%@19a WHERT.—The market is heavy and lower. Sales of 40 bbls at \$4,5062.30% for State, and \$3.31 for Westers.