The Press

PHURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1865.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, PER. 11, 1865 I. TENNYSON'S "ENOCH ARDEN:"-A complete copy of this celebrated poem. refrains of the Southern negroes, prepared for the Prese by Kane O'Donnel. III EDITORIALS.—The Advance in Virginia—The Fulfilment of the War-The Electoral Vote-Rival No vies-New Curiosities of Literature, &c.

ies—new Curiosities of Literature, &c. IV. THE CONFERENCE IN HAMPTON BOADS.counts of the interview and its results.

V. CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY. V. CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.
VI. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.
VII. WAR NEWS.—General Grant's Army advancing—Another Expedition to the Weldon Railroad—Sherman moving on Branchville—Capture of the Rebel Guerilla Harry Gilmor—Evacnation of Mobile, &c.
VIII. GENERAL NEWS.—Governor Curtin's Letter to the President—List of Deaths at the Salisbury (N. C.)
Prison—The New Revenue Bill—The Prize Fight between Farrell and Ward, &c.

tween Farrell and Ward, &c.

IX. LITERARY.—The Ideal Life, by Vathek Brown;
Chapters III, and IV.—Rebel Criticism of Gen. Scott's Autobiography.

X. CITY INTELLIGENCE —Eleventh Anniversary he Merchants' Fund; Addresses of Bishop Simpson Daniel Dougherty, Esq.—Meeting of the Arsena Vorkwomen—Explosion of a Locomotive, &c. XI. CHESS DEPARTMENT.—Editorial—Problem hiladelphia and English Games. XII. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The War Press also contains a large amount of in-sresting matier, not included in the above enumeration. Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$2 per year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price five cents.

The Great Fire the Fault of the City. The city is not satisfied with its government, and there is reason for dissatisfaction. It is not an energetic government. It failed to celebrate in any way the glorious' passage of the constitutional amendment by Congress, and while all New England was exulting over the triumph of Freedom, Philadelphia, wherein American independence was first proclaimed, was silent. The proposal to buy land indispensable to the creation of a park worthy of a first class city, is denounced by our Councils as if it were an outrage. These are instances of the past two weeks, and, without going further back, we must now cite in proof of bad legislation the terrible fire which yesterday resulted in the destruction of many

lives, and filled the town with horror. Councils have been repeatedly petitioned to forbid the storage of petroleum in the city proper. It was known long ago that burning oil cannot be easily extinguished by water, and that the inflammable nature of oil makes its storage near crowded streets a piece of unpardonable recklessness. Persons who bore for oil will not permit fire in any shape near the wells. Yet upwards of two thousand barrels of coal oil were packed in an open lot in a populous portion of the city. Once fired, nothing could stop the conflagration; in rivers of flame, swifter than torrents of lava, this immense body of oil swept through the surrounding streets, consuming whole blocks of houses, and so sudden was its outbreak that many of those aroused from sleep by the fierce light and heat perished in the fire while trying to escape. It may be said that the owners of this oil did not properly guard it from accident or the incendiary. That the coroner's inquest will examine. But at the root of

the awful event is the indifference of the city government to the danger. Whether from want of thought, or because the interests of the dealers in petroleum have influenced civic legislation, Councils permitted the storage of this vast amount of coal oil at Ninth and Washington, is unimportant. The fact is enough. There is more petroleum in the city. Thousands of barrels are stowed away in cellars, in warehouses, and on vacant lots. If the fire of vesterday was the work of an incendiary, there is no certainty that it may not be followed by another equally destructive. There is no safety for a city wherein are these sleeping volcanoes that a spark may awaken. The city government which permits their existence must bear the chief blame of their outbreak, and we think that the fire yesterday is an event which should command the immediate at-

tention of the State Legislature. French Rulers. NAPOLEON'S recent action in making his cousin, Prince Napoleon (JEROME), Vice President of the Council, has been accepted as an indication that he wished, by this compliment and confidence in one decidedly opposed to the pretensions of the Pope, to indicate that his own feelings were on the same side. It has since been stated that his purpose also was, with full concurrence of the Empress, to provide that, during the minority of the Prince Imperial, now an intelligent boy, nearly nine years old, Prince Napoleon should act as Regent, in the event of the Emperor dying while the youth may still be in his minority. If this determination has been arrived at, it shows much greater confidence

in Prince Napoleon than the Emperor has hitherto entertained. It is very remarkable that from the time of Louis XIV., who was born in 1638 and died in 1715, no ruler of France has been succeeded by his own son. The grandson of Louis XIV. succeeded him in 1715; his own successor was Louis XVI., also his grandson. There never was a Louis XVII.. for the monarchy fell in January, 1793, when Louis XVI. was guillotined, and his son bound apprentice to Simon, the Jacobite, under whose ill usage he sank, dying of inanition in June, 1795. The monarchy was restored in 1814, but Louis XVIII., brother to the decapitated CAPET, died in 1824, without leaving a son, and was succeeded by his brother, the Count D'Artois, known as CHARLES X., who was deposed and exiled by the Revolution of July, 1830. Louis Philippe, of Orleans, who then became Citizen-King, was rejected by France at the Revolution of 1848, and his grandson, the Count de Paris (who served in the United States Army in 1861), is an exile in England, with very little prospect of ever reigning in France. Child and champion of the Revolution, the first NAPOLEON founded the French Empire, but finally fell in 1815, leaving an only son, historically known as the Duke of Reichstadt, who died in July, 1832, and Napoleon III., now in his fiftyseventh year, is but the nephew of the founder of the Imperial dynasty. Thus,

ruler of France has been succeeded by his On our fourth page we print the new tax bill complete, in the shape in which it will be acted upon by the House of Representatives. It makes sweeping amendments to the act now in force, and deals with to. Congress making treasury notes and national curbacco, liquors, incomes, freights, cotton,

during a term of over two centuries, no

It is waste of time to send missionaries to Africa. They are more needed in Dela-THE STABAT MATER. -To-morrow night, at the Musical Fund Hall, this great work of Rossini will be sung by the Handel and Hadyn Society, with the assistance of Mesdames Mozart and Schimpff. George Simpson, tenor, and Aaron Taylor, basso, all well known and accomplished artists. The Germania Orchestra and the large chorus of the society, numbering or dred and lifty of our best singers, and our amateurs so en-

s the

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY. CAPTURE OF A REBEL SUPPLY TRAIN. L-SEVERE FIGHT ON MONDAY AFTERNOON. PART OF OUR LINE REPULSED.

GEN, MEADE ON THE PIELD OF BATTLE. Several Prominent Officers Wounded.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 3, 1865.—The result of yesterday's engagement apeared this morning in our advanced lines beyond Hatcher's Run—the capture of about 200 prisoners, a train of wagons and mules, with their drivers, and considerable loss inflicted on the enemy in killed The cavalry under Gen. Gregg captured the train at Dinwiddie CourtiHouse, while on its way to North Carolina for supplies, the trip taking, as the drivers said, sixteen days for its accomplish-From this place scouting parties were sent in difrent directions, one of which went up the Boydton read, where they found a camp which had been de-scrited only a short time previous, and where they captured a few wagons of Pegram's division. In the meantime, the rebel cavalry stationed at Bellefond were ordered up to Gregg's advance, but their force was not strong enough, and consequently no regular fight took place. About 100 barrels of whis-ky were destroyed in the vicinity, but no stores were ound at any place which our troops had reached. House, annealing to the people to come forward and

give all the supplies they could possibly spare to the Government, as both men and horses were sufforing very severely.

The loss in the division was only two or three during the day. Captain Arrowsmith, of General Gregg's staff, had his leg badly bruked by his horse falling or In the engagement of the 2d Corps, yesterday, a Hatcher's Run, the loss was about seventy alto-gether, while that of the enemy is estimated at about three hundred. 10 P. M .- Quite a severe engagement took place this afternoon between the 5th Corps and the enemy, on the [Dabney Mill-road, west of Hatcher's Run, the result of which was not favorable to us so far as position is concerned, but the enemy paid dearly for the ground he gained.

desriy for the ground he gamed.

It seems that, about noon, the 3d Division of the
5th Corps advanced along the road leading from
the Duncan road towards the Boydton plank road, and at two o'clock had reached and driven the re-bels from Dabney's Mills, about two miles from Hatcher's Run, where they had erected breastworks. but were quickly driven from them. Here they however kept up a runging fire from the woods until about five o'clock, when they made a most determined attack along the line, evidently expecting to break through, if possible, and cut off the entire The heaviest column came up the Vaughn road, on the left part of the line. At the same time an attack in front was made, and part of the division being out of ammu-nition they commenced to give way, and in a short time the whole line fell back in con-

siderable disorder until they reached the breast-works erected by the 3d Division of the 2d Corps, yesterday. There they were rallied and the retreat was checked. The 3d Division of the 6th Corps had crossed the run just previous, and a part of them became somewhat demoralized, but soon ralifed and aided in driving the enemy back. Three wagons loaded with ammunition were on their way to the division when the stampede occurred, but had got fast in a swamp, and the tongue of one of them broke. When the men fell back the wagons were left outside the line, and although Capt. W. H. Trembly, ordnance officer of the divi-sion, did all in his power to save them, the wagons covers before they left. Shortly after an attack was made on the left of the 2d Corps, near the Armstrong House, on the The 5th Corps are believed to have lost from 300

to 500 men during the day, the others losing very few. The enemy's loss is estimated as much heavier than ours, owing to the fact that they were the attacking party, but no correct statement can be given as yet, even of our own casualties. General Meade was present on the field, but was not wounded, as reported. Some of his staff officers made narrow escapes. Major Pearce's horse was shot under him while he was communicating with the 5th corps. The 1st brigade of the 2d division, 5th Corps, is spoken of as having particularly distinguished itself in this fight. Brevet Brigadier Gen. Winthrop had two horses shot. Brevet Brig. Gen. Irvin Gregg, commanding a brigade of cavalry, was wounded in the ankle, while engaging the enemy, early in the day. General Davis was also of General Gregg's staff, was badly wounded in the foot. Col. Bookhead, of General Warren's staff, oth Maine, was wounded in the leg.

6th Corps, was wounded in the shoulder. Captain lowdey, assistant adjutant general on Gen. Bax-About 150 prisoners were taken, among whom was The correspondent captured yesterday near Dinwiddle Court House was Mr. Trembly, of the New York Herald. He was feeding his horse at the time, within a few rods of Gen. Gwynne's headquarters. when he was captured by some rebel cavalry prowling in the vicinity. This party came in conflict with our men in a slight skirmish, during which Trembly made his escape. Ool. Herring, 113th Penna. Volunteers, was wounded in the ankle.
W. D. McGregor.

SAVANNAH. ARBIVAL OF THE GRANADA-MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The steamer Granada, from savannah and Hilton Hoad on the 4th inst , has arived. The Oriental and Matanzas sailed the same day. The Blackstone had arrived at Hilton Head. The Granada passed on February 6th, off Hatteras, the steamers Illinois, Atlantic, Alhambra, and thers, bound South.

BARBADOS. A GOOD CEOP EXPECTED—THE FIRST SUGAR NEARLY READY. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.-Advices from Barbados to the 19th report that the wet weather has been pro-piticus for the crops which are about to be reaped. The first sugar would be shipped about the middle

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. 1 WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1865. NEW ONE AND TWO-DOLLAR NOTES. The withdrawal of the small-note circulation of the State banks, consequent upon their coming into the National Banking system, has occasioned a want which the Comptroller of the Currency is taking measures to supply by an issue of one and two-dollar notes. The contract for the engraving and printing has been awarded to the "American" and "National" Bank Note Companies of New York. The design and execution of the plates which have been exhibited are very fine, and combine all the recent improvements to guard against fraudulent alterations and counterfeits. These plates will be prepared for the banks, and the currency furnished,

in the order of their organizations, so it will doubtless be some months before the newer banks will be supplied. To prevent an excessive circulation of notes of small denomination, the currency act provides "That not more than one sixth part of the nctes furnished to an association shall be of a less denomination than five dollars." THE COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE. The counting of the electoral vote to-day drew to-gether an immense concourse of people. The galleries were densely packed, while the surrounding halls were filled with crowds of ladies and gentlemen unable to obtain admission. The vote was 212 for Lincoln and Johnson, to 21 for McClellan and Pendleron, one elector from Nevada having failed, by reason of sickhess, to cast his vote. This is the largest electoral majority which any President has received since the second term of JAMES MORROE, who received 228 to 1; one of the electoral votes of New Hampshire being cast for John a Quinov Adams. Washington, it will be remembered, was each time unanimously elected. Tho-mas Jefferson, on his re-election in 1805, received 162 electoral votes to 14 against him.

A LEGAL TENDER CASE. The case of Obadiah B. Latham and Oliver S. Latham vs. The United States, now pending before the Court of Claims, is a peculiarly interesting one involving the constitutionality of the acts of rency a legal tender; and also the validity of contracts, specifying as a condition of payment that it shall be in coin, the contract for building custom THE PEACE CONFERENCE. The Senate seems anxious to have more light on the peace question. They adopted, this afternoon, Mr. Sumner's resolution calling for information concerning recent conversations or communications with certain rebels, said to have been under Execu-

tive sanction, including any communications with the rebel JEFFERSON DAVIS. [Associated Press Despatches.] Washington, February 8. OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL GRIERSON'S The War Department has made public the official report concerning General Grierson's expedition, which resulted in the complete interruption of the enemy's communications by the Mobile and Ohio and the Mississippi Central railroads. Over forty miles on each road were destroyed, including a large number of bridges, telegraph stations, turn-

ables, water tanks, etc., and four serviceable lose. ives and ten which were being repaired, about e hundred cars, a pile-driver and engine, a very amount of corn and wheat, and one thousand f new arms, at Egypt, in addition to the four destroyed at Verona, and the burning of Bred army wagons, most of which had d from General STURGIS. Major Gen. this expedition, in its damaging rev. is second in importance to none ON OF CLERGYMEN.

in answer to a resolution

tatement of the Provost new of no instance in

e exempted preach-

hin the scope of

THE FLEET FOR EUROPEAN WATERS.

Admiral Goldsborough is here perfecting th rganization of the ficet for European waters. will be composed of some of our finest and large frigates, which our recent naval successes have re-leased from blockade duty, and possibly an Ironclad, one of the large class, may be added to it. RULE OF THE SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court of the United States now re uires twenty printed copies of the abstract, points and authorities required by the rule to be filed with the clerk by the plaintiff in error or appellant six days, and by the defendant in error or appelles three days before the case is called for argument. CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Robert Barts as consul for Saxe Altenburg at St. Louis. GENERAL BURNSIDE AND COLONEL MUL-FORD. General BURNSIDE and Colonel MULFORD, comdissioners of exchange of prisoners, arrived here THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON. The old Capitol iall has been entirely cleared out f rebel officers and men, including a large number cuerillas saveral hundreds of whom have been

ent to Northern prisons within the past few days, t has been directed that in the future no officers or enlisted men in our service shall be committed to the old Capitol Prison, except upon the order of the ecretary of War. EXCHANGE OF REBEL SURGEONS. Nineteen rebel surgeons were ordered to be sent rom Fort Delaware to Fortress Monroe yesterday, THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION. OHIO ON THE SIDE OF FREEDOM. delaware Votes Herself on the Black List

VIRGINIA. A despatch from Alexandria, Va., says a certified copy of the proposed anti-slavery amendment to the onstitution of the United States was received by the Fovernor of Virginia from Secretary SEWARD tolay, and was promptly laid before both houses of the General Assembly, and was unanimously ratified o-morrow, where there will be only two dissenting By thus sending a certified copy of the Congressional joint resolution to the Governor of Virginia which is intermediate between Wheeling and Richmond, it would appear that the executive branch of the Government recognizes the State of Virginia, notwithstanding the House of Representatives has refused to receive members from that

The Amendment Unanimously Ratified by the Loyal

Scuate of Virginia.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8.-The Ohio Legislature o-day ratified the proposed constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery by a vote of 25 to 4 in the Senate, and 58 to 12 in the House. DELAWARE.
DOVER, Del., Feb. 8.—The Delaware Legislature has rejected the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States by a three-fourths vote in the Senate, and a twothirds vote in the

Rebel Prisoners at Camp Chase Refusing to be Exchanged.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Out of a detachment f 500 rebel prisoners, at Camp Chase, ordered to placed upon the exchange list, 260 voted to remain in prison. The rest will be sent forward im-PORTLAND, Feb. 9.—The steamer Damascus has not yet sailed for Liverpool. She is awaiting orders, but may be sent off at any moment.

the 26th, and Londonderry advices to the 27th, has not yet made her appearance. The wind is north, with rain, and the weather is foggy. The Quota of Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—The Rhode Island Legislature has appointed a committee to visit

ing the quota of the State. Rebel Guerillas Sent to Fort Warren. Boston, Feb. 8 .- Eighty-seven rebel guerillas, under a guard of twenty seven soldiers, passed through this city to day for Fort Warren. They looked like ruffians, and were handcuffed in couples. NEW YORK CITY

Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1865. SINGULAR COURT SCENES have ensued in the cases thus far tried at the suit of nded severely in his shoulder. Major Tremaine, Mr. Luther C. Tibbets. Sixty-five persons are charged with having slandered the plaintiff, thereby injuring his business reputation to the amount of as was wounded in the hand. Brevet Brigadier Gen.
Morrow, commanding the 3d Brigade, 3d Division,
prove to an intelligent jury that he is not insane. prove to an intelligent jury that he is not insane, insists upon trying the cases in person. It would appear that he is in the hands of certain Spi ter's staff, was mortally wounded, and Col. Tilden, ists. Tibbets boards in the house of a Mrs. Neal, who "hopes she does" act as a medium between Col. Amer, 24th North Carolina, formerly an officer in the 12th Regulars.

Anony 150 prisoners were taken, among whom was between all who are good and virtuous." The Good and Virtuous, when found, will please make a note him and his first wife, and hopes "to be a medium thereon. James Neal is a magnetic doctor, and, according to his own account, a "miracle-worker;" he cures diseases "through Ged's agency and the laying on of hands." Oliver Lovell purchased

property from Tibbots, and paid him therefor \$20,000—in his notes. The whole evidence thus far offered has been funny; therefore the cases are popular among the frequenters of the court, who are well nigh worn out by the tedium of the dry technical cases of every day. Thus far .Mr. T. has not made much by his suits, it would seem, although his miraculous witnesses have boldly faced not only the Good and Virtuous, but an unbelieving public. LARGE SALE OF MOBILE COTTON FOR THE BENEFIT OF REBEL PRISCRESS.
Eight hundred and thirty bales of cotton, comprising the cargo which came to this port recently, from Mobile, by permission of our Government, for the benefit of rebel prisoners, were sold to-day by Burdett, Jones, & Co., at prices ranging from seventy-five to ninety-three cents a pound. The follow ing are the rates:

44 bales good middling at 93c.
118 bales middling at 98c.
118 bales low middling at 88 %c.
100 bales low middling at 88 %c.
66 bales low middling at 86c.
246 bales good ordinary at 76c.
181 bales ordinary at 75c.
Nearly will, the oction was take Nearly all the cotton was taken by New York houses. The amount of money realized was about ARRIVAL OF HENRY S. FOOTE. in charge of Major Newhall, of General Sherldan's eath of allegiance, and that he will be confined in Fert Warren. No information could be learned at General Dix's headquarters in relation to the move-THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

10 P. M.—Stocks not very active but firm. Gold, 2134!: New York Central, 112½; Erie Railroad, 71½; Reading, 105½; Michigan Southern, 69½, Illinois Central, 118½; Pittsburg and Cleveland, 82½; Rock Island and Chicago, 95½; Northwestern, 35½; do. preferred, 65½; Fort Wayne and Chicago, 95½; Ohio and Mississippl certificates, 27½; Cumberland, 49½; Mariposa, 10½.

MARINE INTELLIGENOR.

Arrived, bark Waynower, Barbadoss: brigs Ex-Arrived, bark Mayflower, Barbadoes; brigs Excelsior, Bermuda; Forrest, Clenfuegos; Volunteer, Matanzas; Sarab B. Crosby, Cardenas; Almata, St. Mary's; Echooner Alice, St. Martin's. A Bankrupt Law.

A Bankrupt Law.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: I noticed, a few days since, in the Congressional proceedings, that the Hon. E. Cowan had presented in the Sanate a memorial from the Board of Trade of this citry, asking a postponemont of any final action on the passage of the bankrupt law until a large amount of indebtedness from the revolted States due to Northern creditors shall have been paid or settled by satisfactory compromise. This memorial, though ostensibly coming from the Board of Trade, actually emanates from the Executive Council, or rather a small number of the members of that committee, who arrogate to themselves to judge what would be for the interests of this city, but who are either wholly or partially out of business, or cles so extensively engaged that they do not look into and feel the wants of those in the more humble walks of life, nor see the hundredsney, thousands—of honest though unfortunate debtors who are at this very time prevented from using their name, and getting into a lucrative business, by which they may recover, from their embarrassment.

debtors who are at this very time prevented from using their name, and getting into a lucrative business, by which they may recover, from their embarrasment.

The short-sighted policy which induced the getting up of such a memorial has been reversed by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and that body, taking a more correct, enlarged, and liberal view of the subject, asks for the immediate passage of such a law. The merchants of New York know well the advantages that will attend the enaction of a judicious bankrupt law to individuals, to their own city, and to the nation at large. To individuals—by bringing into active business thousands of honest debtors, who have carried on an extensive business and been unfortunate, and thus enabling them to use their own name and liquidate a portion, if not the whole, of their former liabilities. To their own city—by developing some of the best business talents of the country, and concentrating in that great commercial emporium men who will do honor and draw business to any point where a proper opportunity of doing so is afforded. And to the nation at large—by putting into business talents and energies which for some years have been crushed, and thus increasing the receipts of the National Treasury in various ways, which must be apparent to any one who will take time to properly consider the subject. It is this extended and short-sighted policy which is making Philadelphia what she is; and no one who is at all acquainted with the business of both cities will deny, that while, the former, is yearly rising in commercial importance, the latter is about as rapidly decilining, and losing that prestige which she once held. I notice that a new election was held by our Board of Trade on Monary verning, and that a memorial be drawn up and presented to Congress, which shall more clearly and truly express the wants and wishes of this commercial importance, the latter is about as rapidly decilining, and losing that prestige which she once held. I notice that a new election was held by

CONGRESSIONAL. The Reading of the Presidential Vot DEBATE ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE. The President Requested to Communicate the Proceedings.

SENATE. HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTORAL VOTE. A message from the House announced the appointment of Messra. Wilson, of Iows, and Dawson, of Pennsylvania, as a committee on the part of the House to count the Presidential vote.

EXEMPTION OF CLERGYMEN. Mr. HARRIS, of New York, presented a petition from pastors of churches, asking for exemption from liability to military service. Referred to the Military Com-EMPLOYMENT FOR DISCHARGED MEN. Mr. SUMPER, of Massachusetts, presented a petition headed by Henry W. Longfellow, ast ing that inferior offices in the airt of the Government he filled by persons bonore bly dicharged from the army or navy of the United States.

United States,

POST LAWS.

On motion of Mr. GOLLAMER, of Vermont, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill entitled a bill relating to post laws.

The first section provides that all domestic letters deposited in a post office, either wholly uppaid or short paid to the extent of more than a single rate of postage, shall be returned to the writers, with the stamps uncanceled, and notice of the deficient postage due thereon; but unsufficiently prepaid letters, deposited in any post office, which are short paid a single rate of postage only, shall be forwarded to their destination charged with the unpaid single rate, to be collected on delivery. postage only, shall be forwarded to their destination charged with the unpaid single rate, to be collected on delivery.

The second section provides that from and after the first of January, 1866, the postage upon newspapers and periodicals shall be prepaid, and after that date no printed matter, except such as is received from foreign countries, or is specially exempted from postage charges by act of Cor gress, shall be admitted into the mails unless the full postage is prepaid.

Section 3 affords relief to Joyal postmasters who have sustained losses by the press nee of armed forces. Section 4 authorizes the Postmaster General to allow out of the revenues of first class, second class, and third class offices expense for furniture, statioaery, printing, etc.

Section 5 increases the compensation to publishess of newspapers, for printing the letter list, to three cents on each letter instead of one cent as at precent. Section 6 frestores to the special agent of the Post Office Department in the Pacific States and Territories, who shall receive the special seat of the Post offices period agent for the Pacific States and Territories, who shall receive the tame pay and allowances for expenses; and slao two additional special agent for the Pacific States and Territories, who shall receive the tame pay and allowances for expenses; and slao two additional received the preside seates to experintend potal matters connected with the railway review of the United States at the same raceive action of the Post office Department, other than those mentioned in the preceding section, shall be allowed four dollars per day for travelling and incidental expenses.

Section 8 authorizes the Postmaster General to pay \$10.000 for preparing and publishing exect of post routs mans.

Section 8 authorizes the Postmaster General to pay 5ilo, Cto for preparing and publishing a set of post routs maps.

Section 9 authorizes the Postmaster General to appoint clerks for the distribution of matter in railway post offices.

Section 10 modifies a section of an old act so as to authorize the Postmaster General to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, or between any ports of the United States, to exchange at a foreign port by steamship, allowing and pay ing therefor, if by an American versel, any sum not exceeding the sea and United States in land postage; and if by a foreign vessel, any sum not exceeding the sea postage on the malls so conveyed.

Section 11 probibits elemens leaving the United States from carrying letters or letter packets which have not gone through the peat office at the port of departure, and makes if the duty of the collector of such port to require from the commanders of vessels, as a condition of clearance, an oath or sfildavit that they have not received such matter on board; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to letters or packets which relate to the dargo, and are addressed to the owner or consigues, or to any letters or packets anciosed in stampel envelopes. Section 12 permits deputy pustmasters to deposit in the Rational Banks, to their own credit, as deputy postmaster, money orders or other funds in their charge, under the direction of the Postmaster General.

Section 13 provides that balances which may remain unexpended of the appropriation of \$100,000 to meet any deficiencies in the proceeds of the system during the next fiscal year.

Section 14 prescribes puntshment for maliciously in-

describer. In the proceeds of the system during the next fescal year.

Section 14 prescribes punishment for maliciously intring the property of the Post Office Department, and for stealing post office stamps, etc.

Section 16 provides that the yearly advertisements for proposals to carry the mail of the United States shall be published for six weeks in from one to five newspapers in the State or Territory where the mail service is to be performed. performed.
Section 16 establishes free delivery in every city containing a population of fifty thousand, and the prepayment on drop letters in such places shall be but one cant. ent. Section 17 relates to the exclusion of obscene publi-

section f. Procues to the excitation of obscene publications, and the arrest of percons guilty of mailing such matters

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, explained each section of the bill. It was not proposed, he said, to make new paper publishers pre pay with stamps. This could not be done in the case of daily newspapers having immense circulations; the New York Heraid, for instance, mailed, say one hundred thousand, or it might be fifty thousand copies daily. They could not possibly get their papers off in time for the mails if they had to affix a stamp to each copy.

It was proposed to leave ints matter to the discretion of the Postimaster General, and let him prescribe the rules under which the prepayment would be made. It was probable that he (the Postimaster General) would order the prepayment to be made in a sworn statement from subscription books at the publication office. Mr. Collemer further stated that the bill, as it was reported by him, met the approval of the Postmaster General, and was in part drawn up under his superyision.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE—MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House was received at 12 46 P. M., announcing that that body was ready to receive the Senate to proceed with the counting of the Presidential vote.

At 10 oldock, the Vice President said the Senators will yote.
At 1 o'clock, the Vice President said the Senators will
prepare to proceed to the House of Representatives.
And accordingly the procession, led by the Vice President and Secretary of the Senate. was formed, and soon after entered the hall of the House of Representatives.

tives. At 2 P.M. the Senatorial procession returned to the Senate Chamber. Senate Chamber.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. SUMNER, immediately on coming to his deak, said: I move that the Senate take up the resolution which I offered a few days ago calling upon the Prasident of the United States for information relating to a conference with certain ebels.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania. I think the Senator might wait till we take our seats. I object. The US AIK. Objection is made by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, offered a resolution. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Senate appoint a committee of one to meet a committee of one to meet a committee, to wait upon Abraham Lincoln and inform him of his election.

THE CONFERENCE SUBJECT RESUMED. Mr. UMBER renewed his motion to take up his reso-lution in relation to the peace conference. atton in relation to the psace conference.

Mr. Sumner's resolution was read.

Mr. RAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered an amendment that the Eresident be also requested to inform the texate whether he and others acting under his authority did not require, as a condition of reunion, the acquieccence of persons mentioned in Mr. Sumner's resolution, and of the authorities of the Confederate States in the abolithon of slavery, also, whether he did not refuse an armifitice to the Confederates.

Mr. SUMER oppored the ameadment as not sufficiently respectful.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, thought the President would communicate all the information in his passession without the special request contained in Mr. Saulzbury's ameadment.

Mr. Rulsbury's zemendment was not adopted.

Mr. SHEEMAN said he opposed the resolution of Mr. Souncer yesterday because he did not believe that it releted to any matter of a legislative character which ought to be brought before Congress. The President had the power, not only under the Constitution, but by express at of Congress, to grant terms of amnesty to the rebels. He doubted whether it was wise to call for this information unless it was necessary to allay public excitement

Mr. DOULITTLE enterlained no objection to the reso

excitement

Mr. DOULITTLE entertained no objection to the reso
ution from any fear that when the facts were stated Mr. DOULITTLE enterlained no objection to the reso lution from any fear that when the facts were stated anything would be revealed to weaken the confidence of the people in the President of the United States. The Senate ought to be satisfied that the President of the United States. The Senate ought to be satisfied that the President of the United States had discharged his duty to the country. The great mass of the people were satisfied with him, and had confidence in him. He (Mr. Doolittle) did not think it wise to pars the resolution.

Mr. MORBILL did not believe it was necessary for a Senator to get up in the Sanste to defend the President. There was no occasion to bring in such an issue. He objected, on a mere resolution of inquiry, to be told that if it was parsed the Senate would not have the regard for the President which it ought to have. *

Mr. SUMNER. Ishall only detain the Senate a moment. I have heard the speach of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Doolittle) more than once on this foor. I will remind that Senator of the remark of an illustricus man, the great Chief Justice of England, Matthew Hale. He was accustomed to say very often from the bench to the very ardent advocates, "Don't imp till you get to the stile." The Senator from Wisconsin would do well if he would not jump often before he gets to the stile. Sir, when Senators on the floor attack the President of the United States then the Senator may rush forward as speedily as he has to defend him.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. President the Sanator from

tor may rush forward as speedily as he has to defend him.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. President, the Sanator from Massachusetts stated in his former speech that the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware was substantially an attack upon the President of the United States. He opposed it for that reason. Wherein consteted that attack? It was simply in putting questions to the President of the United States about his conduct. This resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts, though in different language, it is true, is doing precisely that thing. Mr. President, the Senator from Maine (Mr. Morrill) mistakes very much if he supposed that I meant to ray, or did say, that any person in this heat who votes for this resolution intends to make an attack on the President. I neither said nor intended to say such a thing.

propose as administrative of the control of the con adicals against whom the President had to be dejorded. He thought the speech of Mr. Doolitie obdoxious on this account.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. President, I meant the Senator
from Ohle, Mr. Wade, and the Senator from Kentneky,
Mr. Powell. I did not refer to any other Senator on
the floor in the course of my remarks. My remarks
were made for them. I meant and intended them for
them, I meant all said. I mean it now. The Senator
from Ohlo (Mr. Wade), the other day, in speaking of
the Executive, said the Executive lacks blood. He has
not got nerve enough to carry out his position as he
cought. I referred to this, and I charged upon the
Senator from Ohlo and the Senator from Kenincky the purpose of attacking the Administration and destroying the free State of Louisiana.
Sir, the Senator from Kentneky wants to keep
Louisiana out of the Union until the rebels can
yote, and the Senator from Ohlo wants to keep
Louisiana out of the Union until the rebels can
yote, and the Senator from Chie Senator from
Ohlo, and of him because he has within the last six
weeks or eight months undertaken to publish a letter
charging me with being in company with the President
to defeat the passage in this Senator of a certain bill in
relation to the reconstruction of Louisiana, and other
States. I mean the letter published over the Senator's
own signature, in which he assumes to say that that bill
would be kept in the President's pocket to save the
President from the necessity of vetoing it.

Mr. Precident, is it right for the Senator from Ohlo,
in a published 'elter, to say he is informed by a responsible gentleman that some other gentleman has
said in the presence of some other gentleman has
said in the presence of some other gentleman has
said in the presence of some other centum that the
Senator from Wisconsin has written a Letter to Louisia
ana in which he says this, that, or the Other thing; and
upon evidence like that has the Senator a right to attest, not convente and the first and the first not only the president of the Un

said in the presence of some other sentiuman that the Senator from Wisconsin has written a gletch Corisional and in which he says this, that, our he had a track not only the President of the United States, but tack, not only the President of the United States, but tack, not only the President of the United States, but the personally? Mr. President, the Senator from Maine will understand that when I have reference to anything that he says on the floor, I shall speak of what he says and of bim. I certainly have not yet referred to hum nor to his action here. In the speech which I made I spoke of the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Kentucky. In relation to this resolution I have only to say what I said in the beginning, that I don't think it can accomplish any good purpose, and it may possibly do barm. Upon the very face of it, it is an inquiry into the business of the Executive, which is unnecessary and unwise.

Mr. WaDE had very little idea of being dragged into such a debate as this. He did not know that he had anything particular to do with it, and believed he was right in what he did last summer, and he had a very large majorily of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Doolittle) said about it. He did not think all he (Mr. Doolittle) could say on that subject was worth the time of the Senate to say it in, nor the time if would take him (Mr. Wade) to reply to it. He (Mr. Wade) did not suppose that in anything either of them, he or Mr. Drolittle, might say on the subject; they could subserve the country so well as to left it pass and proceed with buriness; but he must say, a word, or two in reply to the naprovoked attack made upon him. But if Mr. Doolittle) and a much poorer opinion of the President than he (Mr. Wade.) He would advise the President than he (Mr. Wade.) He would advise the President than he (Mr. Wade.) He would advise the President than he (Mr. Wade.) He would advise the President than he (Mr. Wade.) He would advise the President than he (Mr. Wade.) He would advise the President of a set of the

President was right he would defend him against the denuclations of the Senetor from Ohio.

ME. SUMNER'S RESOLUTION FASSED.

MF. SUMNER'S resolution calling upon the President for information concerning the late peace conference tax on net incomes, will save much trouble to Mr. SUMNER'S resolution calling upon the President for information concerning the late peace conference was then put upon its passage and passed. ut upon its passene and passed. THE POSTAL BILL RESUMED. On motion of Mr. OOLLAMER, of Vermont, the Senate again took up the postal bill.
On motion of Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, the second section of the bill, requiring the prepayment of postage on newspapers and periodicals, was stricken out, and, thus amended, the bil passed. Mr JOHNSON offered a resolution that, after Tresdey next, the Senate have night sessions, which was laid over. BRIDGE AT LOUISVILLE. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to take up the bill to establish a bridge over the Ohio at Louisville. The bill was passed.

THE BOUNDARIES OF NEVADA. Mr. WADE called up the bill defining the boundaries of the State of Nevada. Mr. Wade explained that this bill proposed to take one degree from the Territory of Utah ard add it to Nevada. Mr. TRUMBULL inquired if the "Saints" had been consulted on the subject. Mr. Wade so the Committee on Territories had no knowledge on the subject. The "Saints" might know to or the property of the tropy might not. nowledge on the subject. The sames might not, or they might not.
Mr. N I E, of Nevada, said there were no inhabitants a the territory which they proposed to annex, but here would be a large population there next year, and hey would not be Mormens. The proposition before be Senate would give the State of Nevada a much better boundary than it now had.
Mr. GRIMES inquired what was the present area of Nevada.

the Senate would not be Mormens. The proposition below the Senate would give the State of Nevada a much better boundary than it now had.

Mr. GRIMES inquied what was the present area of Nevada.

Mr. RYE did not know; but it was not so large as Ulab.

Mr. POMEROY said it was 203,000 square miles.

Mr. POMEROY said it was 100,000, instead of 26,000.

Mr. POMEROY corrected himself. He believed it was 18,000 instead of 208,000 instead of 208,000.

ADJOURNMENT.

Pending the consideration of the question the Senate adjourned.

MOUSE OF PERFERENTATIVES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The galleries, passage-ways, and floor of the Housa were densely growded, the attraction being the count-ing and declaring of the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States. THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE. THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, intreduced a resolution, which was adopted requesting the President icon municate quel information as he may deem not ir compatible with the public interests relative to the rent conference between him and the Scretary of Sissand Messys. Stephens, Campbell, and Hunter, in Hami ton Roads.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New York, on leave, intro-duced a bill requiring all ship owners to make annual returns on the 37th day of June, to the collectors of the several districts in which they reside, of the tonnage of every vessel held by them, and any omission to do so shall incur a penalty: the act to apply to all vessels over twenty tons. Referred to the Committee on Com-moroa. CHARGE OF FRAUD IN THE PATENT OFFICE. CHARGE OF FRAUD IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, offered a preamble setting forth that charges of groes frauds gand feorraphion in office have been made against the Commissioners of Patents, in a pamphlet addressed to members of this House and signed by Andrew Whitely, who offers to prove them, and concluding with a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to examine the same. The resolution was adopted.

RETURNS BY SHIP OWNERS.

ABUSE TANK, of New York, chairman of the Library Committee, reported a joint resolution appropriating one thousand dollars to pracure a marble bust of the late (third Justice Taney, to be placed in the room of the Expreme Court of the United States. It was passed. IMPRISONMENT OF MINORS.

Mr. WILSON, of lows, introduced a bill providing for the confinement of juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States in the houses of refuge, which was passed. It includes offenders under the age of sixteen years convicted of crime, the punishment where she had be imprisonment, and prescribe their confinement in some house of refuge designated by the fecterary of the Interior, to be transported by the marshal of the district, or if from the District of Columbia by the warden of the jall in the said District, the reasonable expenses of which are to be paid by the Secretary of the Interior. It also authorizes the Secretary to contract with the managers of houses of IMPRISONMENT OF MINORS. THE BLECTORAL VOTE-MESSAGE TO THE SENATE At one o'cleck, on motion of Mr. WILSON, a message was zent to the Senate informing that body that the Jouse was now ready to receive them for the purpose of counting the electoral votes for Fresident and Vice resident of be United States Mr. MORBILL, or Vermont, suggested that owing o the crowded condition of the galleries the wives of-members of Congress be permitted to occupy the cloak-oom. Toom.

The CANSON, of New York, imp oving on Mr. Morrill's gallentry, desired that all ladies he accorded the same privilege without distinction.

Mr. HARRINGTON, of Indians, raised an objection that there were hundreds of persons on the floor who were not privileged to be there.

The confusion which had prevailed subsided somewhat on the announcement of the coming of the Senate of the United States. RECEPTION OF THE SENATORS.

The Senators then entered the hall, accompanied by their officers, the members of the House standing until the former were all seated.

The Vice President occupied the Speaker's chair, and its Speaker and immediately on his left.

The Senators immediately on his left, and its present of the permaned in the body of the Hall, upon the right of the presentatives, while the Representatives coupied the chargesters while the Representatives coupied the chargesters of the Sonato and the Clerk of the House were at the Clerk's desk. The tollers were Fenator Trumbull and Representatives Wilson and Dawson.

REMARKS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT then said: REMARKS OF THE VIOR PRESIDENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT then said:

The two Houses being assembled, in pursuance of the Constitution, that the votes may be counted and declared for the President and Vice President of the United States, commencing on the 4th of March, 1835, it becomes my duty, under the Constitution, to open the certificates of election in the presence of the two Houses of Congress. I row proceed to discharge that data.

ADJOURNMENT,

BARRISBURG. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] HARRISBURG, Feb. 8, 1865. Quite a delegation of gentlemen from Philadel phia appeared on the ficor of the Senate this morning. Among them were Messrs. Edward Shippen, Wm. C. Haines, Doctors Yaughn and Marks, D.W. C. Moore, J. W. Fletcher, and H. W. Hallowell, who compose a committee from the Board of Control, and whose object was the advocacy of a bill which has been pending for some time in the Senate relative to the examination and qualification of teachers of public schools. The Board of Control have heretofore held examinations for teachers twice a year, such examinations taking place under the supervision of five or six principals of grammar schools; and they only ask now that a statute may be enacted which will give them the authority of law for their action. The passage of the bill depended apparently upon a proper expla-nation being made, and as it went safely through the Senate this morning, it is to be presumed that the eloquence of the members of the committee has had its weight with the legislators. The discussion to day between Senators Champ-neys and Donovan, the two extremes of age in

the Senate, has been given to you in brief by the Legislative reporter of the Philadelphia newspapers, but there were some side remarks which had reference to your own journal, which were necessarily omitted in a general report. When Mr. Donovan requested permission to have the editorial in The Press read by the Clerk, Mr. Ridgway opposed the application of his Democratic colleague principally on the ground that the article "did not say Donovan once." Mr. Connell said there was no necessity of reading the editorial from the Clerk's desk, as the Republican Senators always read The Press, but he had no objection to the Democratic Senators doing likewise, as it would probably be of service to them. Mr. Graham, of Allegheny, asked Mr. Donovan whether he regarded The Press as good authority, but the answer of the Philadelphia offinet to be heard, owing to the temporary noise which prevailed. The result of the debate you already know,
Mr. Donovan's supplementary bill to the act creating a sinking fund will bear publication in full, although the title is almost as long as the bill itself It is as follows:

An act repealing certain sections of an act approved the 15th day of May, 1850, entitled "A supplement to an act to create a sinking fund and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth, and to authorize a loan," and to fix the license fees of stock, exchange, and bill brokers. SECTION 1. Be it enacted, That the seventh, eighth. and ninth sections of the act entitled "A supple-

us ktyw, aeged,

brokers, and the \$50 additional over the net income tax will nearly cover the whole amount paid unde the act of 1850. The bill which proposes to incorporate the Sus quehanna River Railroad Company names several corporators, among others, Hendrick B. Wright, A. C. Lanning, Geo. P. Steele, and Garrick M. Hard-

monwealth Coal and Manufacturing Company, which passed finally. (This company is to operate in Luzerne county.)

Mr. CHAMPNEYS called up the bill authorizing the Society of Guardians for the Relief of Widows of the German Reformed Clery mrs. to receive as members ministers from other States, &c. Passed.

Mr. DONOVAN called up the bill extending the time of the payment of the dobt of F. Knox Morton until May, 1871 Passed.

Mr. BIGHAM called up the not incorporating the Manufacturer's and Merchants' Insurance Company of Pittsburg. Passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL presented a resolution passed by the Philadelphia Board of Control, advocating the passage of a bill relative to the examination of teachers.

Also, presented the memerial of the Institution for the Blind on providing read at a copy providing companies and copporations incorporated under act enabling joint tenants and others to develope mineral lands to horrow money.

Also, one providing annuities for old and faithful teachers of public schools, who, after twenty years service resigned or were honorably discharged.

Mr. FLEMING, a further supplement to the sat relative to the adjudication of certain military ciaims.

Mr. LOWRY, an act to incorporate the Titusville and Union Railroad Company.

Mr. DONOVAN asked leave to make a statement.

Significant warse at this Biggier Loads. The National Section of the Section warse of the Section warse of the Section warse of the Carlot Section of Section 1997. The National Section 1997 of the Section 1

HOUSE.

Mr. ALLEMAN offered a joint resolution requesting the Secretary of War to endeavor to secure the release of eight citizens of Adams county, who were captured by the rebels, and sent to Sait bury, North Carolina. These men were unarmed when taken, and are represented as being the fathers of large families.

These men were unarmed by inserting in lieu of "Er, GLASS moved to amend by inserting in lieu of "eight citizens," the words "all citizens (civilians) of Pennsylvania who were captured by Gen. Lee. "Agreed to, and the resolution passed as amended.

Mr. GOCHBAN, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution giving the use of the House to the pupils of the Blind Institution for an exhibition on February 14th. Agreed On the following bills were introduced:
Mr. GOCHRAN, of Philadelphia, anthorizing the Oddellows' Cemetery. Company to purchase 160 acres of
and in Philadelphia. Delaware or Montgomery countes. and in Philadelphia. Delaware or Montgomery counties

Mr. MILLER, browlding for the construction of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Powelton avenue.

Mr. QUIGLEY, allowing city passenger cars to run on Sundays in Philadelphia

Mr. KERNS, requiring owners and occupants of stores to close their hatch ways at night (to prevent the pread of flames in case of fire), under penalty of \$50 for each offence.

Also, allowing all railroad and canat companies to increase their tolls fifty per cent, until the national currency is on a par with gold.

Mr. WATT, a supplement of the Cold Spring Ice and Coal Company, increasing the discounties of legal notices in Schuylkill county. Passed.

Mr. SERNER, an attrelative to the publication of legal notices in Schuylkill county. Passed.

Mr. SERNER, an attrelative to the salary of associate judges fifty per TUTEDY WATE. legal notices in Schnylkill county. Passed.

Mr. SEARIGHT, increasing the salary of associate judges fifty per cent.

Mr. STURDIVAMT, incorporating the Meadville and Townville Gity Passenger Railway. Passed.

Mr. LEE, relative to the Navy Yard, Sroad-streat, and Falimount Railroad, (allowing track on Broad street from League Island to Allegheny avennes, and on Sixteenth street from Minim to Columbia avoune). Also allowing increase of toils on Frankford and German Columbia Columbia to the Columbia avoune. Also allowing increase of toils on Frankford and German Columbia Columbia, the Columbia avoune. The Antion Park, Charcease fifty per cent.)

Mr. THOMAS, allowing one or more of any number of surcties to pay their ningbledness, and have satisfaction entered, without releasing the claim against the ramaining surcties. Also, repealing so must of the charter of the Lehigh Coel and Navigation Company as requires the Teasurer to be a member of the Board of Directors, which passed. Also, exempting Christ Church Hospital and Union Temporary Home, for children, from taxation.

Mr. RHOADS, anthoring the School Directors of Berks county to levy a tax of \$25 km each man between 21 and 45 years of see to pay hounties to volunteers, in addition to the tax of \$200 already authorized.

Mr. ALLEMAN, for the adjustment of claims of Col.

Mr. BIGOWN, allowing the Farmers Marked in parts.

Mr. REOWN, allowing the Farmers Marked in parts.

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FIRST PAGE.] MILITARY. ENERAL COURT-MARTIAL—SECOND DAY. Mr. ALLEMAN, for the adjustment of claims of Col. Wm. Frishmuth, b. Mr. BROWN, allowing the Farmers allroad—incopporated in 1862—to build their road any wagon road. THE DRAFT. Mr. SLACK, incorporating the Union Pacific Mining Company.

Mr. MILLER, requiring Councils to keep in repair such tur pikes as may be transferred to the city until hey are graded and paved.
The bill of Mr. Kerns, regulating hatshways, was onrth ward. An act attaching Washington county to the Allegheny judicial district was passed Adjourned. THE WAR IN URUGUAY.—The consul of Uruguay, in New York, writes to the Herald:

CONSULATE OF URUGUAY,

New YORK, Feb. 4, 1865.

I have received a communication from the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republica Oriental del Uruguay requesting me to make known, through the medium of the public press, that all treaties heretofore existing between the Republic of Uruguay guay and the Empire of Brazil are, by decree of the Government of Uruguay, declared broken.

Thave the honor to remain your yery obedient servant. teenth ward

I wenty-fourth ward... MISCELLANGOUS. Your very obedient servant.

CARLOS Enrique Leland, Consul Oriental.

Substitute Brokerage. HOW QUOTAS ARE BILLED—WHY HEAVY QUOTAS ARE DEMANDED IN LOCALITIES WHICH ARE SUP-POSED TO BE REGULARLY FILLED—ASTOUNDING DISCOVERIES IN NEW YORK. The New York Herald publishes a long account of the villainies of substitute-brokers in that city, which will apply quite as well to this city, as the business is much the same everywhere. It is the details of the facts stated in the short paragraph at the end of

The bill which proposes to incorporate the Susqueinanna River Railroad Company names several corporators, among others, Hendrick B. Wright, A. C. Lanning, Geo. P. Steele, and Garrick M. Harding. The Company are to have power to construct a railroad from any point on the Susqueinanna river, in Luzerne county, to any point along the said river, in a northerly direction, within the State, and to build lateral roads to any point in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys; provided, however, that the route shall not be the same as any heretofore authorized.\(^1\) ROB ROK.

EXTREBUTOR OF TIME FOR REGRUTTING.

EXTREBUTOR OF TIME FOR REGRUTTING.

HARRISBURG, Fob. 8.—Adjutant General Russell has just received information from Provest Marshal General Ery that the time for recruiting and crediting now organizations is extended to the 15th instant.

Legislative Proceedings.

MF. LEMING called up the set upplementary to he set incorporating the Frank in Lasurance Company. Pateed finally College Realed up the bill to enable sold the set incorporating the Frank in Lasurance Company. Pateed finally College Realed up the bill to enable sold. The was soon found, and has been worked to such a college to the set incorporating the Frank in Lasurance Company. Pateed finally College Realed up the bill contained to the set incorporating the Frank in Lasurance Company. Pateed finally College Realed up the bill establishing the part of the college of the college of the college of proceedings. The House amendment changing the Pennsylvania Trust Company to the "Krystone" was considered the college of t

passed fixally. (This company is to operate in Luzzana Br. 18 MENEYE selled up the bill, anthorising the Society of Guardians for the Relief of Widows of the Society of Guardians for the Relief of Widows of the German Reformed Clergymen to receive as members aministers from other States, &c. Passed.

Jir DONOVAR called up the bill extending the time May, 1871. Passed the debt of F. Knox Morton until Mr. BiGHAM called up the bill extending the time Mr. BiGHAM called up the bill extending the Mr. Grant of Control, advocating the passage of a bill relative to the examination of teachers.

Mr. COUNELL read an act authorizing companies and corporations incorporated and faithful teachers of public schools, who, after twenty years are until teachers of public schools, who, after twenty years are relative to the examination of teachers.

Mr. LOWREL, as act to incorporate the Timeville and Union Rallored Company.

Mr. DONOVAN asked leave to make a statement relative to the year made certain statements relative to the year made to the year of the different of Junn Devilla, Statements were now substantiated in an editor of the year of the different of the system of fraud and forgot was the grant of the statement were now substantiated in an editor with the year of the year of the year of year to the year of year o

however, that he came home in ill health during a life DONOVAN said that he emphatically denied the statement of the gantleman from Lancaster.

The resolution to suspend the reading was carried by a vote of 18 yeas to 14 nays. He sculing the statement of the gantleman from Lancaster.

The resolution to suspend the reading was carried by a vote of 18 yeas to 14 nays. He sculing of the county he lite to prohibit the exclusion of colored people from the City Paesenger Railway ears came up for third reading, and passed finally by a vote of 17 yeas and 14 nays. Meesrs. Bigham, Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Haines, Hoge, Householder, Lowry, McCandlers, Nichole, Rickway, Royer, St. Clair, Wilson, Worthington, and Turnell voting saye, and Messrs Besardlee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Hopkins, James, Latt, McSherry, Montgomery, Randall, Schall, Stark, Wallace, and Walls voting nay.

Mr. CONNELL called no the bill value of the service after they have

men walking the streets to day who have enlisted, been in and out of the service a dozen times. THE SOLDIERS ON PRACE.—The general impression in military circles seems to be conveyed in the homely expression of a private soldier standing in the long line from the steamboat to the Quarter-master's office this morning, "avaiting his turn" for transportation. Discussing the probable results of the conference in the line, as was everybody else, this bine-coated Solon remarked: "You'll never git a peace out of them devils that's worth having till gou lick it out of them." A multiplied endorsement of "that's so," evinced the entire accord of that line. EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF 600 PACAKGES

man, Swiss, French, and American dry goods, embracing about 600 packages and lots or staple and fancy articles in linen goods, cotton goods, woolens, worsteds, and silks, including 225 entire packages of domestic goods, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash, mencing this (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 24 Market street.
N. B.—We will hold a large sale of hosiery, &c., to-morrow (Friday) morning. Both sales will be found very attractive and worthy the attention of

The court-martial met again yesterday morning.
The case of W. B. N. Cozons was called. His counsel, F. Carroll Brewster, Esq., asked for an extension of time, which the court granted, appointing Monday next as the day when the case would again be called. There being no other business ready, the court adjourned. neteenth ward wentieth ward, wenty-first ward

Greentiffe council will reconsider the matter, or freed in the servent was many freed to the property of the brains of the servent was many freed to the purpose, and that a memorial be drawn up and presented to Congress, which shall more clearly of the brains men of the class and the purpose, and that a memorial be drawn up and presented to Congress, which shall more clearly of the brains men of the class and the presented to congress and that we was to consider the property of the brains men of the class men o THE PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

well-known Third-street brokers, having hor bodies, with holes in the sides for and variously decorated with the nameral oil companies—"Maple Shada," "Com Creek," "Howe's Eddy," &c. mounted with a derrick. The "Peacaloners," with a limited supply of hag cative, no doubt, of their short sojout themselves in tight-fitting nankeen; swallow-tail coats, and old felt hata, loo grately on the assembled multitude the swallow-tan coats, and old felt hara, looking and quietly on the assembled multitude through g glasses over long red noses. The great dignit of other lands forgot themselves and their state to answer to the beek of the pretty flower gired haired Yankee lass, while Robert Macaire Paul Pry endeavored to make themselves agrible to Queen Catharine or the Beauty of the rem. The American citizen tripped tab mason with the Roman Virginis, sad John Chinan bowed and coquetted with unimas! "kowangst ang" to the Prima Donna. Mesphistophics, including wardered restlessly around to finally settle of Baker, evidently old friends; and fellow-guardem with Englishmen, and people from every climes maion had answered the courteous invitation "the gentlemen in white."

The audience seats in the balcony, dress cin and amphitheatre were filled with the beauty a fashion of Philadelphia, looking down on the one from of races on the floor below. The supper rangements were admirable, and, we guass, requested. There was the usual difficulty of generative. Everything was as pleasant as the greecould wish, and as successful as the association pected. There was the usual difficulty of generative cour own part; after standing in a line for her an hour, to be squeezed and pushed about, we coff with only the loss of our hat. It was all over a the doors closed by three o'clock A. M., and the doors closed by three o'clock A. M., and the correlation of the surface of the plant of the standard."

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

wall-known Third-street brokers, having

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION The following questions were propounded ye day to applicants for admission into the Celligh School: PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR, BY E. W. VOGDI Spell the following words, and give the rule the spelling in each case: Singeling, dyeing (the of coloring), and wooed.

2. Explain the principle of grammar by which two word mosn is made feminine in the following settings: The moon has risen in her glery.

3. Give the plural of the following nouns, virturquoise, deer, and talisman.

4. Explain the mature of the pluperfect and second frive tenses. cord future tenses.
5. Write a short sentence in which the word is used as a proposition, one in which but is used an adverb, and one in which but is used neither a preposition not an adverb.

6. When is what a compound relative prono
When is what an adjective pronoun and a rela When is what an adjective pronoun and a relative at the same time?

7. State all the particulars in reference to the tense, number, and person of the imparative moad.

8. By what other names is the progressive form: a verb sometimes known, and why?

9. State the various ways in which the following the may be violated, viz: "A transitive verb in the active voice governs the objective case."

10. Correct the following sentence and give you reason for each correction: Inattention is the may universal cause of failure; hence, those candidates who do not pay no attention to the examination may expect to have been rejected.

BUT ROFFESOR P. A. BERGY. of the Government vested?

2. How are vacancies in the Senate filled, are what are the requisite qualifications for membership in this body?

3. How may the House of Representatives or member? 3. How may the lause of a member?
4. What bills must originate in the House of Representatives, and how can any bill become also without the signature of the President?
5. How can Congress regulate commerce, 1: how can it promote the advancement of science with the useful arts?
6. Why are officers of the Government forbidge to receive presents, emoluments, or titles from the contract of the Government forbidge to receive presents, emoluments, or titles from the contract of the governments. to receive presents, emoluments, or titles from reign States or princes?
7. How are new States admitted into the Union 8. How does the Constitution provide for its or amendments?
9. What does Article V. of the amendments acconcerning persons held to ball for capital offency or infamous crimes?
10. What are the rights of an accused person, and in what cases is the trial by jury dispensed with? in what cases is the trial by jury dispensed with PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION.

The annual ball of the Philadelphia Association which will take place this evening, at the Acade of Music. will be one of the largest balls ever girn this city. Two bands of music have been gaged; one, a military band, will play marches tween the dances; the other, an orohestra of hundred places, will perform the music for dances.

BOUNTY-JUMPERS UNDER SENTENCE Thomas Adams, of Company D, 185th Regime P. V., having been convicted by a construarti will be shot on the 17th of March, at Fort Miss editated again.

John Murphy, who was to have been shot norrow, has been respited for the present, President Lincoln. It is thought to be positive necessary to make an example of the bour CASUALTIES. Patrick Allen, 37 years of age, was found in a sensible condition yesterday, in Second stree ear Dock. He was taken to the hospital, who

Yesterday afternoon a man giving the name McGowan was found in Twenty-first street, n wood, badly beaten. He was scarcely able to a lis name. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Editor. SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NATIONAL LOA The subscriptions to the new seven-thirty loat the office of Jay Cooke, during yesterday and day before, amounted to \$3,546,000.

CITY ITEMS. Notice-Change.-Owing to changes taking place, it is our intention to realize at en our elegant stock of Men and Boys' Clot and Furnishing Goods. We therefore offer the entire stock of our ho

amounting to orsisting of winter, spring, and summer clothi t a large reduction from present prices. Our fine stock of piece goods will be made order in our best styles at the same liberal at ment in price. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL fe9-5t S. E. corner Sixth and Market St OPENING OF WENDEROTH, TAYLOR, & BRO NEW GALLERY OF PAINTING AND PHOTOGRA

The old friends of the establishment, and the comfort and elegance of arrangement for the gra WENDEROTH, TAYLOR, & BROWN.

The numerous friends and admirers of this glad of the opportunity of procuring excellent tures of him, recently taken by Mr. F. Gutek Nos. 702, 704, and 706 Arch street, and now fo Printer's Ink" is capital well expanded : if i esire to take advantage of this fact can exa mer Atkinson & Co.'s agency, 611 Chestnut

facile plaster of the moment-hardens under extroke of the brush into eternal rock. How resary then that we should out a good figure eyes of posterity, by dressing in such seemly as that made at the Brown Stone Clothing Ha Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut above Sixth. First-class Clothing, at Reduced Prices, First-class Clothing, at Reduced Prices, First-class Clothing, at Reduced Prices,

At Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, At Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, At Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, "One Price," under the Continental Hote "One Price," under the Continental Hote "One Price," under the Continental Hote CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION.-From worthy data it is estimated that at least one of all who are born in the United States h pirth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in sequence are predisposed to Pulmonary plaints, yet it is equally well established the predisposition need not end in Consumption, ma, or any other disease, if due care and water ness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just

cases Dr. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its beneficial effects, and has produced the larges portion of its cures. Besides promptly reme Coughs and Colds, which, when left to thems are the most common causes of tuberculous de ment, this standard remedy allays any inflatition which may exist, and, by promoting easy e toration, cleanses the lungs of the substances we clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when WAR, WAR !- What we have suffered by it mind cannot conceive. But a brighter day is ding; onward our victorious arms are rush lownward the prices of dry goods have fallen.

10-4 very heavy Bleached Sheeting \$1.2 American Prints A reduction of full forty per cent. on all Bia and Flannels. 247 South Eleventh street, above Sprus N. B.—I call special attention to a ball of the heavy Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, slight

damaged by water, 42 cents such as has been To Business Men.-By means of the system conjoint advertising rendered practicable by Me Joy, Coe, & Co., through their newspaper age vertisers save the postage and avoid the labo corresponding with publishers, risk of remittatunseasonable and repeated calls of strangers separate bills, the vexatious deceptions of i dubious character, and losses from cont with incompetant and irresponsible persons. Business man may learn through this agen what journals to advartise in, to recah effective cheaply the sections wherein their trace Advertisers receive copies of journals in their advertisements are inserted. SUITS OF OLD FURNITURE reupholstere nished, and put in complete repair at W. Patien's West-end Upholstery Store, 1408 Ch Street. JARRO'S EMAIL OR PARIS, for the skin, sen there, by Jared & Rone, importers, Phila. 2-th EYE, EAR, AND CATABRE, ST by J. Isases, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for exam GROBGE STROK & Co.'s Planos, and Hamlin's Calinet Organs, for sale oxiv bi

Goald, Seventh and Chestnut streets,