WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

The Advance in Virginia. The co-operation of armies is one of the great principles upon which General GRANT succeeds. Since he has been in command there have been no isolated, inconsequential campaigns, and his own army and those of SHERMAN and THOMAS have been so disposed that the rebels have been unable to employ their old system of transportation and concentration. By the advance of the Army of the Potomac on Sunday last it gives effective co-operation to SHERMAN, who should by this time be at Branchville, and prevents LEE from in-

terfering with any of his columns. This movement is the beginning of an active campaign on the part of GRANT, and the blow is at once struck against the point indispensable to the safety of Richmond. The Weldon road, torn up for many miles by the 2d Corps last November, was not permanently held by our forces, and the enemy rebuilt and used it. Its possession is made more valuable to us now by the movements of Sherman, and the first object of GRANT's campaign is to obtain absolute control of it. If the enemy loses the Weldon road, the only communication between Richmond and the rebel forces in the Carolinas will be by the roundabout

Danville route. But the particular object of the advance is secondary to the fact that the army has moved. The purpose of the campaign is for the present to keep LEE occupied. If the movements result in a great battle, good; but enough will be gained by merely a heavy pressure on the weak points of the enemy's position.

The New Park. A committee of City Councils have gone to Harrisburg to oppose the passage of the bill authorizing the purchase of new grounds for the Philadelphia Park. We are in favor of its passage, and, while gratified to find Councils talking of economy, think the city can afford to make this improvement, which will be of inestimable value forever. New York has made out of a barren, rocky common, ornamented with shanties and pig-pens, a magnificent landscape, with lakes and woods that are as beautiful and picturesque as the paintings of TURNER OF HAMILTON. Nature has given to Philadelphia a park ready made, but Councils have not profited by the opportunity. We do not desire that the lavish expenditure of New York should be imitated; we only ask one hundredth part of New York enterprise to make our park what it should be. Nothing is done for its improvement now: half a dozen laborers were occupied all last summer in building a little arbor on the bluff, and we doubt if it is finished yet. Now, when it is proposed to obtain for the park the land on the west side of the river, it is objected that the park is already too large, and that somebody will make money by selling land to the city at a good price.

But the park is not too large. It will never be large enough till the river runs through it. It is the pure, beautiful Schuylkill river that alone makes our park superior to any in the country. The western shore is more sloping, and in many places better wooded than the eastern, and should be at once obtained and improved. We do not want the citizens who own this ground to cut the trees down, and build ice-houses and manufactories. The park on the eastern shore loses half its heauty when the river view is ruined by such alterations. It is said that the people of Philadelphia do not wish the improvement; but this is a mistake; the public appreciates the importance of enlarging the park at once, and is not alarmed by extravagant estimates of the cost. We want a park with a river running through it, and when the city owns both shores of the Schuylkill, from Fairmount to the Girard avenue bridge on the east, and to the northern boundary of Schuylkill Heights on the west, we will have a charming natural location, which, with comparatively little money, can be made the most picturesque park in America.

ENOCH ARDEN.-The WAR PRESS for this week, which will be ready for delivery this afternoon, will contain, in addition to the usual amount of interesting matter, TENNYSON'S poem of "Enoch Arden" complete. An opportunity is thus offered for all persons to secure this celebrated work of the English Laureate.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. The Constitutional Amendment Adopted by

Missouri and Maine. Postponement by the New Jersey Legislature.

MISSOURI.
ST. Louis, Feb. 7.—Both houses of the Missouri Legislature have ratified the amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery. There were only two dissenting volces in the Senate, and four in the House.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 7.—The Maine Legislature to-day ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. A salute of a hundred guns is eing fired in honor of the event. NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Feb. 7.-Governor Parker to-day sent a message to both Houses of the Legislature, enclosing a copy of the joint resolutions passed by Congress in regard to the constitutional amendment in reference to slavery. In the Senate, Mr. Scovel moved that the Committee on Federal Rebe instructed to report on the subject on Thursday. Senators Chandler, Buckley, and Ranators Jenkins and Kennedy. Democrats. and Scovel and Horner, Republicans, voting for it.
The joint committee on the Bergen Tunnel asked
and obtained leave to-day to sit during the session.
The committee intend to make a thorough examination, and will present an elaborate report on the

FORTRESS MONROE. ARRIVAL OF LARGE SUPPLIES OF COAL-NO NEWS

PROM TERRY-A BAILROAD BRING BUILT FROM NEWBERN TO KINGSTON, N. C .-- AN EXCHANGE

schooners arrived here this morning: Sarah J. Bright, C. E Elmer, Maggie Vandusen, and Sophia Ann, all of Philadelphia. For some time past coal has been a very scarce article here, but navigation is now open, and the supply will be equal to the

The steamers New Jersey and North Point have arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher. They bring no news from General Terry. The steamer Rebecca Barton arrived to day from Beaufort, N. C., with the mails and passengers. Our forces are building a railroad from Newbern to Kingston, N. C., a disance of seventeen miles, under the supervision of Col. McAlpine, superintendent of military rallroads The expectation now is that the exchange prisoners will go on regularly. The rebel agents have returned to Richmond. but nothing was known as yet in regard to their

were wounded at the capture of Fort Fisher, are till here at the Chesapeake Hospital, and, at the last accounts, were slowly recovering. General Pennypacker's wound was a very severe one and it will be some time before he can recover : but he is doing well under the circumstances.

CANADA. THE PROPLE OF TORONTO FRIENDS OF THE UNITED STATES. TOROSTO, C. W., Feb. 7.-A mass meeting was held last night in St. Lawrence Hall, called by the Mayor's proclamation, for the purpose of condemn-

ing the Government for providing to refund th money taken by the St. Albans raiders, and also for ssage of the alien bill. Amendments were made to the resolutions, unqualifiedly sustaining the Government, and were passed by a large ma-COURSOL'S CONDUCT UNDER INVESTIGATION.

conduct of Judge Coursel, in releasing the rebel raiders, has been commenced by the Government ers, but the proceedings are private for DISCUSSION OF THE CONFEDERATION IDEA.

QUEBEC, Fab. 7.—The debate on the Confedera-tion scheme was opened list night in Parliament. The Attorney General, Mr. McDonald, made a long speech on the subject.
U. S. DEFERCES ON THE CANADA BORDER—THE UNION FEELING IN CANADA.

ALBARY, Feb. 7.—General James B. Swain has just returned from a tour of observation along the

Northern frontier, extending from Nisgars Falls to the Vermont line. He also visited several places in Canada, and found the public sentiment quite generally favorable to the Union. He examined the condition of the National Guard He examined the condition of the purpose of reporting to the Governor its probable efficiency in case a necessity should arise for calling it into service. Twelve thousand effective men can be put on the line within twenty-four hours, without calling upon

GRANT - ADVANCING.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO THE WELDON RAILROAD.

Our Force Heavy and thus far Successful. GRMAT BATTLE EXPECTED ON MONDAY.

The Objects of the Move-Skirmishing with the Enemy.

OUR LOSSES SLIGHT-TWO HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

pondence of The Press. ? BEFORE PETERSBURG, Feb. 6, 1865.

AN ADVANCE.

Thoughts of peace have all been dispelled. In deed, as others of your correspondents with this army have apprised you, while peace discussions were going on in the camps the speakers were pre-paring for war with all the energy that long use and brave hearts give to our soldiery. White a flag of truce hung from Petersburg's outer walls its rebel garrison, under the orders of its wily chief, was taking advantage of the luil to dispose itself in such positions as would be favorable for striking the beleaguering army a tremendous blow, and perhaps ridding Richmond and its advanced bulwark—the city before me—of a dreaded and a hated enemy. From our watchtowers, that go up over the tree tops, and bear the far-searching telescopes that scan the muddy hordes dodging from gap to gap in the dark forests almost on the horizon, unusual stir was visible in the rebel camps. There was marching and countermarching of the ragged Confederates. Then a tide of blue commenced to flow toward the left, toward the Weldon Railroad and the extreme end of our long line, where so many battles have been fought and where so many brave men sleep under the frezen turf. At the time, this move was believed to be merely precautionary, for the camps, after the stir, went back again into their old quiet. But vesterday the real move was inaugurated for which all the former stir had been the preparation It has been judgediplausible that, with the continus and to the rebels too swift, advance of Sherman or Charleston, and the ever-threatening position or Terry at Wilmington, with an army in the Valley alert, and an army victorious in East Tennessee, alert, and an army victorious in East. Confesses, Lee has weakened his army to protect other places almost as important and more exposed than Petersburg. An advance, therefore, at this time—a powerful advance—on the Weldon Raliroad would, if such facts were correct, result in a

continued occupation. With such a triumph Richmond would be in quite as critical a condition as Charleston with Branchville captured, and as Savannah was with all its railroads out, and Hardee decamping by night over a single causeway. Be sides, a capture of the road would assist the great desideratum of the fall of Wilmington, and an early junction of a few movable columns with Terry, and eventually with Sherman's advancing army. THE MOVE. As late as last Tuesday week the 2d, 5th, 6th, and 9th Corps were placed under marching orders, making the stir in the camps to which I have just referred. All the next day there was the busy hum of preparation, but the whole matter remained in abeyance until yesterday (Sunday), when suddenly the 2d and 5th Corps were ordered to march at dawn. Again the stir was renewed. Rations were issued, and our trains were kept running constantly from one portion of the line to another, bearing freight and munitions of war. There was not much for it to carry, however, as the bulk of the ammunition, etc., had been distributed a week ago. Gregg's cavalry division immediately

started on receipt of the order, taking the direct road to Ream's Station, on the Weldon road. At about 4.20 A. M. the 5th Corps commenced moving after the cavalry, and for hours a constant tide of men issued forth until all were gone, and the advance was far on its way. Two hours afterward the 2d and 3d divisions of the 2d Corps also moved, taking the Vaughn road towards Hatcher's Run, to which your readers will remember a heavy force was sent at the close of last year, and where some severe fighting was done. THE REBELS AWARE OF OUR MOVE.

It is a part of the strange history of this war that none of the important expeditions of this army are ever undertaken without the discovery of the unfortunate fact that the rebels are in full possession of all its details. This one was no exception. While our men were moving away, there was a great chorus of locomotive whistles borne to us from Patersburg. and the sounds died away just in the very direction where work was to be done. The fact that reinforcements had rapidly hurried to the rebel right was evidenced by subsequent developments INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH.

Gregg's cavalry division, which had set out in advance, met no enemy in force on the road to Hatcher's Run. Here and there were rebel cavalry pickets, who mounted and hurried away as soon as our advance appeared and its strength was deve-loped. The lone houses by the way were peopled, but with gaping women and children. But few negroes were anywhere present. Rowan's Oreek was found unfordable. When the 5th arrived a great bridge had to be constructed. This was the work of several hours, but our engineers wrought skilfully and industriously, and soon the dark, dank banks of the stream were joined. The delay, however, gave his force, and he was met in force after the corps profeed, and arrived within a short distance of the

A JUNCTION BETWEEN THE CORPS. river crossed, the enemy were met in some tween the left of the 2d and the right of the 5th Corps. This duty was assigned to the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, and about four o'clock P. M. the junction was effected. The cavalry, while in the performance of this duty, was attacked by a small force of rebels, who were driven off without any difficulty. The whole line then advanced across the rup, with very little fighting, except on the right, where a brigade of the 3d Division of the 2d Corps charged a long line of hastily-constructed breastworks and carried them. The works were slight, and evidently the result of a few hours' hard work, and were by no means formidable. They were, however, strongly posted, skirting the edge of a dense pine woods, and sweep-ing an immense open field over which our troops were compelled to charge. The rebel force was, however, weak, and our loss was very slight, per-haps not exceeding forty killed and wounded. This was all the fighting that took place until we had advanced some distance beyond the run, when a line of works a great deal more formidable than the first although also freshly built, were met in front of the 2d Corps. They were especially strong, well posted and garrisoned by three divisions of Gen. Gordon's corps and one of Bradley Johnson's. The line had advanced in a northwesterly direction towards Armstrong's Mills, which have already been made famous by their connection with the fighting of last November. The line was halted, but the movements of the enemy gave part of it time to throw

up slight breastworks and the rest to dig rifle-AN ATTACK BY THE REBELS. At about 5 o'clock the rebels began in turn to ad vance on us. In long line of battle they appeared from behind their works, while their artillery opened at all points, shelling our lines. They came with a great deal of confidence out of the timber and across the great open field that separated them from our troops. As soon as they began to charge with their peculia sell a general fire was opened all along our lis after gallantly essaying to reach us, they turned in some confusion, to beg the shelter of their works. They were formed a second time, and again charged, to be again repulsed. Our right was proive woody marsh, so situated that our line at that point enfiladed the rebel forces, and aided much to send them back in disorder. As night came down, with dark clouds obscuring the stars, the fighting ceased, and the lines remained as they had

een before the struggle. THE LOSSES. Our losses will foot up probably about 150, but the number is not now exactly known. A large proportion are officers, among them Colonel Murphy, of the 69th New York, who commanded that pordor loss of the enemy was heavier, as he acted mostly or the offensive. We captured also 220 prisoners. A list of our killed and wounded will be prepared and

A BATTLE IMMINENT. A BATTLE IMMINERT.

Reinforcements were sent forward last evening, composed of the 3d division of the 6th Corps, and two divisions, the 1st and 2d, of the 9th Corps, and have now joined the original expedition, making its numbers very formidable. The enemy will resist and we will advance, and a battle is expected today. (I write in the early morning, 2 A: M.) The field is clear, our wounded have all been sent to the rear, and our men are ready for work. The sky has cleared away, and the twinkling stars look down upon the spot where foes, soon to be in deadly combat, are reposing. A cold, bitter wind is sighing through the pines. A few hours more and perhaps the frozen ground will be strewed with dead and

By Associated Press.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 6, 1865.—The Army of the Potomac is once more in motion, and ere this despatch reaches you the object intended to be accomplished will have been developed, and the degree of success resulting will also, no doubt, be known by that time. At 3 A. M. to-day, the 5th Corps, preceded by Gregg's Cavelry, started on the road to Ream's Station. No force of the enemy was met on the route, but the roads at various points were picketed by cavalry, all of whom retreated as the colum advanced. About noon they reached Rowan's Creek, over which a bridge of considerable length had to be constructed, occupying several hours.

About 3 o'clock P. M., the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Major Hess, were sent out to make a connection between them and the 2d Corps, the 2d and 3d divisions of which had gone out on the vaughn road as far as Hatcher's Run, to demon strate in that direction. On reaching the run the 1st brigade of the 3d division charged and took the line of rifle-pits on the west side, losing but a few men. They advanced about a mile across the run, driving the enemy's pickets before them. Here a strong line of breastworks was erected in a short time, making the position perfectly secure. The 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, after crossing short distance south of the Virginia road, advanced southward, and soon met a small force in ambush.

which poured a sharp volley into our men, killing two, it is said, and wounding besides a number of

horses. Being supported by a part of the 3d divi-

sion of the 2d Corps, the rebels were driven off, and soon after a connection with the right of the 5th Corps was reported made. Up to this time very

little fighting had taken place, the 5th Corps being scarcely engaged at all.

The 2d division of the 2d Corps, under General

Smythe, before reaching Hatcher's Run, turned to

the right and advanced in a northwesterly direction

towards Armstrong's mill. Before going more than

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three-quarters of a mile the enemy were discovered in a strong position and in considerable force, four lvisions of General Gordon's corps being reporte n the vicinity. Here our men erected temporary breastworks on part of the line, while the balance had only time to throw up small French rifle-pits. ishing was going on all this time between the enemy and our sharpshooters.

At about 4.30 P. M. the rebel artillery opened for

the purpose of finding our position and strength, but no reply was made. They at length appeared, advancing in line of battle, with a strong skirmish ine thrown out in advance. Our men were all read or them, and, as they charged in handsome style cross an open field, they received such a galling ire as to cause them to fall back in disorder, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. After repeating the attempt to dislodge our men, and falling each ime, a force was sent around to turn the right flank of the division. Col. Murphy, of the 69th New York

omanding the 2d brigade, was posted here with his right resting on a swamp, and was fully prepared for such a movement. Here, again the rebels suf-fored severe loss as they attempted to break the lines, and were finally forced to give it up, and soon after dark firing ceased almost entirely, the enemy falling back to their works.

Our less during the day was quite small, probably not over a hundred altogether, although the ex-act number is not known. Colonel Murphy was wounded in the knee, but not severely, while giving wounded in the knee, but not severely, while giving orders to his men. His assistant adjutant general, Lieut. McTavish, was mortally wounded. Lieut. Graham, 14th Connecticut, wounded in breast severely. Lieut. Wm. Tibbets, 19th Massachusetts, killed. Lieut. Morris, 10th New York, wounded in the thigh and hand. Lieut. A. Bartlett, 14th Connectiont, killed.

A correspondent of the Herald, with the 5th Corps, whose name I did not learn, was captured, and after being robbed, succeeded in escaping, and reached our lines in safety. The enemy's loss must have been very heavy, as they repeate charged our lines, each time suffering severely. We took about two hundred prisoners, some of whom report having received orders in the morning to keep a sharp look out, as they believed our army General Smythe deserves much praise for the

manner in which he handled his division, being himself present all over the field, and watching closely every move of his enemy and ready t We expect a battle to-morrow (Monday), with more decisive results than were obtained to day, The weather to night is clear and cold, and is just

OUR PRISONERS IN REBELDOM.

litable for a movement in this country

Release of Eleven Hundred and the Arrival North

Opinions of Liberated Captives on the Ability of th Rebels to Release all in their hands.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7 .- The flag-of-truce steam New York arrived at Annapolis this morning, wit 1,100 released Union prisoners, including 10 officers heavy snow storm commenced this morning an still continues.

OPINIONS OF RETURNED PRISONERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Returned Union prisone doubt the correctness of the statement, lately again put forth, that there is to be a general exchange of prisoners at the rate of three thousand per month, thus requiring ten months to exchange the thirty ousand, and say that if the rebels were des an immediate full exchange, it could be done in The rebels are reducing our prisoners at the rate

of twenty-five per cent. per month, by starvation, and by inducing them to enlist in their armies in order that they may get food and avoid a lingering As to sending supplies or money, these returned risoners say, though they know how much our poor fellows need both, they will receive nothing of the sort, for the very good reason that what is sent will

HARRISRURG. The New City Park Project.

never reach them.

DISCUSSION OF ITS ADVISABILITY BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE. HARRISBURG, Feb. 7.—The Philadelphia delegation in the Legislature gave a hearing last night to a joint committee of Select and Common Council to protest against the passage of the proposed park bill, meeting at the Lochiel House. R. M. Evans presided.

Frederick A. Van Cleve was the spokesman o Councils. He opposed a purchase of the new park, because the city's financial condition would not now warrant the expense. It had incurred large debts existing parks were sufficiently large, and should be thoroughly improved befores new one is purchased. No demands had been made by the people upon Councils for additional territory, and under the thirty-ninth section of the consolidation act the city had the power to purchase whatever is needed without any additional legislation. The ground proposed could be bought years hence as well as ow, and the sentiment of nine-tenths of the people was opposed to the present purchase. Select Councilman James Hopkins said the city would be now compelled to fund \$2,500,000 of out standing liabilities, and is not now in a condition

to purchase parks. Senator Donovan had always been opposed to the purchase, and his opposition was strengthened by the Council Committee. But he thought it was very bad taste for a certain Conneilman have said, as reported, that the members of the Legislature were "good for nothing but to go to the depots when the cars arrived, and find out who came to Herrisbury with the largest bases! Such an ag-sertion could only emanate from some coarse and

Mr. Van Cleve said it was untrue that any such statement had been made in Councils.

Mr. Brightly reiterated that nothing of the kind had been said. The newspapers were in the habit of making speeches for both Councilmen and mem-bers! and the erroneous report probably originated in that manner. If the bill was passed, Philadel-phia would not know how to raise money to pay for the park; and if it had money, would prefer to spend it for new public buildings, which were very much needed. The present park is so large that a poor man with his family could not go around it in one whole day, and the new project was for the benefit of a few speculators, who would like to get the city to buy rocks and hills which they could sell to nobody else. The ground could be had, if desired, my time within the next fifteen years. Mr. Hopkins opposed the scheme, because it would cost ten millions of dollars to beautify, build bridges, and fill up some of the heavy ravines. Mesers. Quigley, Ruddiman, and Van Cleve con-tinued the discussion, but without eliciting any

new facis.

Mr. Miller said the scheme was devised by the same class of public-spirited men who had sub-scribed forty-five thousand dollars for Sedgley Park. Councils had not hesitated to appropriate one mi lion dollars for public buildings if the State capital were taken to Philadelphia, and why should they hesitate now, when the purity of the water and the enjoyment of the citizens were concerned? The ground was excellent for the purpose. Adjourned Senator Foote in Difficulties-He is Ar-

rested and Sent to Fort Warren.
Baltimore, Feb. 7.—Henry S. Foote, of the rebel
Congress, reached here this morning from Washington, in charge of Major F. O. Newhall, and took reakfast at the Eutaw House, shortly after which he left for the North. It is reported that he will be carcerated in Fort Warren. The heavy snow storm continued at nightfall, hen it turned to rain.

Election of a Mayor in Laucaster, Pa. LANCASTER, Feb. 7.—George Sanderson (Demo-crat) was re-elected Mayor of this city to-day, by a

majority of 275. NEW YORK CITY. Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1865. THE CHIMERA. The result of the peace folly has caused a very general feeling of soreness hereabouts, and press and people alike join in a sneer at the expense of those who have procured the affair. One exception, indeed, may be noted—that of a sheet which has drifted into the drivelling age of second childhood and maunders miserably over the fasco, just as an old gentleman rocking in the quicksands of senility mumbles over the feelish fancies of his brain. Some His vision this same sheet announced that Mr. Biair, Sr., was to be observed in Washington. "smiling continually, but saying nothing;" in other words, attributing to him the best-known symptoms of cenfirmed idiotcy. This wretched joke has to a degree fastened upon the peace idea, and destroyed the very little dignity resident therein. The idea has lived only as a grim burlesque—the skeleton o One good has resulted from the fiasco-the conser-

a grave sobriety. vatives are going over in a body to the war party. A "Southern Unionist," who denounced vengeance upon the 'Black Republicans," one of the mos bitter opponents of the war, declared in my hearing that the rebels, having declined the only offer of peace which could be made, he was for war with them to the bitter end. Hundreds of others echo the same opinion. Surely our "Conservative" party has now forever lost its entity. In opposition to the lovalists exist the disloyalists. There is no party of middle-men swinging like pendulums between these opposites. Indeed, their existence was based upon a fallacious theory, and they now perceive and estimate its fatuity.

WAR IN WALL STREET. Wall street is rent with faction. The insurance companies and the insurance brokers stand fairly pitted against each other. The former desire to abolish the latter, and gain all the spoils without commission, that horrible Minus which is ever subtracting, rendering the profits less. A comination having this for its object has been formed, whereat the brokers uprear their "dreadful front." and threaten destruction. Hereby is elicited a verbal and printed collision; also, sundry attacks; of hearer and unwilling umpire. CALVIN PATERANES. he well-known martyr to the cause of freedom, who

as suffered a twelve-years imprisonment in the Kentucky State Penitentiary for having assisted a slave to escape, is now in this city. He lectured at the Shiloh Church on Sunday evening, giving a history of his own case and the terrible sufferings of those confined within the same walls. WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF SUBSTITUTE BROKERS. Numerous arrests of recruiting officers, mustering fficers, substitute brokers, and others, connected with the enlisting business in New York, as well as internal revenue assessors, have been made of internal revenue assessors, have been made during the past few days.

THE OATTLE MARKET.

Beef is firm at 14@250; receipts, 5,000 head. Sheep lower at 6@14c; receipts, 18,000 head. Swine unchanged; sales at 13@14%0; receipts, 4,000 head.

THE EVENIEG STOCK BOARD.

10 P. M.—Gold 213%, and not active. Sales after call, 212%, at which it closed.

Stocks very dull. New York Central 113%; Erie 76; Reading 109; Michigan Southern 69%; Rock Island 65%; Northwestern 35%; do. preferred 65%; Fort Wayne 94%; Cumberland 47%.

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NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS SHERMA AND TERRY.

EXCITEMENT IN WILMINGTON AND CHARLESTON NORTH CAROLINA SWARMING WITH DISCONTENTED REBEIS.

GENERAL ORD'S ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK. -F. L. Stein.-[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

By the arrival of the mail-boat from Newbern yes-terday I am placed in possession of late advices by Purser King. General Terry has as yet made no demonstration on Wilmington City. On the 29th of January he sent out a reconnoitring party, which proceeded to within eight miles of the city, where they met with an advance of the rebels under command of Colonel Preston. Our men managed to elude them, and to make their way safely back to the eamps under the guns of Fort Fisher. - The Mayor of Wilmington has become suddenly aroused, and has ordered for the fifth time all non-com atants to leave the city. This was also done by the Mayor of Charleston on the 22d of January, s that the parties who live in either of these cities are wiveless, and, moreover, destitute of children and the comforts of a home. A number of desert ers came into Gen. Terry's headquarters on the 31st of January, and report that the march of Sherman on Charleston has thrown a perfect hell of terror on the South. Works of the most formidable character were being constructed on both sides of the Ash-ley and Cooper rivers; and everything was being done to prevent the terrible attack of Sherman, which was being daily looked for.

One of the deserters said that Sherman was looked upon as an Alexander, who had but to say that his intentions were to take a certain place, and nothing could prevent its capture. Despite all these works, which are, indeed, formidable, the rebels have no faith in them, and believe that the name of Sherman is alone a tower of strength. These deserters have given up all faith in Davis and his Confederacy. They say the soldiers desert from the central portion of the State of North Carolina and remain in the mountain fastnesses, living upon winter berries, and shooting squirrels. A few weeks since a portion of the 11th North Carolina Regiment, commanded by Capt. Hays, was ordered to scout the valleys of the State; and one right, while encamped about forty five miles above the mouth of the Ashley river, they were surprised by a number of rebel deserters, and about sixty of them were killed. The State swarms with these discontent rebel deserters, and they are supposed to have secret signs by which they know each other, and are armed with the best rifles. Vance has tried his utmost to rid himself of these supposed vandals, but he has not been able to do it; and if a nucleus, sufficent in strength, could only be gained, and it could be commanded by a responsible man, the Government and people of the United States would soon have the pleasure of seeing a system inaugurated that would go very far toward rendering a vast and useful service to the Union arms.

which is sitting at the United States Custom House, and it is said several gigantic frauds that have been are coming to light. As everything is secret, and it is not likely that for the present anything will be allowed to be published, it is best not to speculate as to the crimes brought out nor the punishments t

Governor F. H. Pierpont is expected here early the coming week for the purpose of reorganizing the civil government. It is understeed that General Ord has given his consent for its return, and nothing now remains but for the Governor to make his appearance. The committee that waited upon Mr Lincoln and the Governor have returned highly elated with the prospects of their visit, and tell glowing stories of the incoming of the reign of civil

Major General Ord, since his appointment to this

department, has given great satisfaction to the citizens of Norfolk and vicinity. Many of the blue

laws of General Butler have been revoked. Gene-

ral Grant has appointed a military commission

WASHINGTON. Washington, Feb. 7.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORT ON THE ATTACK ON REPRESENTATIVE KELLEY. The House select committee to-day made an elaborate report setting forth all the facts and evidence concerning the assault made by A. P. FIELD apon Representative Kerley on the 30th ult. They fully confirm the newspaper statements published menced a conversation with Judge Kelley while the latter was at tea, in the presence of ladies, in relation to the action upon his case as a member elect from Louisiana, and that he subquently used profane language, and struck the Judge with a pocket knife, inflicting a wound on his left hand, and afterwards threatened to shoot him. The committee find no cause of complaint against Judge

Mr. Franc claimed at the trial, in extenuation, that he was at the time laboring under much excite ment, and said, "I do protest, with an assurance that comes from the sincerity of my heart, that it was the farthest from my intention to have exercised, by threats of intimidation or bullying, any undue influence over the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania." Evidence was produced to show that Mr. Figure is a kind hearted and mild man, eveenting when indulging in an excess of conviviality. The report of the committee is reserved for inture action.

STREET CARS. Several days ago a bill amendatory of the act incorporating the Metropolitan Railway Company of the District of Columbia being under consideration, Senator SUMBER moved the following as a new sec-tion: "That the provision prohibiting any exclusion from any car on account of color, already applicable to the Metropolitan Railway, is hereby extended to every other railroad in the District of Columbia," The amendment was adopted by a vote of 26 years YEAS .- Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Farwell, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Johnson, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sumner, Wade, Willey, and

NAVS.-Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Hendricks, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Van Winkle, and Wright. The bill, as thus amended, was passed AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED BY THE FORTIFICA-

TION AND ARMY BILL. The fortification bill passed by the House to-day appropriates five millions of dollars, and includes Fort Wayne, near Digrott; Fort Porter, at Buffalo; Fort Niagara, near Young Stown, and Forts Ontario, Montgomery, Knox, Popham, Preble, Scammel, Georges, Constitution, McClary, Wintnrop, Independence, Warren, Adams, Hale, Schuyler, Willetts Point, Hamilton, Tompkins, Mifflin, Washington, Monroe, Clinch, Taylor, and Jefferson, and also appropriations for a sea-wall off Great Bruaster's Island, a sea-wall on Deer and Lovell's Islands; also for a permanent fort at New Bedford, a fort at Sandy Hook, a fort on Ship Island, a for at Fort Point, in California; a fort at Catrase Island, San Francisco bay, and additional defences at San Francisco; \$500,000 is appropriated for the defences at Washington. The army appropriation bill, as passed by the

House, appropriates about five hundred millions of INCORRIGIBLE QUERILLAS. Yesterday eighty-seven guerillas, belonging to Mossey's, White's, and Kinchile's gangs, were taken out from the old Capitol Prison and sent to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, for safe keeping. They. are desperate characters, and it was found necessary to place them in irons to prevent their escaping. A SOLDIER'S WIDOW APPOINTED A POST-

MISTRESS. Mrs. Bushnell has been appointed postmistress at Sterling, Illinois, on the following order of the President: "Mr. Washburne has presented to me all the papers in this case, and finding Mrs. Bushnell as well recommended as any other, and she being the widow of a soldier who fell in battle for the Union,

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---Second Session. SENATE.

MISCELLANEOUS,

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, presented the petition of Peter Gooper and others, of New York, in favor of a ship canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michiaan, moyed to make the bill to regulate commerce between the several States the special order for Thureday next.

Mr. SBERMAN, of Ohio, understood that this was a bill in relation to certain railroads, and would provoke a great deal of diguission.

Mr. CHARDLER then withdrew his motion.

ULEGAL PRECEDENT. MISCELLANBOUS.

Mr. CHANDLER then withdrew his motion.

ILLEGAL PRECEDENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL of illinois, called up the resolution introduced by him a few days since, declaring that whereas the Secretary of the Senate has submitted the constitutional amendment to the President for his approval; and whereas, as propositions to amend the Constitution do not require the approval of the President, that the action of the Secretary in this case shall not be taken as a procedent for the future.

The resolution was adopted. THE LATE PRACE MISSION.

Mr. SUMBER, of Massachusetts I do not wish to interfere with regular order, but with the indulgence of my colleague (Mr. Wilson) I am going to ask the Senate informally to take up a resolution 1 offered yesterday, calling upon the President for information with reference to the late peace mission.

Mr. SHERMAN. I hope that will not be taken up, as it will certainly give rise to discussion

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware. I hope it will not be taken up now. I wish to offer an amendment to it when it comes up. comes up. The resolution was not taken up. The CHAIR said unfinished business was the law i

relation to the enfolment oil, which was then taken up to the question pending was the adoption of the amendment of Mir Conness to make the third section read so that substitute brokers, recruiting agents, or other persons who shall, for pay or profat, enlist insane persons or persons in a condition of intoxication, shall be punished.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr COWAN, of Pennsylvania, moved so to amend the third section as to make persons accused of the orimess hove named amenable to eivil courts instead of court martials or military commissions.

This gave rise to a discussion, in which Messrs. COWAN, GONNESS, and HOWARD participated, the two latter against the proposition. This gave rise to a discussion, in which Measus. COWAN, CONNESS, and HOWAED participated, the two latter against the proposition.

The question on the adoption of Mr. Cowan's amend ment was decided in the affirmative—yeas 29, any 14.

Mr. GRIMES of Iowa, moved to strike out the first section, which provides that any person liable to draft may be accepted as a substitute for a draftee person.

Mr. WILLEON opposed the mixing of Mr. Crimes. He (Mr. Willeon) had been told by men engaged in enlisting men that the clause referred to would be of incalculable value to the service. The country needs men, and must have them. If the pending call was filled no more men would be wanted. We want there men now. If we had ad three months ago 0000 or 75,000 men, to have sent to General Grant before Richmond, the military power of the re-bellon would have been broken before this. The great trouble was there were so many different constructions put upon the enrolment bill. There had been all sorts of interference with its execution committees had been sent here from cities and States to fill quotas without putting men into the army. The President had, he understock, reduced the quota of a State, which he had no right to do. Neither the President, accretary of Wgr. nor the Provota Marshal General had any right to reduce a quota. Another great evil and anthority, that of those receptia who readerwased in Mew York harbor 50 per cent. were unfit for the service.

by Mr. Blunt, who had emisted 55,000 men since the war began.
Mr. CORNESS, of California inquired if Mr. Blunt was not the naw who received \$50,000 for reducing the quota of New York.

by Mr. Biunt, who had enlisted 55,000 men since the war began.

Mr. CONNESS, of California inquired if. Mr. Biunt was not the man who received \$50,000 for reducing the quota of New York.

Mr. Whison, said that report was not true.

Mr. GRIMES inquired if Mr. Blunt was the man who had got a credit of \$5,000 naval recruits for New York city, and had chuckied over this reduction of the quota.

Mr. CLARK for New Hampahire, moved so to amend the first section as to make it read "that any paron drafted may furnish as a substitute a verson lishe to drait in the same town, city, or ward.

Mr. CLARK thought this would have the same effect in preventing desertion. In his own town two hundred and fifty men had been enlisted, not long ago, on high bounties, and in a very short time two hundred and forty of them had desarted here we have more and in a very short time two hundred and forty of them had desarted here we had mendent, and the amendment of Mr. Clark was adopted Subsequently Mr. Grimes withdrew his amendment, and the amendment of Mr. Clark was adopted Subsequently Mr. Grimes withdrew his amendment, and the amendment of Mr. Clark was adopted Subsequently Mr. Grimes withdrew his amendment, and the amendment of Mr. Clark was adopted Subsequently Mr. Grimes withdrew his amendment, and the subsequently Mr. Grimes withdrew his amendment, and the subsequently Mr. Grimes withdrew his amendment, and in the cities for persons on agged in this bounty-immping business to cause the arrest, by the police officers who are engaged with them, of innecent and unoffiending men, whom they drugged and increased with rimm, of innecent and unoffiending men, whom they drugged and increased in the charges, and then inducing them with inflamous crimes, and frightening them into the belief that they have poof of the charges, and then inducing them with inflamous crimes, and frightening them into the belief that they have poof of the charges, and then inducing them inducing them have poof of the charges, and then inducing them found the said Mr. CLARK said it was very important to get through with the enrolment bill, as the draft was about to take place.

SEREMAN then withdraw his motion.

The amendment of Mr. Conness was then adopted.

Mr. CLARK moved as an additional amendment to the first acction a provision that the name of the payson furnishing as a substitute a person liable to draft shall be cantinued on the enrolment list, and he shall be liable to further calls in the same way and manner as the substitute would have been liable.

Mr. WILSON said such a provision as this was already in force.

Mr. CLARK raid he knew that, but he wanted to keep the fact before the people.

Mr. WILSON said the fift section of the act of February list covered the subject sufficiently, and it was not necessary to re-enact it.

Mr. CONNESS was in favor of a provision holding the principal responsible for the conduct of his substitute in case of desertion. This, he thought, would do away with a great deal of the abuse of the brokerage system.

Mr. WILSON replied that the sixth section of the original hill, reported by him last winter, had in it a provision of the kind suggested by Mr. Conness, but as adon as the proposition was made to the country the pepers demounced it as tyrannical, and ha (Air. Wilson) was accused of being a cruel and oppressive man.

Mr. OLARK'S amendment was adopted, that in addition to the substitute furnished by a drafted person, every such drafted person shall pay a tithe of his income for the time for which he has been exempted. Persons with an income or salary of \$2.000 ayear shall pay 5 par cent; more than \$5,000, 25 per cent. The sums thus collected are to be expended by the Secretary of War in providing bounties for persons actually drafted and insecred into the service.

Mr. SUMBER sid that during the last session he had offered a provision similar to the above, and since that time he had received a great many letters, especially from the West, opposing it. He was in favor of making and measure of the control of the service.

Mr. C

Mr. COWAM, of Pennsylvania, said if money was to be the measure of contributions to the service of the country, Mr. Summer's amendment ought to go farther and tax rich men who were not subject to military duty. He was opposed to the adoption of the amend-

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, argued that the amend-Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, argued that the amendment of Mr. Sumner proposed an unconstitutional system of ignation, discriminating as to the rate between
the rich and poor. He held that rich and poor were
allie bound to serve the country in time of war.

The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. SUMMER,
on the adoption of the amendment, and it was rejectedyeas S. nays S. Those voting in the affirmative were
Ressrs. Anthony. Barlan, Lane of Kansas, Morgan,
Pomeroy, Sherman, Sunner, and Trumbull.
Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered as a substitute for the
first section a provision repealing all acts 2nd parts of
acts permitting drafted persons to furnish substitutes
He did not believe the Senate was prepared inct now to
adopt this provision. Some time ago he (Mr. Lane)
made a speech at Benton Barracks. A lot of soldiers
were drawn up to hear him, and he was surprised to see

with what care they had to be guarded a loof strom ranhing away.

Mr. CLARK. From the speech? [Laughter]

Mr. LANE. Fo; they were glad to hear the speech,
but had to be kept from running away from the army

Mr. HALE. I would inquire if they were soldlers who

year arrested by General Schofield for hurrahing for
Jim Lane? [Laughter.]

Mr. LANE. I don't know about that, but there were
men arrest d for that in the State. Mr. Lane demanded
the yeas and nays on the adoption of his amendment: YEAS.



Foster,
So the Senate refused to abolish the substitute clause
to the original enrolment bill.
Mr. HENDRICKS offered an amendment exempting
the heats of execu ive departments, judges of United
States courts, and members of Congress during their
term of source which was resisted. YEAS.

Hendricks, Pomeroy, Powell, NAYS. Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Lane (Indiana), Lane (Kansas), Morgan, Morrill,

Footer, Morgan, Wilson.

Foster, Morrill,

Mr. MOBBILL, of Maine, offered an amendment, which was adopted, that any person liable to draft who shall remove himself beyond the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of avoiding the draft, shall be deemed to have forfeited his citizenship.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered as an amendment an additional section, that before another draft shall be enforced in any State there shall be a correct enrolment made, and all excesses on the former calls shall be credited; and that all excesses on the former calls shall be credited; and that all excesses on the former calls shall be reading the draft takes place. On the adoption of this amendment Mr. Davis demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted in a vote of it yeas to 25 nays, so the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. HENDBICKS, of Indiana, moved to strike out the 7th section of the bill, which provides that all who illust diversited shown the aging and navy, and shall not report themselves within slavy days—a for the passage of this bill, shall be deprived of their citizenship, and shall be forever incapsible of holding offices of trus; and profit in the United states.

The amendment was not adopted. The amendment was not adopted. The bill as amended was then pass

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to postpone all prior orders for the purpose of considering the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville.

Pending the consideration of this question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE ARREST OF FIELD ORDERED. tee on the subject, made a report, accompanied by the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Speaker of the House issue his warrent, directed to the Sergeant at arms, commanding him to take into enstedy, wherever found, the body of A. P. Field, convicted of a breach of privilege of the House, in using language of intimidation and bullying of deter William D. Kelley, a Representative from the Fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, from the free and feature awards of this right and drives as notes, in the control of the resolutions were ordered to be printed with the first of the resolutions and resolutions and resolutions and resolutions are resolutions and resolutions are resolutions and resolutions are resolutions are resolutions are resolutions are resolutions were ordered to be printed. He gave notice that he should call up the subject for consideration at an early day. THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the fortification bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illipois, said he understood the amount in the bill was \$5,000,000, and wished to know from the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means whether it was absolutely necessary to expend all this money at the present time.

Mr. PETVENS, of Pennsylvania, replied that the committee had General Delafield before them an estiremorning, and he considered this sum necessary in part to accommodate the forts to the new ordnanes.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON AGAINST INVASION.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved to strike out the appropriation of half a million of dollars for the descreas around Washington. He had no idea of a rebel army again approaching within sight of the capital and he hoped the time had come when we might do away with these fortifications—lesse monuments of civil war, which he did not wish to perpetuate; but if such defences should become necessary, there was a restrict power to construct or strengthen them. To make the appropriation would proclaim to the world that we do not feel safe from invasion. This impression he desired to avoid, and hence his amendment.

Mr. STRVENS, of Pannsylvania, did not feel as much confidence in the total annihilation of the rebel armies as did the gentleman from New York. He had housed the recent conference would have produced peace, as a me gantlemen here and elsewhere promised, but those promises have not been fulfilled. So far from peace, he understood the war was to be renewed with vigor. He did not expect the Souin to take another stand in the North, but they might again attempt to it was the recent conference would have produced peace, as a me gantlemen here and elsewhere promised, but vigor. He did not expect the Souin to take another stand in the North, but they might again attempt to it has appropriation would be expeuded unless it should become become Decessary to do so.

Was THERE AN ARMISTIOE PROPOSED? The House went into Committee of the Whole on the

WAS THERE AN AEMISTICE PROPOSED?

Mr. BROOKS did not believe the rebels would ever again rppreach the capital. If he had been correctly informed, and he supposed his informative ame directly from gentlemen intimately connected with the Administration, an armistice was proposed by the rebel commissioners, but was rejected; and further, that it was not the intention of the rebels to enter upon acts of invasion, but to confine themselves to the defence of their own soil, and this was all the rebels confine the did not expect to see the rebel fag within sight of the d.me of the Capital. His object was not so much to save half a million of dollars as, by striking it out, to have the declaration, by this House, that at last the time has arrived when we have no further need to defend this capital.

Mr. MOERILL, of Vermont, remarked that doubtles the gentleman from New York, had move information than he had, but he had been unable to perceive any disposition on the part of the President to consent even to an armistice, nor of a disposition of the rebels to make peace, excepting on the basis of absolute independence; and when the commissioners separated, as he read that reports, it was understood the war was to be resumed exactly as if the conference had not taken place, His moder train if the conference had not taken place. His moder train who seem that they have that to make of a sport, it was understood the war was to be resumed exactly as if the conference had not taken place. His moder train who exact the thin the war was to be resumed exactly as if the conference had not taken place. His moder train who exact the thing that to make of a sport, if we conference had not taken place. His moder train who exact the thing that to make of a sport of the repeals. In the conference had not taken place. His moder train who exact the capital But he capital defences at the capital But he capital defences at the capital But he capital defences at the capital and the capital defences at the capital seed he to fight for twenty y WAS THERE AN ARMISTICE PROPOSED?

wish to interfere.

Mr. ST. OLAIR made some cloquent remarks in favor of the passage of the bill in the course of which he asserted that he could never consent to placing a colored man in such a position that he could fight the battles of his country and yet not be able to ride in the same car with him.

with num.

Mr WILSON also spoke upon the subject, asserting that the bill was by no means a local one, but intended for the entire State. He either cases to show that colored children were at least equal to white in the rapidity with which they acquired information at school.

Mr. NICHOLES said he did not believe the companies in Fhiladelphia cared two cents whether the bill passed or not, as they were desirous that the people should know exactly what they, the corporations, were required by law to do.

Mr. DONAVAN said he did not care anything about corporations, as he came here to legislate for the people who sent him here.

The vote was then taken on the resolution, and on motion to proceed to a third reading, it was unable to procure the necessary two-thirds, and the bill was laid

Mr. HOUSEHOLDER received permission to read in place a bill for the better and more impartial selection of jurors, by electing two commissioners of jurors in

each county.

Mr. CONNEL called up the bill authorizing the Chief
Engineer and Surveyor of Philadelphia to rayise the
grade of a part of Bridgewater street, in West Philadelphia. Passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE.
The following b'lls were passed:
Authorizing the construction of a bridge over Oil
Creek at Oil fity.
Directing that in proceedings by landlords to recover
possession of demised property, the certiforari shall be a

upersedage. Extending the time of paying the enrolment tax. The bill to divorce Mary and Hanry Neetla, Establishing a ferry over the Allegheny river at Hore

Establishing a ferry over the Allegheny river at Horse Creek.

Jucorporating the Masons' Home of Philadelphia.

Incorporating the Keystone Trust Company.

Amending sflidavits in cases of aldermen's appeals.

The City Park bill was objected to by Mr. MILLER.

Its consideration is therefore postponed for one week.

About eighty local bills, of no importance to Philadelphia of the eastern counties. Were passed. Adjourned.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. Louis, Feb. 7.—A brick building at the corne

of Chestnut street and Commercial alley, occupied by Coleman & Co., grocers, James E. Elder & Co. and Garrett & Kemball, commission merchants,

about \$10,000. Clemens & Co. are the heavies

CALEDONIAN CLUB,-The sixth annual ball of

this Society, which applies itself to the exercise of the physical and mental faculties in Scottish games

and general literature, came off, in Musical Fund

Hall, on Monday evening, and, as was anticipated, was very successful. Deputations from the clubs of New York, Newark, Delaware, Baltimore, and

Washington were present. Among the visitors were Charles Macalester, Esq., president of the St. Andrew's Society, and General McDougall, United States Senator from California.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the advertisement headed

"Private Enterprise-Kentucky Oll Lands."

OUR FORTIFICATIONS AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE. OUR FORTIFICATIONS AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.
Mr. CHANLER, of New York, advocated the appropriation, because we should be prepared to meet a new danger which threatens the country from abroad. If we propose to sustain the manly position which we have assumed in this House on the Monroe doctrine, it did not become us to take from the Administration the shnews of war. The Monroe doctrine was to be the pricepile of our enlightened people. He expressed the hope that the Southern and Northern armies might settle their difficulties, and then unite in putting down European encroachments on the American continent.
Mr. BROOKS' amendment was then rejected, and the fortification bill was laid aside to be reported to the House. HOUSE.
AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMY APPROPRIATION AMERDMENTS TO THE JARMY APPROPERATION BILL.

The committee next proceeded to the consideration of the army appropriation bill.

Mr WILSON, of Iows, offered an amendment to prevent any of the money from being pead for service to such railroad companies as have received grants of lands to build their roads on condition that they would transport troops and other property of the United States free of toll. He alinded to the fact that notwithstanding this agreement the Illinois Gentral Railroad had received nearly amillion of dollars from the Government.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, though the amendment was unreasonable. At the time the Illinois Gentral Railroad Company received their charter no men contemplated such a state of public affairs as now exists. No company on earth would have accepted the grant. If the events had been forceseen, on condition of transporting so extensively troops and other property of the United States

Mr. WARB BURNE, of Illinois, said his collegene hea and Clemens & Co., salimakers, was burned last night. The loss is \$20,000, with an insurance of

transporting so extensively troops and other property of the United States

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said his colleague had failed to meet the point at issue. His colleague had failed to meet the point at issue. His colleague had gone into a defence of a monopoly which was grinding out the people of his own State.

The company was known only by its oppression and extortion, having increased the rate of local travel to seven cents a mile, and its freightage in proportion. This road, he said, had received over \$500,000 from the Government without warrant of law.

Mr. GRINNELL, of lowa, or post the amendment, contending that the Government could use the road, but it exuld not expect the company to furnish the roiling stock.

After further debate Mr. Wilson's amendment was agreed to—year C7, naye 31. PASSAGE OF BOTH BILLS. The committee then rose, when the House passed the fortification and army appropriation bills, A RECESS. The House at 4 o'clock took a recess till y o'clock,

when the time is to be devoted exclusively to speechwhen the time is to be devoted exclusively to speech making.

EVENING SESSION.

This evening being set apart for mere speech-making, there were only seven members present, and twenty or thirty spectators in the gallery.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvant, expressed his views on financial questions, the President's message being nominally under consideration.

Mr. LONG, of Otho, expressed himself as against this war as wrong in principle, and must, if continued, result in the rain and impoveriatment both of the North and South. War for separation has always been found successful on the side of those who wished to separate, and it has been found successful on the side of those who wished to separate, and it has been found intended to help the providence of God, because it is a daragailon of law. If any cause cannot survive the truth if ought to perish. Our armise have done all that brave men could do, and brave as they are, and able as these sounds and arming the decadence of the conscious was appropriately denominated in the Chlosco platform as a fature. He spoke of the late Presidential election as a farce, occasioning emotions of sadenses, and marking the decadence of the old spirit of our country. There never could be a Union based ou the coerdion of sovereign States. War in that case was the late the sale he improper, and inexpedient. If I was still further to be praseauted he preferred it and the mark the had been strengthened in the couldons he had here-tofore expressed. EVENING SESSION. further to be presented by the supplies of those who now conduct its management. He had been strongthesed in the opinions he had here-tofore expressed.

Mr. BKOOMALL Does the goaltleman say that a State has the right to seede?

Mr. BKOOMALL Does the goaltleman say that a Constitutional to coerce a State.

Mr. BROOMALL Wherein the constitution to prevent it. It is unconstitutional to coerce a State.

Mr. BROOMALL Wherein the form the state of the Union?

Mr. BROOMALL Wherein the states out of the Union?

Mr. BROOMALL Wherein the states out of the Union?

Mr. LONG. I am not here to answer for the opinions of Jefferson Davis? Does he believe that Davis is wrong in trying to get the States out of the Union?

Mr. LONG. I am not here to answer for the opinions of Jefferson Davis. I am not here to say whether he is right or wrong. I am not here to curse or praise him. If abuse would do any thing, I should prefer that the goaldman and Andrew Johnson and Parson Browhow, the leaders of the Eepublican party, should curve him out of the gene In taking his leave of the House, there was gone sysing, that the war was for extermination, but God would not allow an act of anch atroclous was genne. In taking his leave of the House, there was my part of his political life which he looked on with which the country is threatened

Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, spoke at length upon the necessity of a complete reform in the Indian and and a law with which the country is threatened

Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, spoke at length upon the necessity of a complete reform in the Indian so the force order, and place them had a server and the second of the Indians on the froutier was the result of this policy. He arged that the Government should about on the necessity of somplete reform in the Indians and should labor to make the Indians and should labor to make the

to the Indiane was requisite to the safety of our fronlers.

Mr. GOLE, of California, spoke in advocacy of the
bill, heretofore introduced by him, to establish a Mintage bureau, as necessary to increase the production of
gold and silver. More than one-third of our territory
being rich in the precious metal.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indians, argued that the sickly, inoffensive, conservative policy, at the commencement of
this war, had served only to prolong the contest, while
the radical men were from the first in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war to the bitter end. They
have saved the country from the political damnation to
which conservatism would have consigned it, and now
er anoipation and loyalty are the same thing, just as
treason and slavery are synonymous terms.

country. He is pure white, with a few beauty spots has a long white mane and switch tail, that appear ike floss silk. His principal performance is jumping the skipping-rope, and leaping through five large hoops that extend in a straight line across THE LEGISLATURE. the ring. He goes through these from right to left, thus describing lines shaped like a figure eight, or several of them joined in one HABRISBURG, February 7, 1865. SENATE. SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock.

Mr. CONNELL presented a petition from the Corn

Exchange asking for the passage of arbill relative to the

inspection of four and meal.

Mr. FLEMING, one from one hundred and five citi
zens of Middletown, for repeal of act taxing dogs.

Mr. JAMES, against an increase of toils on the Delaware Division Canal.

Mr. CONNELL read an act to incorporate the Spanish

Gold and Silver Mining Company.

Also, an act authorizing Mrs. Rebecca C. Pemberton

to sell certain real estate.

Also, an act authorizing the purchase by railroad

companies of branch or connecting roads, when sold at

judicial salss. ontinuous string. In walking on his hind legs he is careful and graceful, and presents a most beau tiful picture, worthy of the attention of a sculptor The blind horse, Excelsior, Jr., is certainly a most wonderful animal. This is the horse that the Hon Horace Greeley said "was endowed with a soul." Like Stephen A. Douglas, he is white. He performs his part by sound alone. Mr. Rice has so well trained this animal, that he is enabled to present some grand pictures, upon which the eye de-lights to rest. Silence must be preserved by the ndicial sales.

Mr. HOUSEHOLDER, one allowing the Western
Pransportation Company to purchase railroad bonds, &c.
Mr. FLEMING, a supplement to the act incorporation
the Miller-burg and Eapold Gap Railroad Company.
Mr. McCANDLESS, a supplementary act relative to
he partition of estates in the Orphans' Court of this audience during the presentation of some of these natural pictures. In the immense audience of last evening breathless attention was paid, and thus the beautiful scenes passed in si-Mr. DONOVAM. an act repealing a certain section of an act approved May 15. 1852 to create a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the State debt. &c. On metion of Mr. HOPKINS, three thousand copies of the Governor's recent letter to the President were lent admiration. Once over, the applause was very enthusiastic, and Mr. Rice was called into the ring. He gratefully acknowledged the reception in a few remarks, and said that, although he was used to appearing before the public, his tongue was not of the Governor's recent letter to the President were ordered to be printed.

The bill preventing passenger railway companies from excluding colored people from their cars was called up by Mr. Lowry.

Mr. DONOVAN said he hoped the matter would not be pushed to day. A vote had been taken in the cars during the last week, which vote would be counted to day, and sent here to morrow. He was willing to consider it then, and there was no necessity of immediate action. prepared to respond to the beating of his heart at present. He would remain in this city but a short time, and thus give the people an opportunity which they will never have again, to see the per formances of his beautiful horses. The original comic mules performed their parts well, and highly amused the andience. MRS. GENERAL LANDER IN NEW YORK.-The Herald, of yesterday, gives the following account of the reappearance of this talented lady on the stage. imes that day.

Mr. DONOVAN said that it was right and proper that he citizens of Philadelphia should be heard, and thus lave an opportunity to express their approval or disaproval of the bill.

By a vote of 16 year to 12 mays, the bill was conat Niblo's Garden:
Mrs. F. W. Lander, formerly Miss Jean Daven Mr. CLYMER moved to amend by requiring passenger ratiway companies to run their cars on Sunday. He did not wish to legislate for any particular class, but for all classes and colors, especially for the unfortunate poor and needy, who, during the week, are confued to

mrs. P. W. Lander, formerly fills Jean Daven-port, made her rentrée at this theatre last evening. The house was crowded in every part with a brilliant and fashionable audience. Senator and Mrs. Sprague, the Hon. Charles M. and Mrs. Walker, and their bridal party came on from Washington and occupied prominent seats. Editors, divines, critics, judges, authors actors, artists, millionaires, belles, singers, leading politicians, and all the vari-ous grades of the best metropoliter sectety was account. belies, singers, leading politicians, and all were apout grades of the best metropolitan society were appropriately represented. When the curtain rose and propriately represented. When the curtain rose and Mrs. Lander came upon the stage, she was received with prolonged and enthusiastic applause. Having accorded her this magnificent welcome, to which her rank as an actress and as a lady alike entitled her the audience became not less corded. but more call rank as an actress and as a lady alke entitled her, the audience became not less cordial, but more critical, and the play proceeded.

"Mesalilauce" is a play which has been performed in New York several times before, under various titles, and which was originally translated from the French, we believe, by Miss Davenport herself. The plot is not very intricate. The Viscount D'Orley marries the beautiful dampher of a poor painter. His rich, wicked, and noble brother and sister try to prevent the match, and that failing, they try to separate the parties. For this purpose they prepare duplicate dresses for a masquerade ball, and arrange it so that Leonie, the Viscount's wife, coes home with the Marquis de Brevannes, thinking him her husband. Of course, the Viscount's informed that she has cloped; of course he pursues; of course he finds his wife and the Marquis together. An immediate duel genues; the Marquis is wounded, and Leonie is sont to the prison of the Magdalenes. Two humble but faithful friends bring her husband to see her; she convinces him of her innocence, and it was be should have no objections to accepting the amendment Mr. HALL said he was surprised at the remarks of the Senator from Barks. The amendment was a clear violation of law and right, and because rich weople ride in their carriages and thus break the Sabbath, is no reason why the Legislature should compel ratilway corrorations to violate that holy day. In regard to the other proposition, he would not vote for it, because under the law of the land no particular color can be excluded, and he was opposed to the accumulation of laws. Retther would he vote against it.

Mr. LOWRY was not prepared to listen to a proposition which not only abolished the Sabbath, butturned it into a holiday.

Mr. CHYMEK said he believed he had as good and sensible belief in God s laws and commandments as any Senator, but he may differ in his coaclusions relative to those commandments. If he was in error, the error was of the head and not of the heart. He believed that there should be one day in each week on which there should be entire reast from 1 shor, and time a senator, but he may differ in the heart. He besieved that there should be one day in each week on which there should be entire reast from 1 shor, and time a senator of the hereafter. His actions as senatory of the many and another for the wish. Or something for the many and anothing for the wash. Or something for the many and anothing for the should be reaster. His actions as senators of the facilities he asked should be granted he had done only what his judgment and heart approved and what would improve the health of tens of bousands of men, women, and little ones, whose only relief from labor is on the Sabbath day, and whose only means to breathe the pure air and enjoy the sunshine is by means of the facilities he asked should be granted. He would examine the petitions sent here, and could point to one after another of the siguers, who, rolling in luxury, go to the house of God in their private carriages; and it was only on Sunday last that he saw one carriage after a

content of the marquis is wounded, and Leonie is sont to the prison of the Magdalenes. Two humble but rathful friends bring her husband to see her; she convinces him of her innocence, and they leave the prison together.

Undismayed by this signal and, as it would seem, overwhelming discomfiture, the rich, wicked, and noble relatives of the Viscount demand a fresh pack of cards, and begin to play a new game. This time they assail the Viscount, accuse him of being a lunatic, and bring the matter before the apprepriate courts. Of course there is a great deal of trouble, distress; and confusion. If it be a very difficult thing to prove a man in his right senses. Who of us has not his little weaknesses? The weakness of the Viscount D'Orley is loving his wife foo well, and crying too much about her. This is brought home to him, much to his discredit. Sundry acts of liberality are also alleged against him. If he had not love mis wire and had been very mean, these facts would have been equally strong heard, and Leonie and her husband are happy ever after. We are rejected to state that from the rise to the fall of the curtain the sympathies of the audience were with virtue, Mrs. Lander and Mrs. C. Pope. Indeed, there was no temptation for them to be otherwise. The villains in this play are very villainous, and the virtuous people are perfectly spotless and decidedly the best actors. Mr. Pope, as the unhappy husband, played his part extremely well, although he looked exceedingly awkward. Miss Mary Wells, as the wicked brother, was very mild, and weak, and naughty. Mr. J. F. Hagan, the heariless but unsuccessful seducer, showed vice in such a hideous milen hat to be hated it had only to be seen. The rest of the quotation does not apply; for Mr. Hagan never reliquished his victousness for a moment. Mr. Burnett and Mr. Beaks were capital in poor but honest characters.

Our readers have perhaps asked themselves why we have so long delayed to speak of Mrs. Lander's acting. The answer isvery simple. We were afraid that after r Mr. Clymer's amendment was lost, by a vote of 22 nays to yeas.

Mr. WALLACE offered an amendment to require companies to run one car in five for the exclusive use of chieved persons. Lost.

Mr. WALLACE offered an amendment to require companies to run one car in five for the exclusive use of chieved persons. Lost.

Mr. 1.0WEN, Lost.

Latta, fasid he was willing to give the elective franchise to the new willing to give the elective franchise to the series willing to give the white. He would give the right to use the ballot to all who could not read which each their clost one of the month of the could not read which and their old reduce it to those who could not read which and the people of his district. It was something singular that he sentlemen from the rural districts might have not a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If that city, had introduced a bill of this kind. If that city, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind. If the cley, had introduced a bill of this kind of the coloured race be detrimented to be value of the coloured race in the coloured race in the cley, had not coloured race be detrimented the which and the beautiful of the coloured race in the cley, had not be seased to be bill, and he there of the coloured race in the coloured race of the work Mr. Clymer's amendment was lost, by a vote of 22

depen' upon her poses for her effects. In everything she is true to Lature, and uses her art to concell art most carefully.

Mrs. Lander is a small, beautifully formed lady, with a sweet, expressive face, and a voice as clear as a silver bell. Her motions are very graceful, and she has none of that stage walk or stride which is as great a nuisance as the stage pronunciation. To see her act is to be convinced that there is still some hope for the stage. She carries us back to those old, delightful days when it required brains, not brass, to be a star. We do not admire the play in which she performed last evening; and although it has always been popular, and always will be, probably, we really cannot understand what there is in it to interest an American audience; for none of the scenes could, by any possibility, have occurred in this country. And yet Mrs. Lander makes the play intensely interesting. She presented us last evening with so moving a picture of a suffering but innocent woman, that at times the whole audience were in tears—and this is an artist's highest, greatest triumph. WHAT TO DO WITH THE NEGROES.—The Railroad Record recommends that when the war is over the military organization of colored troops be kept ap, with pay and rations of soldiers, and their labor directed to the opening of the great lines of railway between the Atlantic and Pacific States. It will be time enough to think about that when the war is over.

This morning, at 3 o'clock, a coal oil factory on Ninth street, near Washington, was consumed. The fire made a very bright' light, illumining the whole louded sky, and a general alarm was sounded. At the late hour of this writing it is impossible to learn particulars.

CITY ITEMS.

THE PRIZE MEDAL SHIRT, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, and for sale at the popular Gentle-men's Furnishing establishment of Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street, are the best-made Grant, No. 610 Onestmut sheets, are the bost and and best-fitting shirts in the world. The very choicest goods in this department are always for sale at Mr. Grant's counters. FINE PICTURES OF JAMES E. MURDOCH, Esq.-The numerous friends and admirers of this dis-

tinguished Dramatic Reader and Patriot will be

glad of the opportunity of procuring excellent pic-tures of him, recently taken by Mr. F. Gutekunst. Nos. 702, 704, and 706 Archistreet, and now for sale at his counters. FINE WHITE GRAPES.-Mr. A. L. Vansant, Ninth and Chestnut streets, manufacturer of the finest French and American Confections, has now in store a supply of the choicest quality White Malaga and Almeria Grapes, to which we invite

MR SEWARD'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE -Mr. Seward's diplomatic correspondence is made public at last. It will be read with great interest. but every true friend of his country, not to say every man of culture, refinement, and taste, will be vexed, and mortified that the Secretary of State has entirely neglected to make any mention of the elegant garments for gentlemen and youths, made at the Brown stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 608 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI-A conscript seeing this motto printed on his certifi-cate, and being told it was Latin, the English of which was "It is sweet for one's country to die," said he never did like sweet things, and didn't care about being conscripted, even in Latin. We like the plain Saxon words batter than Letter or other the plain Saxon words better than Latin or Greek, the plain Saxon words never than Leadin or Greek, and at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price Clothing Store, under the Continental, the price is in plain figures marked on all the garments, so plain that "he whe runs may read,"

In This time of distress and urgent need, when many in our border States are enduring such feat, ful sufferings, and dying daily from exposure 344 The following reply from Commissioner Lewis to a letter of inquiry seems conclusive as to the rightful sufferings, and symp, damper of the result and privation, large districts of our country new being privation, large districts of our country new being laid waste by the ravages of the rebel armies, thus, sands of families, once in comfortable homes, and being shelterless and utterly destitute, a few to dies of Philadelphia who have been working their fulness of publishing the list of incomes. Mr. Lewis pays little need to the questions of taste and feeling which are involved in the matter, but regards it solely in connection with the public interest and the dies of Philadelphia who have been working indi-vidually, to the utmost of their power, for the alla-viation of this distress, feeling that much more might be done by united efforts, resolved, at a mea-ing held February 3d, instant, to organize under the name of "The Ladles' Relief Association of Phila-delphia for Union Refugees," and they invite the

Publication of the List of Incomes.

Public Entertainments.

ME. MURDOOH'S READINGS .- Mr. Mardoch rea

CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB.-The thirteent

matinée will be given to-day at the Assembl

matines will be given to-tay at the Assembly Buildings. The programme consists of Mendels-soln's quartette in B minor for plane and string instruments, Ernst's "Elegie" for violin, by Mr. Gaertner, and Beethoven's quintette in O major— certainly a choice selection of music.

NATIONAL CIRCUS.-Mr. Dan. Rice was gree

ed with an overflowing audience on Monday evening

at the Circus. He introduced his very beautiful

light, for a charitable cause. His entertain

intent of the law:

intent of the law:

TREASURY DEFARTMENT,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1856.

SIR: The twenty-seventh section of the act of June 30, 1864, provides that one correct copy of each list shall remain with the assessor, and "shall be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same." This, it will be observed, applies to a time after the lists shall have been completed, and after a copy has gone into the hands of the collector. The object of the law seems to have been to afford every tax payer an opportunity of ascertaining what returns his neighbors have made. He is interested in these returns, because the burden of the national dues is a common one, and every person should be required to pay his due proportion of it. to-operation of all interested. A meeting will be held on Thursday moraling next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the House of Industry, 718 Catharine street.

MARY M. HALLOWELL

Secretary, WAR, WAR !- What we have suffered by it nind cannot conceive. But a brighter day is de ing; onward our victorious arms are rust. downward the prices of dry goods have fallen. I 10-4 very heavy Bleached Sheeting...... \$1.25 rilie Musiin 47 cons 4-4 New York Mills...... 64 cent

and Flanneis. 247 South Eleventh street, above Spruce. N.B.—I call special attention to a bale of ven-heavy Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, slightly damaged by water, 42 cents—such as has been sold

person should be required to pay his due proportion of it.

The lists being thus open to public inspection, how can an assesser prevent a person entitled to examine it from making a copy! It would, I apprehend, be an abridgement of his right to say you may not use your fingers in transferring what you may not use your fingers in transferring what you see to paper. Oertainly a man who has read it cannot be prohibited from making a note of all he can not be prohibited from making a note of all he can remember of it, in writing, afterward. It is better, I think, to allow him to make a copy with the list before him, when he can do it accurately, than to have it reported from memory, liable to great inaccuracies. I would, therefore, say, let any one take a copy that will; provided, that no interference with the business of the office he occasioned. What use he may make of it is neither your business nor mine. Very respectfully, yours,

Joseph Lewis, Commissioner. FGREAT SUCCESS.-Dr. Von Moschzisker's work. Eye, Ear, Throat, Lung Diseases, Catarrh, Astura and Bronchitis- a book for the people—has prova again, at Concert Hall, to-night and to-morrow a very great success, the first edition be almost exhausted, and having been in great Monday and Tuesday were completely success ful. The programmes for this and to-morrow evenings can be obtained, with the tickets, at the stores mand upon its appearance, from the reputation its author in the treatment of those diseases. F sale by J. S. CLAXTON, 606 Chostnut street. as advertised. Among the pieces selected we notice several favorites. "Sheridan's Ride," received with The Voice.—Clergymen, Public Speakers, Law, yers, Actors—all who wish to knowhow to use their voice and preserve their vocal organs, should start Dr. Von Moschzisker's work, just published book for the people. For sale at loud applause on Monday night, is to be repeated and "The Mantie of St. John de Matha; or, The Legend of the Red, White, and Blue," a great favorite with Mr. Murdoch's Boston audiences, is to be read now in Philadelphia for the first time.

J. S. CLANTON'S, 606 Chestnut strant Washington House, 709 Chestnur Steam.
This house has been thoroughly renovated a newly furnished, and is now presented to the public as being in every particular a hotel suited to the wants. The bar, which has been handsomely fit up and well stocked with wines, liquors, Philos, phis and Reading ales, Havana cigars, &c., is used ceptionable in every respect. Lunch daily (Sandar excepted) at 11 o'clock A. M. The patrenage of the stock of the public is respectfully solicited by the Man's: Charles M. Allmond. fee-mwfr3:

thoroughbred Arabian steed, Stephen A. Douglas, an animal that perhaps cannot be matched in this A RELIEF.—You are troubled with a bad brea it annoys your friends and acquaintances, as we as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, by scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the Fragrant Sexodont! It will cleans and beautify your teeth, and leave your breath purand sweet. Sold by druggists. SELLING OFF WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN

AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS .- W. Henry Patten, 1 Chestnut street, will close out his present assument, at low prices, to prepare for extensive at ations in store, 1408 Chestnut street. JARED'S EMAIL DE PARIS, for imparting be and freshness to the complexion, clearness softness to the skin, effectually removing small marks and discolorations, sold by druggists. fumers, and colfeurs. E. Jouin, 111 Tenth below Chestnut, Johnston, Holloway, & Cov Dyott & Co., general agents.

Eye, EAR, AND OATARH, SUCCESSIBILITY TO BY J. ISSACS, M. D., Coullet and Aurist 511 Plus, Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for chaminary, GEORGE STECK & Co.'s Pianes, and Massa Hamiling Cabinet Organs, for sale only by 11 Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets. SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAY HAIR, OR WHERE THE HAIR PALLING. * London Hair Color Restorer and Dre As this preparation contains no mineral substand is delicately perfumed, its application is a perinted of a task. As a Dressing, it is perfect.

1—It will restore gray half to its original color.

2—It will make it grow on hald heads. 3—It will restore the natural secretions.

4—It will remove all dandruff and itchings. 6—It will make the hair soft, glossy and flexible.
6—It will preserve the original color to old age.
7—It will prevent the hair from falling off.

8-It will cure all diseases of the scaln 330 North SIXTH 5tre NUT-PICKS, WITH PEARL, IVORY, HO Boony and occa Handles, and several style NUT-CRACKERS for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five). MARKET Street, h

FIRE! MURDER!! OR THIRVES! screamed from the window, will not bring at the sooner than would a WATCHMAN'S RATTL SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five), MARKE! 8 TRUSSES, BRACES, AND MECHANICAL BE CAREFUL OR YOUR LUNGS!

3. It will cure all diseases of the Ghest and Thron.
4. It will cure Palpitation or Disease of the Hest.
5. It will cure all complaints of a Pulmonary net. So long as diseases of the Throat and Lungs exists afflict our race, so long will. "Dr. Swaye's to pound" be sought after as a remedy eminently rior to all others. Principal office, 230 North SIX

2. It will cure Asthma. Bronchitis. Weak Linner

ports, of approved construction, and light finish insted with judgment, at C. H. REEDLES', court TWELFTH and RAGE Streets. (Ladies' Departus conducted by Ladies. on Twelfih Street, first deep hace.) An extensive variety of Supporters, Sa Braces, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Nursery Action HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the war The only true and perfect Dye—harmless, instantous, and reliable; produces a splendid Black or N. Brown; remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and quently restores the original color. Seld by all 2 gists. The genuine is signed W. A. BATCHELOS DADGLAY Street New York. 182 my 19 BARCLAY Street, New York.

ARMY ITCH VERY PREVALENT!!! "DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMET Never fails to cure the most obstinute cases. Procents. Sent by mail on receipt of 60 cents. Preby Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North SIXTH St. GEORGE STECK & Co.'s

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS CABINET ORGANS
Over 600 each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.
For sale only by
SEVERTH and GHESTRUT Sts.
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OVERCOATS FROM \$14 TO \$55. OVERCO OVERDOATS FROM \$14 to \$65. OVERO

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OVERCOATS FROM \$14 to \$55. OVERCO! OAR HAUL.

B. R. corner SIXTH and MARKET Size

Young Men's Suits and elegant varies

est class Clothing at REASONABLE PRICES. Wherler & Wilson's Highest Pres LOOK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST. Salesrooms, 704 CHESTNUT Street, above MARRIED. WILLIAMS—THOMPSON—On the 4th instruction of the bride's uncle. 82 Market 57 Rev. B. F. Price. Mr. J. Harry Williams, of burs. M. J. to Miss Market J. Thompson, 6 Carolina. No carde.

JOHNSON—WEBER—On February 7th., 12 Charles E. Johnson. of Philadelphia, to Miss 32 Weber, of Pottaville.

DÍED. HAINES.—On 6th instant. of consumption Haines, in the 31st year of his age.
Funeral to meet at Friends' Meeting House and Green streets on Fourth-day, 8th instance of the street of the street of the house of Smith, West Chester, Pa, on Fifth day, 9th, at. NEEL.—On the 5th inst., of typhus ferentrude, daughter of Wm. G. Steel, in the first STEEL.—On the 5th inst. of typkus feverage, daughter of Wm. G. Steel, in the interaction of the control of the

The relatives and friends of the family artend the funeral, from the revidence of Darby road. Twenty fourth ward, on worning, at 10 °Clock.

TALBOT.—At Northsmpton, Mass. on Modification, 1085, Violetta T., widow of George of George WATERMAN.—On 5th inst., Jacob Waterman, On 5th inst., Jacob Waterman, On 5th inst., Jacob Waterman, Control of the State of Control of the State of Control of Cont

MOURNING CHINTZES, 33 CENT we have reduced the price of best question with the American Chainteen to 33 cm s BESSON & SON, Mourning No. 918 CHS.TM

QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLAR Afew more dozen of wide Reviere Collar elived. Also, new style Fancy Crape Collar BRSON & SON Morning in 27 th BRSON & SON MORNING IN 182 CHE TANK 4-4 LONG CLOTH MUSLINS, 44

Mew York Mills Shirting,
Better than Williams rille, p.
Wamputta, next to the best, p.

Beamless Sheeting Muslim Land
EYRE & LAND

FOURTH and ARRES