FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1865. The Recent Calamity-Aid for the Suffering. In response to our appeal yesterday, we have to acknowledge the following contributions in behalf of our unfortunate fellowcitizens who were ruined in the recent terrible conflagration. These sums are with the editor of THE PRESS, and await the

order of the committee: E. H. Worne..... A friend"..... 20 00 Dr. Ellerslie Wallace ,..... 20 00 Mrs. Ellerslie Wallace..... 20 00 J. G. L. Brown.
D. C. Slaymaker. Mrs. K..... C. E. F..... John Scallon.....

B. Mooney, West Philadelphia..... Miss Peters, large bundle of clothing. Theodore Bliss..... Mrs. Williams.... John Horter.... Miss E. Coeper..... 1 00

Charles Lloyd..... 2 00 We shall be happy to add to this sum. Let every reader of THE PRESS send his mite to this most deserving charity. It is a duty that every Christian owes to God and his fellow-man to do his share towards, in some degree, ameliorating the horrors of this most dreadful calamity.

The Great Calamity. We should be disposed to compliment the promptitude of Councils and the State Legislature for their action in reference to the storing of petroleum, were it not that the sight of these dead men, women, and children makes it impossible for us to say anything but words of the deepest censure. It is very well to pass laws now, but the mischief has been done, and the temper of the people is such, that, unless these barrels of petroleum are removed speedily by the authorities, they will be removed by the people. This is one of the cases where the people are justified in exercising the rights of self-preservation. If a snake croeps in the cradle of a child we kill it. If a wolf enters our barn it is shot. If a barrel of gunpowder is left exposed on a public highway the offence becomes a crime. Yet petroleum is as dangerous to our comfort and the comfort of our children as a snake, a wolf, or a barrel of gunpowder. Our legislators cannot plead ignorance of the power and danger of petroleum. They have seen its influence in the oil districts. There have been many frightful accidents in their character almost as appalling as this recent calamity. A member of Council writes to us, asking us to state, "in justice to Councils," that no blame can be attributed to them, as they do not have the power to prevent the storage of petroleum. Let this excuse go for what it is worth. If Councils had earnestly desired to stop this thing-if the authorities were sincere in their wish to remove this fatal evil-no difficulty could be found. We trust that the proper action has at last been taken. If not, we shall certainly propose that the people release Councils and the Legislature from the further consideration of the subject, and take it in their own hands

WE are very much obliged to the State Senate for refusing to admit an editorial article of this newspaper upon its official journals. Many of the matters entered upon our legislative records are unfortunately of such a character that respectable people gladly shun the association, and when we read of the failure of Mr. Dono-VAN's motion it was with a feeling of great relief. At the same time, we wish to say a word to our distinguished and venerable friend, the Senator from Lancaster. That gentleman certainly misapprehended the spirit of any editorial in THE PRESS if he imagined that we desired to make any eulogium upon General PATTERSON, or any assault upon General Scott. These warriors belong to the nation. They are retired from service, and it does not become us to censure or to praise. As to Scorr, he belongs to history as much as WASHINGTON, and we give him all the honor that should be given to one of America's most illustrious sons. General Par-TERSON belongs to Pennsylvania. His history is a part of our history. He is an old man, and in the course of time must soon pass away. He has suffered cruel injustice, and when we read his plain and simple narrative we felt that it was due to Pennsylvania, and above all it was just to a wronged man, that we should say what we have said. We did him no more than the simple justice that we try to do to every man. We did not write a eulogium. We reserve eulogy for the dead, and when the time comes (may it be a thousand years from now), we shall give our best illustration in what we shall say of the Senator from Lancaster. At the same time, that eulogy would not be less deserved if he would do us the justice to say that defending General Patterson is not assailing General Scott.

MR. COUNCILMAN BRIGHTLY, in a recent speech to the Philadelphia delegation at Harrisburg, said that "the newspapers were in the habit of making speeches for both Councilmen and members." Now, this is simply impertinent. With the reporters fidelity in reporting is a religion. They may make mistakes, just as the most pious of men will sin. But this sweeping charge from BRIGHTLY is dreadful. Against charge from Brightly is dreadful. Against this let us quote a sentence from one of the most eloquent men in the country in a note to the editor of this paper: "I am indebted to The Press for that terribly exact report of my talk. It did me lots of good, but you know one almost hates you good, but you know one almost hates you reporters, whose merciless exactness here and there reproduces what we would wish (we extempore speakers) could pass and be forgotten. But our gratitude is none the less for your preservation of what we do say worthy of reading." This, from one of the first of living orators, and in reference to one of our ordinary, everyday reports, will be accepted as evidence against Mr. BRIGHTLY. At the same time, we think the newspapers generally owe is to themselves to insist that Mr. BRIGHTLY should either take back his sweeping condemnation or make a due apology. It is high time that this business of public men denouncing newspapers should stop, and for ourselves we have only to say, that so far as THE PRESS is concerned we shall save him the trouble of any further complaint by never again reporting his speeches. When men make these wild denunciations they forfeit their right to the privileges of the press, and we do not feel dis posed to continue them in the case of Mr. BRIGHTLY, or of any gentleman who may say what he has said.

THE message of JEFFERSON DAVIS to the rebel Congress, and the official report of the rebel commissioners, anticipate the information Mr. Lincoln is requested to arrived at this port to day, bringing Havana dates to the 4th inst. The advices from Mexico show that furnish the Senate and House. Mr. STE-PHENS seems to have given an honest report of the position taken by the Government, and we do not think the publication of the facts will aid the rebellion. The Government of the United States has, by the conference at Hampton Roads, obtained the endorsement of the rebel leaders to the sincerity of its offer of amnesty, and its resolution to make no peace that submisresolution to make no peace that sound distribution to make no precede. This is sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make no peace that so the sound distribution to make the soun plomacy.

Ir was urged in Councils yesterday that the body had no power to forbid the storage of petroleum in the city, but as an ordinance to that effect was passed by the majority of the members were not satisfied with the excuse. But even if the legal going to Europe, having failed in his negotiations with Maximilian.

responsibility is not shown. The duty of Councils does not end with the passage of laws. The city government is bound to take care of the city interests, and where its own power is insufficient it should appeal to the State Legislature.

IT IS SAID that over "one thousand dollars have been subscribed by the petroleum dealers in this city" for the relief of the sufferers at the recent fire. When we consider that the petroleum interest in Philadelphia is worth millions, and that petroleum was the cause of this great calamity, the smallness of this sum should excite universal surprise.

THE Legislature of Vermont has sent, through Gov. Currin and Mayor HENRY, the thanks of that State to the people of Philadelphia for their hospitality to Verthe Cooper Shop and Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloons this is a special honor. THE Common Council, by a vote of 30 to 7, yesterday passed a resolution requesting the Mayor to have the State House bell rung and the citizens to display their flags on the 22d of February, in honor of the abolition of slavery. This is well.

THE LATE PEACE CONFERENCE.

JEFF DAVIS' ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

President Lincoln Points to his December Message as Containing the Basis of Peace.

Unconditional Submission to the Law th Only Terms.

The Richmond Whig, of February 7th, publishe the following: OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CONFEDERATE COMMIS-SIONERS.
To the Scrate and House of Representatives of the Con federale States of America:
Having recently received a written notification fied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with un-official agents that might be sent by me with a view

to the restoration of peace, I requested the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, and Hon. J. A. Campbell, to proceed through our lines, and to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln, r such persons as he might depute to represen I herewith submit for the information of Congress, the report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any one of them separately, or to give to our people any other terms or guarantees than those which a onqueror may grant, or permit us to have peace on any other basis than our unconditional submission

dayes, and with the right on the part of the Fede ral Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black population of Such is, as I understand, the effect of the amendnent to the Constitution which has been adopted y the Congress of the United States.

o their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their

recent legislation, including an amendment to the

JEFFERSON DAVIS. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Richmond, Feb. 6, 1865. RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1865. To the President of the Confederate States: Sin: Under your letter of appointment, of the 28th nit., we proceeded to seek an informal confe-rence with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your

The conference was granted, and took place on the 30th ult., on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Scoretary of State of the United States.
It continued for several hours, and was both full

and explicit. We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to the United States scured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end.

We understand from him that no terms or pro-States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which, under no circumstances, would be done, and, for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him tion and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy.

That whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority must be accepted, but that individuals, subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States, might rely on a very liberal use of the power confided to him to remit their pains and penalties, if peace by restored.

During the conference, the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, adopted by

Congress on the 31st ultimo, were brought to our These amendments provide that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crimes, shou exist within the United States, or any place within their jurisdiction, and that Congress should have Of all the correspondence that preceded the con ference herein mentioned and loading to the same, you have heretofore been informed."

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

SOUTHERN NEWS. Sherman between Branchville and bo Charleston and Angusta.

TWO CORPS OF TAYLOR'S (LATE HOOD'S) ARMY BENT TO MERT HIM. General Thomas Preparing for an Advance

Selma and Montgomery. Rebel Version of the Recent Advance to Hatcher's

Run-Affairs at Mobile. The following items are taken from the Richmond

Dispatch of February 7, and are telegraphed from Washington:

"Priessure, Feb. 6.—The enemy yesterday advanced a heavy force down the Vaughan road, and succeeded in crossing at Hatcher's Run, driving back our pickets at that point. They also occupied Armstrong's mill and the crossing above, holding both points with infantry, while their cavalry swept sround our forces and advanced on Dinwildle Court House. General W. H. Lee met their advance there, checking, and, after a sharp engagement, driving them back. At the same time the enemy made a demonstration at other points on our right, but were easily repulsed.

"The enemy's cavalry have retired beyond Hatcher's Run. There was no heavy infantry fight. ing.
"The enemy attempted, but did not advance their

take them away from New Orleans. The entrenchments are to secure them from movements from this side, or, it may be, to find supplies and be ready for operations on the opening of spring.

"The Carolinian says the enemy seems content with shelling occasionally our lines from his gunboats which are in the sound and in the river. Our men are in excellent spirits and are not at all discouraged by the enemy's naval demonstration on either flank. A deserter came into our lines yesterday, who reported that Admiral Porter and General Terry are both awaiting orders from Washington. Haying accomplished the object of the expedition by the capture of Fort Fisher, the enemy will not attempt any new movement until further orders. It is reported that the enemy are raiding through the county of Brunswick. No news was received at the War Department last night from South Carolina.

"It was currently reported, however, that Sherreceived at the War Department last highs from South Carolina.

"It was currently reported, however, that Sherman's army had made a lodgment on the railroad between Branchville and Augusta. The only fact confirmatory of this report is the interruption of telegraphic communication with Augusta yesterday morning. Gen. Hood had arrived at Augusta, and made a speech to the people. Gen. Beauregard also made a speech after Hood. He reviewed briefly his military career from the firing of the first gun at Sumpter to the present time, and wanted them to know that he intended to fight to the bitter end, and if he failed he could pay a passage to some foreign country.

country. "An officer from the front informs the Columbus (Miss.) Republican that the Federals are concentrating large forces at Eastport and Decatur, for the purpose of moving on Selma and Montgomery, as soon as the roads are in a fit condition."

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Gwin Viceroy Story a Fabrication. MAXIMILIAN'S PROGRESS IN MEXICO

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.-The steamer Moro Castlemaerial forces are concentrating about Ouros and will probably capture the place; but in the meantime nearly the whole State of Jalisco is free rom invaders, and has thrown off the yoke of the Imperialists, so that other work will be ready for them after the fall of Oaxaco. Indeed the whole country will have to be conquered and reconquered, and Maximilian's prospects are very duplous.

The guefillas are very troublesome.

Reports of revolutions in the city of Mexico, though denied efficially, continue to be circulated.

The Juarists had attacked Toluca and captured doned. General Artega has 2,500 insurgents in The Imperialist General Vega was defeated and shot at El Fuerte, in Sinaloa. The Imperialists

were able to hold the city of Zacatian for only three

THE JAMES RIVER. DISCOVERY OF REBEL INFERNAL

MACHINES, TWO IMMENSE TORPEDOES CAPTURED. FRUSTBATION OF A PLOT TO DE-STROY UNION VESSELS.

Murderous Mechanism from "Neutral" England INCREASE OF THE RIVER POLICE FORCE.

-F. L. Stein .-

Special Correspondense of The Press. 1 Norrolk, Va , February 8, 1865.

Our community was shocked on Saturday last by the information that two immense torpedues, hold mont soldiers passing through the city. To had been discovered a few miles above Newport News, on the James river. After a most thorough search, I have gleaned the following facts: Admiral Porter, about fifteen days prior to his departure for Fort Fisher, learned through scouts who had been ting along the shore in the capacity of land and naval guards, that a number of rebel guerillas were prowling about the shore, evidently designing some mischief. He accordingly ordered the gunboat Henry Brinker to lay off a small stream called King's Oreek. King's Creek is a mere rivulet that puts into the land at a distance of about ten miles above Newport News. No rebels are believed to be on the upper side of the James river. Both sides o King's Creek are lined with heavy growths of tim ber, a kind of wood allied to the famed North Caro lina pine, and which has in former times found quite as ready a market in the North as that of the old

North State. On the 30th of January Captain Kernes, commanding the Brinker, noticed a singular craft, sleop-rigged, and manned, as he supposed, by about ten men. She came out of King's Creek and moved around on the James. When she reached the middle of the stream, the captain observed two men get in a yawl boat, and with poles and chains make soundings, as though they were dredging for cysters. They did this for three consecutive days. One night they came out in the same manner and moved to a point or post about four miles above the one they had previously occupied. Again, two men moved into the yawl and pulled ont a distance. Reaching a place about thirty yards from the sloop, they staked out a little thirty yards from the sloop, they staked out a little island, leaving the poles, some twenty in number, standing about nine feet above the water. Captain Kernes, who had been watching them with great care, now became alarmed as to their intentions. After the sloop had gone into King's Creek, he ordered his gig to be manned, and with muffied cars he rowed out to the staking ground. He was convinced that something was to be done ather that vinced that something was to be done either that

evening or the one following that would not tend toward helping to crush the rebellion. He then ordered his gig to be rowed into King's Creek. This was done with despatch, and under cover of the les shore he moved up the stream a distance of a half mile. Before entering the creek, however, it may be proper to state that Captain Kernes ordered the 2d cutter to accompany him. The cutter was commanded by Acting Master's Mate H. S. Buckless, accompanied by the paymaster's steward, W. W. It was found impossible to land at the point designated, on account of ice, which compelled the crew to make shore at a lower point. After landing and carefully hiding the boats from the sight of all pry-ing eyes, they slowly marched up toward a little hut that stood about a fourth of a mile from the shore.

A faint light gleamed through the window, and as the night was clear and cold, the smoke could be seen gracefully wending its way up through the few trees that surrounded the cabin. The must of the sloop was seen far up the little creek, a mile further than their point of landing. When they neared the house one of the sailors incautious trod upon a twig, which snapped in the chill air, and made a report equal to the firing of a blank cartridge. dressed in rebel uniform rushed quickly to the door. and seeing the men coming, gave a low whistle, fled into the house, but out the light, and went howling out the back door inte the thicket that lay a little to the rear of the cabin. A number of rebels made their appearance at the side of the house, and fired on the rapidly advanc-ing party of Unionists, but with no effect what-

ever. Immediately upon the discharge of their rifles they fied in haste, following the lead of the

person who discovered our advance. Captain Kernes and his men rushed into the house, and through into the yard, where they found partially Congress, in December last, explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions, the size of a barrel; it they were compactly fixed and method of proceeding by which peace can be within tin compartments, with a hammer and perinitials on it : "C. H. C., Woolworth, Eng." The hammer was insulated with a glass knob. and contained in a hollow handle a most ingenious posals of any treaty or agreement, looking to an arrangement of magnetic wire. This entire work ultimate settlement, would be entertained or made was evidently the product of an inventive mind. by him with the authorities of the Confederate For several minutes after the capture they were afraid to move them, fearing lest they had some connection with a wire, by means of which they might be exploded. Captain Kernes cut a deep franch around the two tornedoes at a distance of ten housed at the Portsmouth (Gosport) navy yard, where they are being taken apart. They are of a shape not unlike barrels. They taporlat each end, and are closely bound with strong steel hoops. Had the rebels been successful in this attempt they would have undoubtedly blown up several of our steamers which often lav in that vicinity. It is an old trysting place of the Ironsider, and her loss to the Government at this time would have proven

> duty it is to keep a continual lookout, and be more watchful than they have heretofore been. THE ADVANCE OF GRANT'S ARMY. THE REPULSE OF OUR TROOPS—THE WAY IN WHICH THE REBELS ACHIEVED THEIR SUCCESS—THE PO-SITION OF OUR PRESENT LINE. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 7-P. M.—The fight near Hatcher's Run yesterday, was one of the severest that has taken place in this army for some time, and taking into consideration the unfavorable character of the country through which the troops had to move, and the large force opposing their advance, it is not strange the enemy should gain a temporary advantage. The country, from the crossing of the run to Dab-ney's mill, is very woody, with swamps and ravines

disastrons. Additional forces of river police are

now on duty on both sides of the James river, whose

unning through it in all directions, and the only road is a narrow by-road, not wide enough to allow two wagons to pass, and is, in many places, in very bad condition. Along this road the Third Divialon of the 5th Corps advanced, supported by the 1st and 2d, and also by a brigade of the 5th. The enemy were driven to and beyond the mill on this road about two miles from the crossing line of breastworks. There were no less than four divisions of the enemy opposing them, viz: Mahone's, Heath's, Pegram's, and Gordon's old di-Vision—the latter three opposing the 5th, while Mahone's, acting independently, engaged Gregg on the Vaughn road for some time, when Gregg had his cavalry dismounted and held his opponent back

well, inflicting some loss. Mahone, finding no chance to accomplish anything in this position, wheeled, and marching on a byroad running northwestwardly, struck the left flank of the 5th Corps, doubling it up and causing it to fall back on the centre. The woods here being so thick as to render the formation of a continuous line impossible, the command became somewhat confused, and the heavy fire which was poured in by Mahone's men made things still worse, and in a ing back rapidly towards the point whence they had at the Vaughn road, no doubt increased the confusion, and for a short time it seemed as though a regular panic had seized upon the men, but on reaching the open country near the Vaughn road and finding no enemy there, and the bridges all safe in possession of our own troops, they became reassured, and in a short time the greater part of the corps were in line, ready to meet the enemy as soon as he should appear.

A few minutes after, when they did show them-

selves at the edge of the woods, they were met by such a storm of bullets as to send them back into the woods very quickly.
Our loss during the day amounts to about six hun dred, and on Sunday two hundred, making a total for two days of eight hundred killed, wounded, and missing. The loss of the enemy is not known, but is believed to be fully as large as our own. We took altogether one hundred and eighty prisoners, inclu. ding a number of officers. Notwithstanding a severe storm of snow and rain, which set in last night and continued all day, freezing

as it fell, the 3d division of the 5th Corps advanced to the point it reached yesterday at Dabney's mill, driving the rebels before them and into their works beyond. The casualties in this affair have as yet not sen reported, but are said to be very few. This was Our permanent lines now extend from what was formerly the extreme left, at Fort Cummings, on the Squirrel Level road, to and across Hatcher's Run, at Armstrong's Mill, with the advance well out towards Dabney's Mill, a distance of about four miles, all of which ground has been wrested from the enemy in the past three days, and makes the ne much safer and more formidable than before. As soon as the weather permits, further active povements will no doubt take place in this vicinity, and one or two more like the last will bring u within easy striking distance of the Southride Rail-

Captain Fobes, division commissary to Gregg's cavalry, was last night thrown from his horse, on the corduroy road near Hancock's Station, and was so badly injured that his life is despaired of. Few officers in the service stand higher than Captain Foles, and his loss will be severely felt in the ser-

vice, as well as regretted by a large circle of friends. KENTUCKY.

THE PRICE OF PREEDOM IN KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—Governor Bramlette, in nessage to the Legislature relative to the propose mendment of the Federal Constitution, yields to the amendment, but thinks the National Government should pay Kentucky \$34,000,000, the estimated value of her slaves in 1864, as a consideration for entucky's assent to the Constitutional amendmen olishing slavery. THE MILITIA NOT DISEANDED.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—The recent military orde ng the State troops has been rescinded by order of the War Department. Passes from Nashville are now required for all persons leaving this city for Nashville and other points further south.

Vice President Elect Johnson is at Nashville, ously indisposed, having been confined to his ed for several days. CHANGE OF DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- Major General Palmer.

who is now in Washington, has been, it is said, as-signed to the command of the Department of Ken-

tucky in place of General Burbridge.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, February 9.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES The Supreme Court of the United States is now hearing the important prize case of the steamer Bermuda, captured in April, 1831, off the Hahamas, en route for Nassan. Besides its intrinsic value, the prize being worth nearly half a million dollars, the case presents, for the first time in this court, the question which has attracted so much attention in the British Parliament and among publicists, of the right of our cruisers to capture British neutral veseels on their way to neutral ports with cargoss evidently destined for gabel use.

Mr. Coppey states in his argument to day that the decision in this case would settle the rate for

the Peterhoff, Springbok, and other cases now pend ing.

The case is being argued by WM. B. HEED and GEO. M. WHARTON for the claimants, and by T. J. Corvey for the United States. MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The President to day communicated the correspondence in the case of the French was transpor spondence in the case of the French war transpo-steamer Rhino. The Mexican Minister here calle attention to the fact that she was openly depositing men and provisions at San Francisco in aid of the French at Acapulco. Some action was taken by our Government to prevent this, and subsequently Minister Romero wrote to Storetary Saward informing him of the passage of French troops over the Isthmus of Panahar; to the trade between San Francisco and Acapulco, and to other points which relate to the partiality adopted by the United relate to the neutrality adopted by the United States in the war between France and Mexico. He asks, under date of Japuary 28, a remedy for these transactions, if, upon investigation, they prove knue. Mr. Saward replies that measures will be taken by the State Department, as speedily as may be prac-ticable, to renew the instructions already given on the same subject by the Treasury Departs authorities of San Francisco, to prevent the transac tions to which Mr. Romeno has called his attention THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES TO UNIO

PRISONERS. PRISONERS.

Brigadier General Hayes, U. S. V., reports from Richmond to the War Department that he has been paroled and appointed agent to receive and distribute supplies for Union prisoners. He reports that the supplies, six handred and fifty private packages, and fifty bales, of blankets, have been transferred to him, and a warehouse provided for storing the supplies, and he is assured by Mc. Out that every facility for their transportation will be provided. He has commitmed the distribution of the supplies on hand, and states that he will tion of the supplies on hand, and states that he will tion of the supplies on hand, and states that he will need two thousand suits of clothing (overcoats excepted) additional, (6 supply the wants of our men confined in the various rebel prisons. General General Hayes to the War Department, says the requisitions can all be attended to from City Point, and the greater part has already hear filled. the greater part has already been filled.

STOLEN QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS. It having been reported that certain vouchers, is sued by Colonel John O. Crane, inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, twere taken from Adams' Express Company, while en route to Louis. ville, during a rebel attack upon the railroad train Quartermaster General Muios has issued an order cautioning all disbursing officers from paying hem. They are for various amounts, among them

Captain J. M. GILLIS superintendent of the Naval Observatory in this city, died very suddenly of apoplexy this morning, aged about 53 years. SHERMAN'S SCOUTS RETWEEN CHARLESTON AND BRANCHVILLE. The Richmond papers, of yesterday, say that General Sherman's secure are on the railroad between Charleston and Branchville. LEE SENDING NO TROOPS TO BEAUREGARD. Reports from General Chant's army state that a reconnoissance demonstrates the fact that LEE is

sending none of his troops to South Carolina, to op-DOSE SHERMAN. IXXVIIIth CONGRESS---Second Session, SENATE.

ABSENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT The Secretary read a letter from the Vice President stating that he would be absent from Washington for some time, and on metion of Mr. FOOT Mr. Clark, o New Hampshire, was chosen to preside in his absence it was ordered that the President of the United States be informed of the above fact. A REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, presented a strance from the merchant of New York agai passage of the pending backrupt bill. THE ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT. Mr. WILEON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a bill introduced by him some time since for the better organization of the ent of the army.

EXTENSIONS OF HOMESTRAD LAW.

Mr. LAKE, of Kaneas, introduced a bill to extend the
homestead law to settlers on lands reserved for railroad
bypropass THE STATES AND THE AMENDMENT. THE STATES AND THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, introduced a concurrent resolution requesting the President of the Illinois States to transmitted the Executives of the several States coules of the article of amendment proposed by Congress to be added to the Gorstitution, respecting the excitation of slavery, to the end that if any States have not acted on it they may proceed to do so, and to request the Executives of the States that have so acted to forward official notice of said action. The regulation was adopted.

was adopted.

THE INAUGURATION.

Mr. FOOT offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three Sentors to make arrangements for the inauguration of President Filecollarywhich was addressed. Mr. Foot asked that the Chair, in appointing the committee, waive parliamentary usages, which would require him (Mr. Foot) to be appointed chairman of the committee.

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE. Mr. WILSON moved that the Senate refuse to concur in certain Rouse amendments to a bill relating to brevet rank in the army, and appoint a committee of conference on the subject JNTERNAL COMMERCE.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, moved to take up the House bill to resulate commpree between the several states and make it the special order for Monday next. Mr. Chandler said he intended to press the above to a vote at the enriest opportunity. The bill was made the special order for Monday.

EXTENSION OF A. TREBITOEY.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Objo, the bill reported lest evening to add one degree from the Terrifory of Washington to the State of Nevade was taken up, and, after some discussion, was passed.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohlo, asked leave to take up the

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, saked leave to take up the oill to establish a bridge across the Ohio river at Cininnati Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, explained that the bridge would not interfere with the navigation of the river, and the bill was passed. REIMEURSEMENT OF MISSOURI. On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, the Se-pate proceeded to consider the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for expenses incurred by that State in calling out the militia.

Mr. Henderson explained the necessity of this mea-sure as an act of justice to Missouri, after which it was ANOTHER CONFERENCE COMMITTEE,

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. Wilson, Grimes, and Lane, of Indians, a committee of conference on the mi litary bill as amended by the House. Mr FOSTER submitted some verbal amendment to the bankrupt bill. which was ordered to be printed with additional cepies of the bill.

Mr. GRIMES, of lows, latroduced a bill to amend an act in addition to the several acts concerning intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary States, and to property, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It provides that the 'seventh section of the act relating to such explained and abandoned property selzed or taken upon any of the fuland waters of the United States by the awai forces thereof shall be regarded as navia forces thereof shall be regarded as navia prizes, shall be so construct as include property and vessels captured within the tidewaters of the United States. AMENDMENTS.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL. THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, the Serate proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative Executive, and Judicial appropriation bill.

A discussion gross in regard to the appropriation for the Pripting Eurean of the Treasary Department, in which Hr. HENDERSON, of Missburt, contended that the checks upon the men engaged in this busicess were not sufficient; that the Superintendent of the Treasury note printing had the power to defraud the Government to a very large amount it so disposed.

AMENDMENT TO THE NATIONAL BANK LAW, Pending the consideration of the guestion Mr. Wille. Amendment to the acceptance of the question Mr WIL-LEY, of West Virginia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the act to provide a national currency. Ac., so as to allow those banks baving branches to become national banks, and will use a portion of their capital for hunking purposes, and keep (files of account and deposit at the several places where tuch branches are now held.

where tuch branches are now held.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachuseits, introduced the shill more effectually to provide for the national defence; by establishing a chilorum mitties taroughout the United States, which was referred to the Multary Committee. It provides, First. For the envolment of every able bodded citizen, and all who have declared their intermions to become citizens, between the ages of twenty and forty-five. Second That of those enrolled there shall be exempted be Vice President of the United States, members, and

Second That of those entolled there shall be exempted the Vice President of the United States, members and officers of Congress, entsom house officers and clerks, inspectors of experts, pilots, mariners actually being ployed in sea service, officers holding commissions in the army or navy for three years, solding and seamen in the United States service, workmen in amories, postmasters and their clerks, mail carriers, ferrymen, telegraph operators Quakers and Shakers, and all who may be exempted by the laws of the States.

Third. That no lunatic, idiot, common gruckard, warehould, pauper, or criminal shall be allowed to serve in the militia, but shall be stricken from the encolment rolls. The fourth provides for the organization of the militia-ito divisions, brigades, etc., as each Legislature shall 7. That a bureau of militia shall be established Fifth That a bursan of militia shall be established in the War Bepartment.

The sixth defines the duties of the Adjutant General of the militia, who shall be at the head of this bursan, with the pay of a colonel of cavalry. The seventh authorizes the Secretary of War to appoint the cierk thereof.

The other sections allow similar pay and emoluments to the militia, when called by the President into service, as is given in the regular service. The Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LLEGED IMPROPER BESTORATION OF AN OFFI ALLEGED IMPROPER ERSTORATION OF AN OFFIOER.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, accompanied by the court martial record in the case of Major Haskins, called for by a resolution heretofore adopted upon motion of Mr Dawes of Massachuseits.

This latter gentleman said that Major Haskins stands on the record as guilty of twenty six forgeries, but, according to the communication of his sentence, at the end of six calendar months he will go back into the Army stamped not only with these forgeries, but guilty of the embezzlement of \$80,000. The record also shows he made use of forged vonchers, knowing them to be such. This man may have been improparly convided, though he (Mr. Dawes) knew nothing about that. He is either guilty or not guilty. If not guilty is seemed to him the War Department should sat saide the verdict and have him tried again, rather than yelease him from the sentence of the court, and commission from pay and rank for six calendar months. The record shows that Major Herkins was not only convicted of forgery and smb zelement, but that he bribed witnesses to absent themselves from court. The souteder of the court was that he be haded \$6,000 and confined and the court was that he be haded \$6,000 and confined and exceeding five years, until he abell was the intensity. He wanted the Dry Tortugas or the pententiary. He wanted the press printed, with a view to thirther action on the suffect.

But 100X, of Ohio, remarked that he would not object.

jest.

E. Mr. COX. of Ohio, remarked that he would not object to the printing. The document should be published, the order that public opinion may assist in correcting the outrages of the War Department. Why not pass the bill which requires the heads of departments, including the Secretary of War, to come into this House to answer such questions as may be proposed?

Mr. COX. We do not want their peculiar justice bronch have. Mr. COX. We do not want their possilar justice, by prought here.

Mr. DAWES. I desire to lay the docur ents before the people, that they may pass their judgment on the subject. The endorsement of the document signed by Judge, led it as follows: "It's recom mended that the finding and sentence be disapproved.

- tir Dawes concluded by saying: "The only thing set aside is the sentence. The verdiet of guilty at ands."

The documents were ordered to be printed.

GOLD AND SILVER LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back a bill hereiofore introduced by high to provide for the subdivision sod sale of gold and siver lands, and for the colnage, by products, and for the purposes. purposes.

In the course of his explanation be said the by designed a radical and thorough change respecting not containing precious metals, the products of faich

would not fail to have a beneficial effect upon our finance. That our currency was unsodied, nene would dispute, and it sould not be denied that is order to return to rpecie payments we must have more of the precious metals as a circulating modium. Besides, these products would enable us the more certainly to pay the principal and interest of the bonds of the United States. He referred to the wonderful extent of our mineral lands, rand spoke against their being hald in fee by the Government, which system was of European origin, those sugarged in mining being treated as serfs. He saw no reason why the mineral lands should not be subject to sale. Thousands of millions of treasure had been taken from these lands without the benefit of a dollar to the national treasury. This policy should all be changed, and as every other interest is taxed he could see no reason why the mining classes should be excess after cohaditation with eminent gentlemen who have full knowledge and experience in mining. In concinction he said the passage of the full would be prolific of large benefits, both to individuals and the country at large.

try at large.

Me action was taken on the bill.

THE PERSIDENT AND THE BLECTORAL VOTE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following The SPEAKER laid before the House the following massage:
To the Honorod's Sepace and House of Representatives of the Vinited States:
The jein't resolution entitled a joint resolution dependent of the control of the properties of the state of the least of the least

EXECUTIVE MARSION, February 8, 1865.

PRESENT TO A NAVY OFFICIER.

The SPEARER also laid before the House another message, including a note from her Britannio Maiesty's Charge d'Affaires, relative to a sword which it is proposed to present to Captain Stellwagou, commanding the frigate Contiguation, as a mark of gratitude for his services to the British brig Mercy. The President and mitted this message and the correspondence that Congress may judge of the expediency of presenting the gift.

BUREAU FOR PREEDMEN. BY ELIOT called up the report from the committee of conference on the bill to establish a bureau for freedmen. Fe made a few remarks in further explanation of its objects and purposes.

RELIEF OF WHITE REFUGEES.

Br. SCHENCK, of Ohio, explained the provisions of a bill prepared by the Committee on Military Affairs, which proposed to relieve white refugees as well as abili prepared by the Committee on Military Misirs, which proposed to relieve white refugees as well as freedmen.

My. KKLLEY, of Pennsylvania, replied, expressing his belief that the bill referred to by the sentleman would foster papers, while that now under consideration would elevate freedmen in the scale of social being.

My. CHANDLEE said he would support the bill of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The report of the conference committee on the Froedmen's bill was then concarred in—peas 61, naya 62.

Amendment's To The Internal revenue Bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Pomeroy in the chair, on the smigocatory internal revenue bill.

My. MOKRILL made a brief explanation of the features of the bill, the object of which was to increase it e revenue and support our armies in the field. The decline in the value of our public securities must be prompily arristed. An increase of the currence was the road to min and not presperity. The robel States had fallen to the condition that, while two dollars and a half in gold would buy one hundred dollars worth of their paper circulation, with us two dollars made and it is good would buy one hundred dollars worth of their paper circulation, with us two dollars in paper would buy one hundred dollars worth of their paper circulation, with us two dollars in paper would buy one hundred dollars worth of their paper circulation, with us two dollars in paper would buy one hundred dollars worth of their paper decelled in the seven of the second of th

EVENING SESSION.

BESUMPTION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE DIS-CUSSION. Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, treaumed his speach, saying in reply to a question that the proposed increase in articles in the 94th section, to the extent of twenty per centum. Will produce \$20,000.000; the income tax, \$5.00,000 or \$8,000.001; on ale and poster, \$2.07,000, and in proposed lesislation on the subject of tobaccoron \$6,00,000 to \$10,000,000, more than is collected under the unsent law. der the petent law.

The committee proceeded to consider the various anenoments in the bill proposed to the present law. Bir. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered an amendment that hereafter there shall be assessed and collected for centra gailou on all domestic spirits on hand for rale. The yote having been taken, 26 voted in the affirmative and 44 in the pegative. No quorum voilag, Bir. Moh Rill. suggested that the gentleman should withdraw the amendment and offer it at some other time.

time.

Mr. WASHBURNE said it might not be here. He was willing to compromise, by letting the amendment pass over in committee, so as to take a vote in the House.
To this several gentlemen objected.
Mr. STEVENS said such legislation as the gentleman proposed would unsettle the butiness of the country. Now WASHBURNE. Well, let it unsettle the business of which selling.

Some gentleman, in a low tone, said this would not affect him much, as he had plenty of whicky at home.

Rect him much, as he had plenty of whisky at home.

A CALL OF THE HOUSE—AMUSING REMARKS.

No quoroum having voted on Mr. Washintne's whisky mendment, there was a call of the House, and the ways were closed to been express for the shortness. amendment, there was a call of the House, and the duors were closed to hear excuses for the absentess, the larger number of whom were excused or account of severe indisposition or stellness, several because of old age, one for an excess of hospitality, several observe for an excess of hospitality, several observe med good humor prevalent, which occasionally found vint in real or attempted wittidiams.

Mr. Longver was excused, on motion of his collegue, Mr. DRIGGS, because he had gone to Battimore to meet his wife, whom he had not seen for a month. This reason for absence coastoned excessive langhter.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, moved that his collegue from the Oil district, Amor Myers, he excused, as he had gone to the telegraph office to learn the result of recept borings, learning that the Government was in what of large revenue from petroleum. Lianghter J want of a large revenue from petroleum. [Languter]
Mr Pt OPER moved that his colleague (Mr. Rice. of
Massachusetts) be excused, because he was with Mr.
Jeneks, of Rhede Island, who to-day had slipped down
stairs and hurt bimself.
Mr. MALLORY wanted the excuse repeated, to which

Mr. MALLORY wanted the excuse repeated, to which objection was made.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penneylvania. He is sitting up with Mr. Janks [Langhtr.]

Kone of these gentlemen were excused. The members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War were excused, having an appointment for to night with the Secretary of War.

Mr. TOWNSEND moved that his colleague (Mr. Radford), who is a fat man, should be excused on account of his having retired to place himself on a low diet. but he was not excused.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, said that as several genflemen had been excused because they were absent on business connected with the Committee on the Conduct of the War, he moved that his colleague (Fernando Wood) he excused for being absent with the committee on the conduct of the concupt of peace! beveral voices cried, "There is no such committee be ought not to be excused," and the House refused it xcuse him. At 9-10 P. M. an unsuccessful motion was made to ad-

At 3-40 P. M. an unsuccessful motion was made to adcours.

On motion of Mr MORBILL, of Vermont, the Speaker
was directed to issue his warrant for the arrest of abtentess, to be brought to the bar of the House.
Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the warrant be made returnable to-morrow at 12 o'clock.
The YPEAKER pepiled, that such a course would end
the practeedings of the call.
Mr. ELDBIDGE said that was his desire.
Mr. WILSON inquired waether it would his in order
to move that each member present be appointed a special disputy to hunt up and bring in absentees.
The SPEAKER said it would not be in order.
Some one having called for the regular order of business, the SPEAKER said the House was how engaged
in 12.

He then agned warrants for the arrest of the absentees.

Mr. MORMS, of Ohio, said that as the present re-

He then egned warrants for the arrest of the absence.

Bir. MOEBS, of Ohio, said that as the present proceedings orilinated in a proposition to tax the stock of sprits on hand, he wanted to know whether it would be in order by members to consume the stock on hand?

The SPEAIER thought it would not

The clerk were kept bury for twenty minutes or more making out the list of absences, and preparing the papers for their arrest.

In the meatine the members were in all parts of the hall indepting in humorous remarks.

Fereral gettlemen were brought before the bar of the House to sniver for their absence.

Mr. RADFILD, of New York, the gentleman who, it was said, hat rettred to put himself on a low diet, said he went to bed after he left the hall, in the afternoon, and cume back as soon as he awoke:

Some gentlehan said Mr. Radford went to bed sick and got or will Laughter! Much merriment was caused by remarks concerning that sandleman. He was fined \$2.0 and the accompanying expenses of arrest.

Other gentlemen were brought before the bar. Some were fined his others excussed for absence.

Mr. WILSUK, of Lowa, said it would be some time before the algentes were all arrested, and be therefore moved that the House adjourn. This was decided in the negative year 31, nays 51.

Mr. KALFIERCH, of New York, whited to know which the thouse adjourn. This was decided in the negative year 31, nays 51.

Mr. RALFIERCH, of New York, withed to know white the thouse of the whisky on hand?

The SPEKER replied that it was not in order.

Mr. PHYN, of New York, during a running conversatior, saidne should like to make some remarks to show that the country members were bringing themselves incontening the standard to be served the season of the spirits of just men made perfect?

Mr. PHYN, of New York, during a running conversation, saidne should rive to make some remarks to show that the country members were bringing themselves inconnents that observed as battints.

Mr. MALORY, of Kentucky, asked, and was excused, frof urther attendance at t

A motion ras made to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on its table.

MalloRY remarked that he would have no objection if the motion was amended so as to lay him on his bed. Sensewed merriment.]

It was give 10% o'clock.

Seves a prisuccessful motions to adjourn were made. A voic.' I want the other absentees brought in.' A see dedvoice. So do I.'

Mr. ABSIDGE. I call for the regular order, as the Honsels dorr moting.

The SPILKER. The House is engaged in the regular order, maily, the call of the House. The Sergeant at mms is in agged it seeking the absentees.

Mr. EPILDING. of Ohio. moved that Mr. Dawes him is leaved to speak on the subject of reconstruction.

Mr. IAPESCHECH said that he was tired of sitting here an Aur. like the boy fishing, and getting only a nible. DAVES asked Mr. Spaulding to state the experiner of a fem bet when under arrest between these gen-forms of the rolloguy took place between these gen-one on be subject.

Ar. BPKHS, of Ohlo, said that as the "stock on said" sign about consumed, he moved the House ad hald '' was about consumed, he moved the House ad journ. The was disagreed to. Fr. HBBABD, of Connecticut, moved the House Mr. ROBARD, of Sonnection; moved the Rotts Many files. "Oh, no! That game's played out." it harlig been announced that Mr. Baldwin, of Michigan was outside, he was brought in by a me senger, and bi having given a satisfactory excuse, it was oldered thit he pay the usual fees.

A Voice! "Fork over your greenbacks."
Mr. TH/IER, of Pennsylvania, moved that the doorseper gon search of the sergeant at arms, and require him to cole into the hall and make a return of the war-ients in its hands. in its hands.

ETIVENS. The sergeant at arms cannot tell in the sergeant at arms cannot be a sergeant at arms cannot be a sergeant at where ichiat for members of Congress. [Excessive legiter]
Elevel O'CLOCK.—Another unsuccessful motion to so our as made.
Anothemotion to adjourn was a made. Are taked by tellers.
Mr. BipRlDGE, of Wisconsin, raised the point of rder the some gentlemen were voting two or three

inder the some gentlemen were voices two or innes.

The SEAKER said that if he had any doubt he could demand e yeas and nays.

The affimative vote was announced as 47, and the regative 109. The latter number was obtained by the memberspearedly passing between the tellers amid laughter a both sides of the House. The question of adjournmit was decided in the negative by yeas and nays—33 sainst 49.

It was olered that a special messenger bring in Amos Myers. of kennsylvania. Tyers, of some years a possess a magnitude of the Mr. PDRHOY, of New York, thought that Mr. fyers just to be excused, for the reason that he is lightly set, and could not hear the call of the House. Largett. Mr. Anol Myers was brought before the bar amid he apples of the members. He was here an hour and a hiff up, he said, but retired, as he did not believe the oil would be reached for some time. Laugh A maber taked, "Were you boring? That is the A minber taked, "Were you boring? That is the prestite." [Laughter] he got here he would have here to the theoretic to the conditions the conditions the conditions the conditions the conditions the conditions which folded much merriment. By: Dere was not excused.

Othermembers were brought before the bar of the raird.

Mr. HNSON, of Pennsylvania, desired to have a resolute passed censuring the Sergeant at-arms for not have returned after an absence of three hours.

Mr. BAYER, at twenty minaries past midnight, movednat the Door-keeper he along after the Sergeant at-arm but it was disagreed to.

Mr. DSS, of illinois, said that when he was coming here himst the Sergeant at-arms sunning around after membs.

here hast he bergeant at arms nahing around after membs.

Mr. HAIER remarked that a man could run all over the cifle three hours and a half.

Sonfone suggested that additional messengers be sent ger members.

"(1 no," said Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, "the will heep us here four hours longer." Soyal other members were brought into the half and suired to answer the question why they had abstracted to answer the question why they had abstracted to the said will be a suired to answer the question why they had abstracted to the said will be a suired to a suired to a surface of the said will be a suired to the said will be said to the said will move that all farther proceedings be dispansed with a size of the ball the Homes was size found without a quorum, and so there was size found without a quorum, and so there was notereal. The doors were again closed to hear excused or absenties. Some of the members, worn down by the proceedings, resorted to the soins for rest, will other retrieve from time to time for refreshment. MI BALDWID, of Massachusetts; baid he was as abide endure the night service here as any one, but sold no good result from longer remaining here, he may for an adjournment.

M FOMESOY, of Equals we obtained the names of a

A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE

dozen gentlemen who had left the ball. It was an in-suit to the House that they had so acted. They had said they would remain here no longer. They had said they would remain here no longer. They had said they are greaten pulsathe members choose to er mither presentings i i not get a quorum unle attend. Mr. POMBROY said if the House had not power to en-force the attendance of a quorum, then these proceedforce the attendance of a quorum, then same processings are farce.

One of the assistant doorkeepers was appointed as an auxiliary to bring in members.

Mr. TOWNERND moved an amendment that the mr. TOWNERND moved to a the classification of the absences be bought in deed or alive. [Laughter,] Mr. AlDRIDGE moved to amend by striking out the word "nive" I Renewed laughter] Mr. LITTLEJOH M. of New York, offered a resolution decisaring the absences in contempt of the authority of the house, etc.

The SPEARER said that, according to the usage, a member must first be heard before to can be declared in contempt, and therefore hey also the resolution out to order.

member must and therefore heyraled the resolution out of order.

Mr. KELLEY. of Ponnsylvania, said the attempt to score a querum had been fatile, and the absentes should be left to the indgment of their constituents.

The Serresult at Arms, at haif-past one o'clock, returned, but was sayin seat in pursuit of the menubers. At a quarter to two o'clock a motion to adjourn was need they o'clock a motion to adjourn was need to be the season of the menubers. At a quarter to two o'clock a motion to adjourn was need to be the season of the menubers. Mr. Wilson offered the resolution previously submitted by Mr. Litting when he withdraw the resolution, hopping the cubicated, when he withdraw the resolution, hopping the fault house.

At 22 o'clock for more absentees were brought in, many submitted by the said, in justice to the Sergeant-atman, that he did not assume any forothe arrest, but left notices for the attendance of the members.

Mr. JOUNSON, of Pennsylvania, said that Democrats only had been rummoned, and it was an outrage that the distinction had been made.

Mr. DAVIS, of Rew York, said the Democrats had obeyed the Lotice, the men and hence he would excuse them from the imposition of fines.

Mr. Highy waved the absences on both sides to be brought in. The Sergisant at arms had power to enforce attendance.

THE LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Pebruary 9, 1865. SENATE.

SENATE.

Mr. CONNELLI presented a petition, numerously signed, by citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the passage of a bill for relief of old and faithful teachers.

Mr. ROYER, one against making the bridge at Manayunk free, signed by citizens of Montgomery county.

Mr. STARK read a bill in place, incorporating the Branch Egliroad Company.

Also, one incorporating the Manticoke Mountain Coal Company. Also, one incorporate as an according to Black Diamond Company.

Mr. CONERLL, one authorizing the Black Diamond Coal and from Company to increase their cipital stock.

Mr. LOWRY informed the Senate that the Governor had received a despatch, of which the following is a

Coal and from Company to increase their crylial stock.

Mr. LOW RY informed the Senate that the Governor had received a despatch, of which the following is a copy:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1865.

"For Governor Cortia.

"The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge your telegram, received this evening; and to finform the company of the control of the control

se at other places. That was not an excuse, but an ag-gravation.

If. ROGE said that Mejor Dodge had stated that meny of the men had not been mustered into the United States service, and therefore they were not under him That it was the business of the officers who brought them here to draw blankets from the Cuartermaster's Department, but he supposed that the officers had gone to the hotels to sleep, while their men were exposed to the cold.

Mr. DONOVAN said that Major Dodge could satisfy

the cold.

Mr. DONOVAN said that Major Dodge could satisfy any committee in ten minutes that he was right. The citizens of Harrisburg considered him one of the backling of the service, and it was unfair to consure him. officers in the service, and it was unfair to cendure him without giving him the opp-tunity to be heard.

Mr. WILSON said I e had been in favor of Major Dodge being heard, but the hearing atready given by the committee was not only unsatisfactory, but in the answer given-perfectly disgraceful. One official at Camp Curtin, who has been there for three months, said Major Dodge had not been there during that time; and another, who had been at the camp six months, said he never recollected the Major being there. The technical distinction made by Dodge would not do; and when our men, were suffering, it was his duty to step over red tape. The report of the committee condemned him, and should cover him with infamy and disgrace forever. forever.

Mr. LOWRY said that the matter new, by the request
of the War bepartment, was in the hands of Governor

Mr. LOWRY said that the matter now, by the request of the War bepartment, was in the hands of Governor Curtin, who would communicate to the Senate. The debate here closed.

On motion, it was resolved that the Senate will hold afternoon sessions every Tuesday and Thursday, between three and five o'clock; such assions to be devoted to the consideration of bills which have been reterred to a committee at a previous session.

Mr SCHALL called up the bill incorporating the McHose Iron Company of Lehigh county, which passed.

Mr. NICHOLIS called up the bill incorporating the storage of petroleum in Philadelphia. Passed finally.

Mr. WORTHINGTON called up the bill incorporating the Chester Water Company. Passed.

Mr. BIGHAM called up the act incorporating the Pitisburg Ale and Malt Magufacturing Company.

Alengthy debate took place on the bill allowing the school cirectors of East Huntingdon township. Westmorelshed county, to levy a per-capita tax for the purpose of raising additional funds to pay bounties. The bill was finally defeated.

The fellowing message was received from the Governor:

Executive Chamber.

Executive Chamber.

Executive Chamber. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. 9, 1865

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

GENTLEMEN: It sives me great pleasure to transmit to you copies of a communication which I have received from the Governor or Vermont, secompanied by resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, returning thanks to the people of Philadelphia for their generous kindness and hespitality to volunteers passing through that tity. The plan of providing shelter, refreshments, and comforts beyond those supplied by the Government, for acidiers passing to and from the front, originated in Philadelphia, contemporaneously with the commencement of hostilities, and has been pursued quietly, sizedily and effectually to the present day. The persons who have charged themselves with these works of patriotic love have deserved the gratifude of the people of the whole country, and their services—fruits of their own benevolent impulses—have reflected honor on their city and State—I have no hesitation in recommending a suitable expression by your honorable bodies in behalf of the people of this Gommonwealth of their sense of their services.

A. G. CURTIN.

JOINT RESOLUTION TENDERING THANKS TO THE PROPLE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, Since the commencement of the way for the Whereas, Since the commencement of the were for the preservation of the Union the people of Philadelphia, have shown distinguished kindness and hospitality towards the nation's brave defenders, on their passage through the city, and to such as save been from time to time in its hospitals, and that not as the expression of a temperary and transient enthusiasm and sympathy, but with continuous and unfailing beneficace; and Whereas, Our Vermon's colders have shared liberally in this bountiful codness; therefore, Resolved. By the Senate and House of Representatives, that in the name of the people of Vermont we tender our sincere and hearty thanks to the good people of Philadelphia for their generous hospitality, and hope Heaven may abundantly reward their noble city for what she has done for our gallant braves, for the salvation of the Republic, and the speedy and successful termination of our sangulary struggle for the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to send a copy of the resolutions to the Governor of Pennavalvant and the May or of the city of Philadelphia.

Regoteed, That the Governor is mereny requessen send a copy of the resolutions to the Governor of Pensylvania and the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

A. B. GARDNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
PAUL DILLINGHAM,
President of the Sanate; Fresident of the Sanate.

STATE OF VERMONT, OFFICE OF ECONFLATE OF STATE
MONTPELLER, January 25, 1865.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of
joint resolution passed by the General Assembly of the
state of Varmont, at the October session, held in the
year of our Lord one thrusand eight hundred and
skyty-four, as appears from the files and records in the
office.

office. Given under my hand and the seal of this office, this 26th day of January, A. D. 1835 G. W. BAILEY, Jr., Scoretary of State. Mr. CHAMPNEYS called up the bill amending cartain portions of the militia laws of the Commonwealth, diminishing the time of enlistment in the State Guard, and giving power to select company officers to the Covernor. While under discussion the Senate adjourned. Mr. GLYMER called up the bill granting a pension of \$98 per annum to Jacob Hurats, of Colonel Thomas,' Miritia regiment, who was injured by collision on the Cumberlanu Valley Ralivoat. Passed.

Mr. CONNELL called up the supplement to the actincorporating the Pheorix Insurance Company. Passed. The following bills passed: One compelling parsons to keep hatchways closed; one enabling the executors and trustees of Henry J. Biddle to cell certain the Dalawars Coast Wrecking Company; one increasing the Dalawars Coast Wrecking Company; one increasing contractoles' fees in Philadelphia; one suthorizing the building of a bridge over Oil Creek at Oil City, one relative to the election of officers of the Lehigh Ravigation Company; one establishing the pay of the treasurer of Montgomery county at \$1,600. Adjourned. APTERNOON SESSION.

HOUSE. An act allowing joint tenants, tenants in common, etc., to form companies for the manufacture of barrels was passed.

Mr. FREEBCRN introduced an act regalating the storage of petroleum in Philadelphia, as follows:

"That it shall be lawful to store petroleum, crude-and refined, and benzine in such quantities as the trade may require, in those portions of the city of Philadelphia lying south of Mifflin street and north of Allegheny avenue, and that part west of the Schuylkill river. Provided. That the same shall not be within 600 feet of any dwelling house, without the written consent of the owner. Mad provided, That the storage and refineries between said Mifflin street and Allegheny avenue shall be subject to such ordinances as may be made by Conacles, who are hereby authorized to make such ordinances to regulate the storage and refining within such limits, and the Mayor is authorized to execute the same; this act to take effect within sixty days."

Mr. QUIGLEY moved to strike out 500 feet and insert 1,00 feet. Agreed to.

Mr. MILLER thought the bill did not sufficiently regulate the storage in West Philadelphia. Many thousand barrels were deposited near the west and of the Market street bridge, and in case of fire, the bridge would be destroyed and travel greatly impeded The bill was passed unanimously and sent to the Senate.

Mr. THOMAS called up an act allowing the Fulton

would be destroyed and travel greatly imposed. The bill was passed unanimously and sent to the senate.

The bill was passed unanimously and sent to the senate.

Mr. THOMAS called up an act allowing the Fulton Coal Company to increase its capital stock. Passed.

Mr. WRISER introduced an act incorporating the Sintington and Hamburg Railroad (from the Leinigh Valley Railroad).

An act providing for the order of payment of military claims to families of deceased eximants was passed. (The payment is to be, first to the widow; second, to the children, if the claimant is married, and if unmarried, then first to the rather, second to the mother, third to the brothers or sisters).

An act providing for the payment of Sinte military officers between the date of their commission was defeated. An act allowing surviving trustees to act in regards to sales and investments. Passed.

An act allowing surviving trustees to act in regards to sales and investments. Passed.

An act allowing arriving trustees to act in regards to sales and investments. Passed.

An act providing the widows of decedents to take the homestead (if not exceeding \$600 in value) at the appraisement, and give bond for the excess over \$340, payable in one year, was passed.

An act providing that any party seeking a discovery of assets in aid of an execution may obtain as oral examination of the person interested. Was, postponed for the present.

An act allowing circulation of small notes of other banks (outside of hits State) in Fennsylvaula, was defeated. Spb.

A supplement to the act to develop the mineral resources of the State, and relativists the patenting of river lands in this Commonwealth, was discussed by counties, for of Erle, in opposition.

A message was received from the Governor enclosing resolutions of the termination of the person in the governor enclosing resolutions of the termination of the harmon of Philadelphia, and Coentral of Erle, in opposition. A message was received from the Governor enclosin resolutions of the Vermoni Legislature thanking the of tizens of Falladelphia for their kind treatment to Ver-mont Volunteers (See Senate report.).

AFTERNOON SESSION. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of an act de veloping the mineral resources of the State. Convention of Colored People. HEV.TING AT HARRISBURG-SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED. TIONS FASSED.

HARRISUNG, Feb 9, 1835

The State Convention of colored people is now in session here, under the suspices of the Enate Squal Rights. Legres. The presiding editer is the Eav. John Fack, of Fitisburg, and among the vice presidents are Riights Weaver, O. V. Catto, and H. Redrandents are Riights Weaver, O. V. Catto, and H. Redrandents are Riights of the Fenneyivania Senate, and a number of colored catoris A series of essate, and a number of colored catoris A series of essate, and a number of colored catoris a repeal of the law which distranches him on the soil law, it is the duty of very colored citizen to obtain a repeal of the law which distranches him on the soil converted the sure road to independence. Set Repealed have been mose patient, law shiding, or enduring the colored people should adopt the law which clored people should adopt the most that self reliance is the sure road to independence. Set Repealed have been mose patient, law shiding, or enduring the colored people should adopt the ship of the colored mose patient, law shiding, or enduring the colored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the most of the law which clored people should adopt the law which clored people should adopt the law which clored people should adopt the

off slavery, lest them dertroy restrictions which prevent colored people from entering libraries; colleges, lesture colored people from entering libraries; colleges, lesture rooms, military academies, jury boxes, churches, theatres, street cars, and from votinit. 6th, it is the duty of Fennsylvaula to do justice to her colored men at home should secure indemnity for the past, compensation for the present, and security for the future. 8th, we ask of the people a psecurity for the future. 8th, we ask of the people a psecurity for the future 8th, we ask of the people a psecurity for the future. 8th, we ask of the people a psecurity for the future 8th, we are manned that colored the human race 9th, we recommend that colored schools be taught by colored teachers.

The Convention is in session this evening, and numbers of Fennsylvania Senstors and members are present.

EUROPE. Meagre Advices—The Evacuation of St. Domingo an Accomplished Fact—Com-

meercial News.

Few York Feb. 9—The steamship Australasian.

From Liverpool on the 28th; and Queenstown on the
29 hut, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock to night.

Her news is one week later.

he Australasian passed the steamer Asia, bound for
Liverpool, on the 28th, and the China on the 2d inst.

The steamship Eina arrived at Queenstown on the
28th. The atesmship Eina arrived at Queenstown on the 28th.

No American news had reached Earland for a week, and consequently the papers are unusually silent on American affairs.

The advices by the steamer Eina were being received when the Australasian left Liverpool.

The Times publishes a letter from a London merchant, recen'ty from Savantah. In which he says blockade running was about played out. What remains will soon be confined to the Confederate Government. He places it e smount of cotton captured at Savannah at a low figure.

the smount of cotton captured at Savannah at a low figure.

The Times, in an editorial strongly opposes any more arctic expeditions.

The Bake of France had gained four millions of frances cash in a week. The Bourse was firmer. Rentes were quoted at 671, 200.

Folitical demonstrations were taking place at Turin, but no disturbance had occurred.

In the Fpanish Senate, Marchal O'Donnell said the evacuation of Fan Dumingo was an accomplished fact He said he would have guaranteed to put down the rebellion in three months, and was still ready to doe of the Queen whead it.

The Calcutta mails of December 23d, and Hong Kong mails of December 15th. had been reserved, but their contents were generally auticipated.

LIVERPOOL COTON MARKET, Jan. 28—The sales of cotton for the week smounted to 35 000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and 7,000 to exporters. The market has a downward tendency, and the prices for American are 'ad lower, and tor other descriptions and the following are the authorized questations:

or unfavorable.
LIVERPOOL BRADSTOFFS MARKET —Thomasket
LIVERPOOL BRADSTOFFS MARKET —Thomasket
or Breadstoffs is quick, but steady. Messa Wakefield.

LIVERPOOL BERADSTOFFS MARKET.—The market for Breadstoffs is quick, but steady. Mees: a Wakefeld, Nash, & Co., and Richardson and Spence, report Four quiet, but steady. Wheat do., at 72 936932 41 for reil Western, and Esoglas for while Western. Corn firm at 28s for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Provisions are firm. Messus. Bigiand, athya, & Co. report Beef firm. Pork ditto. Basen active, with an advance of its. Butter steady. Lard has an upward tendency; sales at 57669556d. Tallow steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes steady at 13t for both pote and pearls. Sugar fruer. Goffee quiet. Eice firm. Linseed Cakes firm. Sperm Cil has an upward tendency. Roein inactive. Sprils of Tarpet time—Sales small at 67688s. Meeers. Boult, English, & Co. report Petroleum quiet, but firm at la lidd 2s ld for refined.

LONDON, MARKETS.—Breadstuffs are cute the 2 Co. report Petroteum quiet, but him at 11(16) 28 id for refined.

LONDON, MARKETS.— Breadstuff; are quiet but steady. Sugri firmer. Iron duli. Coff-e firm. Taq quiet. Rice inactive Spirits of Turpentine has an upward tendency; sales at 68 66. Petroleum quiet but steady. Spirits of Turpentine has an upsteady. Spirits of Turpentine has an upsteady. Spirits of Harket — Consults are quoted at 59%@69%. The buillier in the Bank of England has increased £199,000 during the week.

AMERICAN STOCKS—(Illinois Central 50%)5½ per cent, discount; Erie 53%/55%.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. Livespool. Jan. 28 Evening —Co ton—The sales of o day are estimated at 2,000 bales, the market closing will at a further decline of 14@14d, caused by the na's advices readstoffs closed quiet, but steady. Provisions ady. Beef quiet, and the quotations are barely mainsteady. Beef quiet, and the quotations are barely maintained.

The produce mathet is quiet, but steady.

LONION, Jan 28.—Consois closed at 89%@89%: Wrie Raitroad, 38%@89%; Illinois Gentral, 69%@61% # cent. discount.

The steamer City of London salled on the 25th for New York, and the St. David on the 25th for Purland.

The case of Captain Gorbett, of the Shenandoah, is removed for trist to the Court of the Queen's Bench, and the amontof bail doubled.

Frederick Peel, Under secretary of the Treasury, had actersed bis constituents in favor of non-intervention as the correct policy of England in American shalts.

A Paragusy correspondent says the American representative, Mr. Washburn, had communicated to the President of that State & despetch from Secretary Seward, prairing the attifude of Paraguay, and condemning the ambitious conduct of Brazl, which was likely to kit die war through all these countries

The steamer American, from Liverpool for the west coast of Africa, was totally wrenched on Arklow bank.

Tre Spanish frigate Numencia would not go to the Pacific in consequence of the receip of more peaceful news from Feru.

The expense of the San Domingo shalt to Spain was two hundred million reals, beeddes a deficit of a hun-

warron results for the fan Domingo affair to Spain was o hundred million reals, besides a deficit of a hun-The expense of the San Domingo Start to Spain was two hundred million reals, besides a deficit of a hundred million in the revenue of Cuba. The Hungaian Diet is to be convened on the 15th of May. The military triburals had been ordered to Guast the pending trials in Hungary. The Indis-European Telegraph was completed on January 17th.

The Danish amblessador at Constantinople had protested to the Porte against the new law on the press. The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 5 per cent. The Semand for money is active; the bank holding the reduced rate of discount to 4 per cent.

per cent.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—Reening.—Rumors of peace negotiations from Bichmond-were-received to-day, per the Eins, and created much talk in Liverpool, exciting a very depressing effect upon the cuttor market.

Professor Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the Daily News of to-day, thinks that now for the first time we may discern the glimmering dawn of peace. He argues that as the doom of slavery is virtually conceded on

ne doom of slavery is virtually, no question remains but that of one shillty of peace is based on the or of those rights. Marine Intelligence. Arrived from Philadelphia-Dec. 13, Aurelia at Singa-

pore.

Memorands.—The Maximiliar, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, put into Deal on the 24th, with damage. QUERILLAS. UERILLAS CROSSING THE MISSISSIPPI—"DEAD PICKETS BROUGHT IN EVERY MORNING." CAIRO, Feb. 8.-The steamer City of Cairo, from Memphis, brings 223 bales of cotton for St. Louis. Memphis, brings. 223 bales of octon for St. Louis.

The Memphis Bulletin says a large number of rebels, including Lyle's command, 600 strong, are reported on the Arkansas side of the river, near mound City, under Robbins, evidently intending to cross the river into Tennessee. Seventy-five of Quantrell's old band crossed the river in front of the

nes a few days ago, but have now gone into the in-Guerillas are very numerous near our lines; rob-The military authorities have made a requisition and dollars, and will soon make another for a like amount. This money had been collected for liquor license, under the three-hundred-dollar license order, and the requisition is for refunding the tay of

two dollars per bale imposed by military order on ST. LOUIS. IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN PROGRESS -OUTRAGES BY THE SOLDIERS PASSING THROUGH, ST. Louis, Feb. 9.—Important military movecents are transpiring, but their announcement is contraband intelligence.

Numerous depredations have been committed during the last thirty-six hours, by the troops passing through the city. Citizens have been robbed of

thousands of dollars worth of property. The stores are closed, and business almost entirely suspended n consequence.
TRIAL OF GENERAL PAINE. Major Generals Hunter, Heintzleman, and Casey, Brigadier Generals Carrington, Harrow, and Moand Judge Advocate Dann, constituting a general court martial for the trial of Brigadier General Paine, have arrived here, and will convene the court immediately. General Paine has not yet arrived, but is expected to night.

THE MARKETS.

With the reopening of navigation, business has received a new impetus. Cotton 75s for middling; receivets 300 bales. Flour \$5 15 for single extra. \$8@9.50 for double extra. Wheat \$1.57. Corn \$1 20. Oats 91@. 93c. Sugar-cured Hams 23%c. The Evacuation of Mobile.

RECONFIRMATION OF FORMER REPORT. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The steamship Yazoo, from New Orleans on the 31st ultimo, reports that a confirmation of the evacuation of Mobile was telegraphed to that vessel from New Orleans via Southwest Pass.
POWDRE REMOVED TO SELMA. New York, Feb. 9.-By the steamer General Barnes, we have received a copy of the New Oreans Times of the 1st instant. The only item of

news it contains is the statement that a gentleman,

who left Mobile on the 16th ultimo, had reported to

that paper that the powder from the magazines was being rapidly sent to Selma. Shipowners' Convention DETROIT, Feb. 9.-The Shipowners' Convention met last evening. Delegations were present from all the lake ports. Mr. E. G. Merrick, of Datroit, presided, and E. St. John Bemis, of Buffalo, acted s secretary. A number of vice presidents and assistant secretaries were appointed A committee consisting of one from each delegation was appointed to bring business before the Convention, which then adjourned until to-day. The Convention again met at noon to-day, and the committee appointed to prepare business obtained an extension of time. The Bay City delegation presented a memorial

asking assistance to dredge the bar at the mouth of the Saginaw river. The Convention decided not to The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow. The Abolition of Slavery. THE AMENDMENT BATIFIED BY OLD VIRGINIA.
ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 9.—The Lower House of the Legislature, at Alexandria, to-day ratified the anti-slavery Constitutional amendment, with only two dissenting votes. The Senate yesterday rati-fied the amendment unanimously.

Reinforcements to Beauregard. CINCINNATI, Feb 9.—The Nashville correspondence of the Gazette says two corps of Hood's army-viz: Chestham's and Lee's-have been sent to South Carolina. Assignment of Government Contracts. Sr. Louis, Feb. 9.—Colonel Haines, Chief Commissary of this Department, made contracts yester-

day for 250,000 pounds of sugar-cured hams at 21 cents, 100,000 peunds at 21% cents, being a decline of 2 cents on previous contracts; also for 300,000 ounds brown sugar at 21% cents. The Albany Raiders to be Bried. New York, Feb. 9.—Marshal Murray has received a despatch from Washington, directing him to proceed immediately to Washington (?) to take charge of the twelve St. Albans raiders, who will be delivered to him to be brought here for trial. A General Exchange of Prisoners. OFFICER FOR OFFICER, MAKE OR MAN.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Colonel Mulford, Exchange Commissioner, now here, says that a general exchange of prisoners commences this week. The exchange of prisonal configuration only work. Line cartel agreed on is afficer for efficer and man for man, without regard to color. It is estimated that

it will take two months to make the exchange. Robbern at Adrian, Michigan DETROIT, Feb. 9.—A safe in the county tre :fice, at Adrica, Mich., was blown open last night and robbed of \$20,000.

The first of the time of the first of the fi

ROOMEDINGS OF THE PARLIE HALIPAL, Feb. 9.-The North met at 2 o'clock to-day. The G engthy. He gives the particular ion and subsequent proc n and succession scheme. He say

province, and I have no mission fford the amplest and free ration of the proposal which volves your prospects, and in h you should be competent to his and determine the true intertry." He says he feels assure will deprecate all attempts to spirit a question so broad that it to be discussed in any other tense the propriety of arming and equi to become effective, reprobates the reciprocity treaty, which was a province and neighboring States tially promoted the most friendly, the two countries. Proposale le New Brunswick border will on by for incressing the sale of the

NOVA SCOR

working of the gold and silver k most prosperously. NEW YORK (T) NEW Y. the "proclamation forger," whom

money and pains to arrest, is not been stated, but is upon the stuff grant weekly sheet issued in the ione the worse for the brief in was inflicted upon him; is app. spirits, and as full of "fan" as us. spirits, and as full of "fan" as use the Evening stock?

10 P. M.—Stocks very dull, and usually small: Gold steady after Five twenties, (new), 10c %; tending twenties, 10c; Michigan Scales, Ocentral, 113; Eric, 74%; that Reading, 106; Michigan Scales, Ocentral, 118; Pittsburg and Clean, 10c; Michigan Scales, 114%; Rock is western, 34%; do. preferred. 64.

98%; Ohio and Mississippi cert. 64.

berland, 54%; Quickeliver, 87; Mississippi cert. 65.

Collections in the Ch. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Permit me through your cothe propriety of ALL the churches to up a collection, on Sunday next, for the sufferers by the late fire. A lan be obtained in this way, as it will g the poor alike an opportunity to

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Detective Franklin, in a vertisement," affirms that General Corps will be located permanenti Does the Detective say this "on and I am, sir, yours truly, Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1865. A PERFORMANCE for the benefit by the recent dreadful fire will be day afternoon at the Walaut-streat praiseworthy generosity the match that the entire receipts will be had committee in charge of the collectible truly charitable object. Mr. F. has already individually contribute

the cause, has volunteered his value and will appear in one of his best bespeak an overflowing house for the LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, AND DE LING SHIRTS, &C., THIS DAY.—T.:. lar attention of dealers is requeste! and valuable assortment of 10,000 siery of a favorite importation, kid and gauntlets, shirts and draws patent thread, &c., to be perempton logue, on four months' credit, co. (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock pre B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 2.

Public Entertainment CHESTNUT-STREET THEATER.— WE ... and Little Paul. in the " Pet of the Pa WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-M;. offers a fine bill for his benefit this eve ing of the comedy of "The Widow's two burlesques-"The Colleen Baw ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—At M:

benefit, this evening, "The Way to Kebe played, Mrs. Drew enacting ". She will also appear as Margaret, in of Human Life."

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE F AID FOR THE SUFFREERS BY THE La Coterie Blanche, assisted by mainent citizens, will give a matine: the subsers by the late tire. The will be dramatic and musical. The set doch, Frank Drew, Stuart Roward, and several of the Italian Or now performing in New York, have it is to be hoped that this entertainment. with the patronage it deser the entertainment offered a the proceeds are to be applied. For will appear in the advertising column

THE DRAFT IN THE FIFTH Certain responsible citizens of the have begun a thorough canvass for sy the bounty fund, and hope to fill the the draft is enforced. The number of the house the draft is enforced. is about 220, and it is to be hoped that

CITY ITEMS NOTIOE-CHAMER-Owing to the taking place, it is our intention to reon our elegant stock of Men and B and Furnishing Goods. We therefore offer the entire stock amounting to

consisting of winter, spring, and sum at a large reduction from present prices Our fine stock of piece goods will . order in our best styles at the same ". ment in price. WANAMAKER & B. feg-5t S. E. corner Sixth and Mar

THE PUBLICATION OF "PERSON, BIBITED BY GENERAL DIX:-We 1: General Dix don't reign here, or he me ceptions, if not to the "personals," t ho advertise not in accordance with for example, the General would somen up this paper and read with avidity see despatch from the seat of war, when also he would fetch up against a notice. tokes' One Price Clothing Store, and enraged that he would probably order there should be no selling outside the st NOT A DUKE AFTER ALL.—Duke (1) be a duke after all. He has falled! tions with Maximilian, and retired in Mexico to seek an asylum in Europe.

who wasn't a duke begged hard in c: Max to struggle through to Philade (Max's) own name, an order for a ba from the Brown Stone Clothing Hall Wilson, Nos. 603 and 805 Chestant SEATING BY MOONLIGHT, on the Skating Park, Thirty-first and Walnut the use of the new patent plane the sar as smooth as when freshly frozen. Brass Band day and night. Park of o'clock at night. JARED'S EMAIL DE PARS, for thesalt

where, by Jared & Rene, importers, P CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION. worthy data it is estimated that at leaf of all who are born in the United S birth lungs in a tuberculous condition sequence are predisposed to Pulm plaints, yet it is equally well established predisposition need not end in Consuma, or any other disease, if due care 2 ness be observed, and all exciting promptly treated as they arise. It is cases Dr. Jayne's Expectorant exercibeneficial effects, and has produced the portion of its cures. Besides promy Coughs and Colds, which, when left are the most common causes of tubercament, this standard remedy allays at tion which may exist, and, by prometic toration, cleanses the lungs of the suis clog them up, and which rapidly destr

fered to remain. Prepared only at No." street. WASHINGTON HOUSE, 709 CHESTS. This house has been thoroughly red newly furnished, and is now presented: as being in every particular a hotel sul-wants. The bar, which has been hands up and well stocked with wines, liquid hia and Reading ales, Havana ciganceptionable in every respect. Lunch excepted) at 11 o'clock A. M. The P. public is respectfully solicited by the Charles M. Allmonds A RELIEF. You are troubled with it annoys your friends and acquisized as yourself. You would like to 2017 searcely know what means to adopt you. Use the Fragrant Soz and beautify your teeth, and leave you and sweet. Sold by druggists.

OLD HATE MATTRESSES made int Mattresses taken in exchange, at EYE, EAR, AND CATABRE, SUC by J. Isaacs, M. D., Coulist and Aurist Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for GRORGE STROK & Go.'s Pianou, 85 Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, for sale of

Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES FRON DUMB BELLS OF A Weights, and Parlor Ekates (both useful) arise), for sale by TRUMAN No. 835 (Right Thirty-five), MA

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