expected to subside and the armies he reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of noth sections be resumed.

It was ange-sted by them that through such pertponement we might now have immediate peace, with some, not very certain, prospect of an allimate satirfactory adjectment of political relations between the Governmert and the States, section or people now engaged in confict with it. The augustion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless regarded by the President secone of armistics or times and he announced that we can agree to no escention or any pension of hostilities except on the basis of the dishardcament of the insurgent forces, and the ratoration of the national authority throughout all the States in the Union collate tally, and in subordination to the proposition which was the sanounced.

conference came to an end by mutual acqui-

The conference came to an ear by minuta and in encence, without producing an agreement of views upon the several matters discussed, or any of them: Neverthélers, it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to promitent insurgents, and to hear them in answer, in a courteous and not unfriendly manner.

ourteous and not universally and it. am, sir, your obedient servant. WM. H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON.

THE CANAL BILLS.

There is a growing disposition to defeat the canal bills in the Senate, on the ground that the exigencies of the Treasury will not permit appropriations for any objects which can be postported without

THE PAY OF THE ARMY.

There is much complaint from the armies, which now have from five to nine months' pay due, and

corps commanders represent to the War Department that officers are tendering their resignations,

on the ground that not being able to get their arrears of pay, they must go home and provide for

It is suggested by Senators, in relation to the em-ployment of disabled soldiers in the departments

that the men who memorialize Congress on the sub

ject show little disposition to put their teachings in practice in their stores, manufactories, banking-

houses, etc., where the great mass of employment

Mr. Wilson's bill to increase the pay of officers

t the front meets with great favor. It is believed that such a measure will lessen the disposition to

PAY OF OFFICERS.

get on detached service through political influen

and favoritism. A vast majority of the officers of the regular army are now absent from their com-mands, as appears by the list lately furnished by

nust be found.

the Secretary of War.

their families or see them reduced to beggary. EMPLOY OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

[Special Despatches to The Press.].

WASHINGTON, February 10.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865. " The Press" Belief Fund. We publish this morning the names of the con-tributors to the fund in behalf of the sufferers at the ecent terrible fire. It will be seen that thus far the sum of \$1,949.58 has been placed in the hands of the editor of The Press to await the order of the chairman or treasurer of the Relief Committee. On behalf of the many unfortunate and deserving men Women, and children who have thus been thrown upon the charities of the world, we desire to thank our friends for their liberality. The sums thus entrusted to the care of the Editor of THE PRESS WILL be immediately applied to the relief of the deserving, and we trust that our friends will not stay their hands in this work of well doing. Every one should regard it as a sacred duty to give at least some

to alleviate the misery of those who have, in these cold, inclement, and cheerless winter days, been sud-

denly visited with death and desolation. We shall

continue to receive and acknowledge contributions Mooney, West Philadelphia.... nece McMullen.... Jeneco McMullen
Miss Peters (2011 Wainut street)
Miss Peters, large bundle of clothing.
Theodore Bliss.
John F. Graff
Thomas Robins
Mrs. Williams. 50 00 hn Horter.... B. M. S.... H. & G. W. Allen....

8339 00 AMOUNT RECEIVED YESTERDAY. R. W. Hurn....lolph & Keen.... r.... Employces of Jones, Barres, & Co.: John H. Fulton..... Jonn H. Fulton..... James A. Park..... leorge T. Lewis....

* Accompanying these contributions was the following letter, which will tell its own story, and

Cash, E. B. Sounder, on behalf of officers and employees in U. S. Mint. 155 00

M. L. F. Sounder, S. Mint. 155 00

M. L. F. Sounder, S. Mint. 155 00

Panny Smith.....

make its own impression:

To the Editor of The Press.
CHESTNUT HILL, Feb. 10, 1855.
Sig: Brelosed please find \$5. for the suffarers at the fire in Ninth street, from two little girls, whose pana was reading the account of this terrible fire to their mother.
They listened intently uvill I was through, when one of them slipped quietly to her mother's side, and asked if they could send to the suffarers a "missionary" (meaning some aid)? She told them they did not used a missionary for their sufferings, but cothing, &c She them siked if they might not send their missionary money, which they had saved from time to time. Her mother, of curses told them they might do so. You will please, therefore, appropriate the same as a contribution from M. L. H. \$4. and A. L. H. \$3. The Blunder of the Rebellion.

THE message of the President to Con gress, and Mr. SEWARD'S narration to Minister Adams of the recent peace conference, not only give many interesting facts, but inform the public of two important points hitherto unknown. The first of these is the President's statement that he was about to send the commissioners from our lines when he received a telegram from Gen. GRANT advising him to agree to the conference. Gen. Grant said that from the conversation he had had with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter he was convinced that they desired to make peace by submitting to the Union. This information, says Mr. Lincoln, "changed my purpose," and induced him to meet the commissioners at Hampton Roads. The second point Mr. SEWARD gives: In his account of the interview, he says, somewhat guardedly, that the chief object of the commissioners seemed to be the establishment of a truce, leaving the question of independence undetermined, and the co-operation of the two Powers in some common enterprise. This, of course, can mean nothing less than a suspension of the war for the Union, and the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine by the united strength of the rebellion and the Government. These are startling facts, and throw a flood of light upon the

this consultation with our Government. General Grant is a practical man, prudent and plain spoken. We all know that he does not regard language as an instrument for concealing thoughts. The conversation held by him with STEPHENS and HUNTER was not a diplomatic exchange of vague words. Unquestionably, if Gen. GRANT Was "convinced" that these gentlemen came into our lines with good intentions and a sincere desire to restore Peace and Union, he had sound reasons for his belief. We do not believe that STE-PHENS and HUNTER deceived Gen. GRANT by professions susceptible of double meaning, for the mere purpose of getting an interview with the President. He was mistaken only in supposing that the personal opinions and wishes they expressed would by the basis of the propositions they were authorized to offer as agents of the rebel Government. Such an error was easily made; for, while STEPHENS and HUNTER had full liberty to express their private .opinions to Gen. GRANT, they were not authorized to confer with him as representatives of the rebellion. Any other view of the case would make

purpose of the rebel leaders in asking for

us regard these gentlemen as ordinary swindlers, obtaining an audience of the President by an impudent falsehood, and neither Mr. Lincoln's nor Mr. SEWARD's account of the conference justifies this sup -very light, they acting as a supporting column, rather than as an attacking force. position. To the President they came with Among the casualties reported are the following: Colonel Tilden, Maine, slightly; Lieutenant Colonel limited powers, and seem to have strictly abstained from exceeding them. Their Spofford, 97th New York, slightly; Lieutenant Colonel Crency, 147th Pennsylvania, severely; Colonel Harman, 118th Pennsylvania, badly wounded in the object was to ascertain the terms of the Government, not to make demands or refusals for the rebellion. Rememverely; Captain Caey, 11th Pennsylvania, wounded severely; Captain Lancy, 6th Wisconsin, wounded; Captain J. L. Cooper, 39th Massachusetts, wound bering STEPHENS' course before the rebellion, comparing GRANT's letter with ed; Adjutant L. H. Chamberlayne, 24th Mchigan, wounded; Lieutenant E. B. Wilks, 24th Michigan, wounded; Lieutenant Hendricks, 6th Wisconsin, the report of the conference, and depending upon GRANT's sagacity, there is good cause for believing that Mr. STEPHENS wounded; Lieutenant Sylvester, 88th Pennsylvana, seriously wounded in the throat; Lieutenant George and Mr. HUNTER, representing a very large Johnson, 5th Wisconsin, wounded; Lieutenant J. H. Montesgue, 14sd Pennsylvania, wounded in the face portion of the Southern people, would rather make peace by submitting to the Union than have the war indefinitely prolonged. But it is equally certain that the rebel Government the enemy in arms—is resolved to fight for independence to the last, and that, whatever STEPHENS and HUNTER may personally wish, they will support the Government they have created, and of which they are a part. Though Mr. STEPHENS may desire peace with the Union rather than protracted war, | terday.

JEFFERSON DAVIS declares for independ-THE PEACE CONFERENCE. ence, and the unwilling lips of the Vice President of the Confederacy must echo him. His object in allowing these com-MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT missioners to meet the President was

anything rather than the restoration

ADAMS, says: "What the insurgent party

seemed chiefly to favor was a postpone-

ment of the question of separation, upon

which the war was waged, a mutual

direction of the efforts of the Government

as well as those of the insurgents, to some

extraneous policy or scheme, for a season,

during which passions might be expected

to subside and the armies be reduced, and

trade and intercourse between the people of

both sections be resumed." Did Davis ex-

pect to suspend the war by this juggle? No

doubt the rebellion would be willing to

suspend the demand for separation, if the

for Union; but the mere proposition of

such an alliance is an insult, as it

was meant to be. JEFFERSON DAVIS,

through his calm and courteous agents.

bullied the Government, and the terms of

peace he suggested, fairly translated, mean

simply this: "Give up the war for the Union, and trust to the accidents of the

future to restore it, or I will do my best to

destroy even this chance by carrying on the war more flercely than before." Un-

fortunate for him it will be that this pro-

posal and threat are published to the world.

stand the proposition that the rebellion

should unite its power with the Govern-

ment for some extraneous scheme. Mr.

SEWARD'S letter to Mr. ADAMS will be

read in every foreign Cabinet, and

France and England will find the

rebel leaders proposing a crusade against

Canada and Mexico, in the hope of gaining

missioners of the enemy had not a word to

sion, and they in turn declare this to a peo-

into it as conquered enemies.

THE ADVANCE.

A RECONNOISSANCE AND MORE FIGHT-

ING ON TUESDAY.

GUR LOSSES QUITE HEAVY IN THE

PAST ACTIONS.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Feb. 8.—The result of yesterday's engagement war more important than reported in my last despatch.

the time when the 5th Corps fell back to the line of

was believed, however, they would do so yesterday morning, but up to noon no signs of any attack ap-

peared, nor did they seem to be in strong force in the vicinity. It was therefore determined to send a

econnoissance out over the ground occupied by us

the day previous, and ascertain where the enemy

were, and, if possible, force them back to their works

sharp engagement immediately began.
The enemy were steadily driven back until they

Fighting here was kept up till dark, when our

men commenced throwing up stiff breastworks to

protect themselves.

The enemy did not seem disposed to attack again,

as they had done the day previous, and the object of the movement having been accomplished, by the de-

velopment of their position, the troops were with-drawn during the night to their former ground on

the Vaughn road, in the vicinity of which strong

The losses in the move turn out to be quite heavy,

considering the small force engaged. The 3d Divi-

sion suffered principally, the following being the

men 44; missing, officers 4, men 586; total, officers 37, men 696. Aggregate loss 1,180 officers and men

ase—the stragglers always keeping out of the way

as long as possible.

The heavy loss in the division indicates the man-

ner in which the men acquitted themselves, and

they have been highly complimented for their brave-

ry by their commanding officers.
. The loss in the 6th Corps is not reported, but is

leg; Lieutenant Colonel Haines, wounded severely;

Major W. Fink, 121st Pennsylvania, wounded se

slightly; Lieutenant W. B. Judd, 97th New York,

leg amputated; Lieutenant John Keller, wounded

in the leg; Lieutenant Colonel Manline, of the 48th Mississippi (rebel) was severely wounded, and died

in the 5th Corps hospital.

To-day has been very quiet; the only firing heard

was from the batteries near the Appomattox this

evening, lasting but a short time, however. The

weather has cleared off beautifully, but the roads

are in bad condition from the severe storm of yes-

out of about 4,000 who went into the action. No doubt a large proportion of those put down as missing will appear in a few days, as is usually the

they made a determined stand.

works have been erected.

works at Hatcher's Run, on Monday night.

European Powers will not fail to under-

of the Union. He sent his agents HIS ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS THAT with a proposal that he knew would not LED TO THE MEETING. be accepted; with a threat to back it. It was none the less a threat because cour-Letters of the Rebel Commissioners and teously masked in silence by his commissioners. Mr. SEWARD, in his letter to Mr. Jest Davis.

GRANT INSTRUCTED THAT THE CONFERENCE MUST NOT DELAY THE WAR.

The Commissioners about to be Sent Back, when Grant Telegraphs that he Believes they Desire to Restore Peace with the Union.

THE PRESIDENT THEN CONSENTS TO THE CONFERENCE.

Government would suspend the demand THE MEETING AND ITS BESULTS. MR SEWARD'S REPORT OF THE INTERVIEW The Rebels Suggest a Combined Action of both Armies to Enforce the

> Monroe Doctrine. To the Honorable the House of Representatives : In response to your resolution of the 8th instant, requesting information in relation to a conference ecently held in Hampton Roads. I have the hone o state that on the day of the date I gave Francis P. Bisir, Sr., a card, written on as follows: "Allow the bearer, F. P. Blair, Sr, to pass our lines, go A. LINCOLN. south, and return. "DECEMBER 28, 1864."

Correspondence between the government and CORRESPONDENCE HETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND DAYIS.

At the time I was informed that Mr. Blair sought the card as a mears of getting to Richmond, Va., but he was given no suthority to speak or act for the Government, nor was I informed of anything he would say or do on his own account or otherwise. Afterwards Mr. Blair told me that he had been to Richmond, and had seen Mr. Jefferson Dayis, and he (Mr. Blair) at the same time left with me a manuscript letter, as follows—to wit:

NORMOND, Jan. 13, 1856. the ultimate independence of the South.

They will find the United States refusing, on grounds of principle, to form this unholy compact, even with the chance of restoring the Union without continuing to fight the South. They will see the insincerity of a Power which, after having intrigued in vain for their assistance, now turns to intrigue with its contact and it is a view of the second present them. Tehrmaelite as it is

a view to secure peace to the two countries.

Yours, &c.,

Afterwards, and with the view that it should be shown to Mr. Davis, I wrote and delivered to Mr. Blair a letter as follows, to wit: enemy against them. Ishmaelite as it is, against every nation the rebellion lifts its hand. Nor can they fail to respect the uprightness of the Government of the United States, true to its proclaimed principles against the greatest bribe the rebellion could offer. Upon a new mount of vision, this common enemy of mankind points to the north and the south, and says: "All this will I give." Mexico and Canada are offered—not for recognition, but for truce. But, once for all, now as at the first, the United States has declared that the only way that the war can be ended is by the submission of the rebells to the Union.

Not only abroad, but at home, the threat of the rebellion has helped the Union. In conference with the Government the commission and the sourn had not a way the following telegram was received at Washington, The following telegram was received at Washington,

The following telegram was received at Washington,

The following telegram was received at Washington,

The following telegram was received at Washington,

The following telegram was received at Washington, hand. Nor can they fail to respect the up-

Clipher]
The following telegram was received at Washington, Inissioners of the enemy had not a word to say of submission, and that party in the North which believed that honorable peace could be made if the Government would consent to negotiation, is annihilated by the results of negotiation. The alternative of war or indefinite truce, equivalent to yielding the claims of the Union, has given us a united North. The men

given us a united North. The men action Since I have no knowledge of General Grant's who opposed the war offer war resolutions having had any understanding of this kind, I refer the in Congress. The Democratic party is ir- matter to you, as the ranking officer present in the two armies. metter to yen, as the ranking officer present in the two armies.

Major General Commanding.

From Headquarters the Army Corps, Jan. 29—Major General G. Farke.

From Headquarters army Or the Formation of the same time the friends of peace had never more reason to hope, for the same result that consolidates the North demoratives and divides the South. The rebel leaders have themselves set before their people the offer of the Government, unmatched in liberality, and reproclaimed the proclamation of amnesty. The President declared to the commissioners that peace could at once be secured by submission of the same time to give all its energies to the president of the commissioners that peace could at once be secured by submission of the commissioners that peace could at once be secured by submission of the commissioners that peace could at once be secured by submission of the commissioners that peace could at once be secured by submission of the commissioners that peace could at once be secured by submission of the commissioners that peace could at once be secured by submission of the commissioners that peace could at once be secured by submission of the commissioners that peace could at once be secured by submission of the commissioners that the commissioners that peace could be commissioner to the commissioner to commissione

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 29, 1805-10 P. M.

ple already exhausted by the war. Mr. Stephens himself represents a portion of the people which would prefer the immediate ending of the war by the restoration of the Union to the possibility of gaining independence by the indefinite postponement of peace. Action from this party must not be at once expected, but it will be strengthened by our rictories and even the formal strengthened by our rictories and the formal strengthened by our rictories and the formal strengthened by our rictories and the formal strengthened by the streng the James:

By direction of the President you are instructed to inform the three gentiomen. Mesers Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, that a messenger will be despatched to them at or near where they now are, without unnesessary delay.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Afterwards I prepared and put into the hands of Major Thomas T. Eckert the following instructions and message: strengthened by our victories, and upon it we must at last rely for the restoration of the Union. There is nothing more sure than that the Southern people when they understand that the only ob-RESC:
EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan 30, 1863.
Major T. T. Eckest-Sir: You will proceed with the stacle to peace is the determination of Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan 30, 1851.
Major T. T. Eckess—Sir: You will proceed with the
documents placed in your hands, and on reaching Gen.
Ord will deliver him the letter addressed to him by the
Secretary of War. Then, by General Ord's assistance,
procure an interview with Messar Stephens, Hauter,
and Campbeil, or any of them, deliver to him on them the
paper on which your own letter is written. Note on
the copy which your own letter is written. Note on
the copy which your retain the time of delivery and to
whom delivered. Receive their nanwer is writing,
waiting a reasonable time fix it, and walch, if it con
tains their eccision to come fix rugh, without farther
condition, will be your warran to ask General Ord to
pass them through, as directed in the letter of the Secretary of War to him. If by their answer they decline to come, or propose other terms, do not have them
passed Linough. And this being your whole duty, return and report to me.

Messrs. Alex. H. Stephens, J. A. Campbell, and R.
M. T. Hunter;
Gentlement. 1 am instructed by the President of the JEFF DAVIS to choose ruin rather than submission, and see that ruin is inevitable if the war continues, will honorably reenter the Union with all their rights as citizens restored, rather than be dragged

Mesers. Alea. H. Stephens, J. A. Campbell, and R. M. T. Hunter:

Gentiemen: 1 am instructed by the President of the United States to place this paper in your hands, with the information that if you pass through the United States military lines it will be understood that you do so for the purpose of an information ference on the basis of that letter, a copy of which is on the reverse aide of this speet, and their if you choose to pass on such understanding, and so notify me in writing. I will procure the commanding gazers! to pass you through the lines and to Fortress Monfoe, nuder such military precautions as he may deem prident, and at which place you will be met in due time by some person or parsons for the purpose of such informal conference, and further that you shall have protection, safe conduct, and safe return in all events.

Chy Point, Va., Feb. 1, 1865.

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 1, 1885.

GENREAL GRANT'S ACTION,
Afterwards, but before Major Eckert had departed, the following despatch was received from Gen Grant:
OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TRIEGRAPH,
WAR DEPLAKMENT.
The following telegram was received at Washington
Jan. 31, 1865, from City Point, Va. 10, 30 A. M.;
His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. owing communication was received here last Petersburg, Va., Jan 30, 18:5, Lieut, Gen. U. S. Grant, Communding the Armies of

at Dabney's Mills.

General Crawford's division of the 5th Corps at Dabney's Mills.

General Crawford's division of the 5th Corps having had the advance the day before, and being best acquainted with the nature of the country, was selected for the duty, which they performed to the entire satisfaction of the Commanding General. The column moved about noon, taking the Dabney Mills road, and after advancing about half a mile struck the rebel pickets, who fell back as our men the control of the corps of the corps in the convenient, and to conference with the control of the corps in the convenient, and to conference the corps of the corps in the convenient of the United States?

Levt. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding the Armies of the United States?

In the United States?

Sand to proceed to Washington, 15 that a respect time of the united states in the United States?

ALEXAGER H. STEPHENS. fer with you on the subject.

Very respectfully, yours.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

J. A. CAMPBELL.

R. M. T. HUNTEE.

I have sent directions to receive these gentlemen, and expect to have them at my diarters this evaning awaiting your instructions.

U. S. GRANT,

This message, it will be perceived, transferred Gan. Ord's agency in the matter to General Great. I resolved, however, to send Major Eckert forward with this message, and accordingly telegraphed General Grant as follows: struck the rebel pickets, who fell back as our men advanced. A line of battle was then formed, the Corps. The entire line then advanced cautiously through the thick woods on each side of the road, and before going far met the rebels in force, when a

Executive Mansion.

Washington, Jan. 31, 1955.

Lieutenant General Grant, City Point, Va.:

A messenger is coming to you on the business contained in your despatch. Detain the gentlemen in comfortable quarters until he arrives, and then act upon the massege he brings, as far as applicable, it having been made up to pass through General Ord's hands, and when the gentlemen were supposed to be beyond our lines.

A. LINCOLIN.

[Sent in cipher at I 50 P. H.]

When Major Eckert departed he bore with him a letter of the accretary of War to Gen. Grant, as follows, to wit: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1865,

Lieutenant General Grant, Washington, Jan. 30, 1865,
Lieutenant General Grant, Commanding, &c.
General, The President desires that you will please
procure for the bearer, Major Thomas T. Eckert, an icterview with Messers Stepheng; Hunter, and Campbell,
and if, on his return to you, he requests it, pass them
through our lines to Portress Morroe, by snoh route
and and or such military precaution as you may deem
prudent, giving them profection and confortable quar
tire while there, and that you let none of this have any
affect upon your movements or plans.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. INSTRUCTIONS TO ME. SEWAID.,

Supposing the proper point to be then reached, I despatched the Secretary of State with the following instructions, Major Eckert, however, going shead of him:
Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. St. 1885.

Hon Win. H. Seward, Secretary of State:
You will proceed to fort Monroe, Va. there to most and informally confer with Measurs. Stephens. Hunter, and Campbell on the basis of my letter to F. P. Blatr, Meq., of January 18, 1885, acopy of which you have. You will make known to them that three things are indispensable, to wit:
First. The restoration of the national authority throughout all the States.

Second. No receding by the Executive of the United States on the slavery question from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress and in Preceding documents.

and in preceding documents. Third No essation of hostilities abort of an end of the war and the disbauding of all the forces hostile to the Government. You will inform them that all propositions of theirs not heconsisered with the above will be copsidered and passed upon in a spirit of sincere liberality. You will hear all they may choose to say and report it to me. You will not assume to definitely consummate anything. Yours, &c., A. LINCOLN. THE CONSERENCE NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE WAR. On the day of its date the following telegram was ent to Gen Grant: On the day of the unit and the control of the day of the control of the contro

[Sent in cipher at 9.80 A. M.]
Afterwards the following deepatch was received from General Grant: COPPICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT. (In cipher I The following telegram, received at Washington, 2.30 P. M., Feb 1. 1825:

FROM CITY POINT Feb. 1. 1835. 12.30 P. M.

His Excellency A Léncoin, President United States:
Your despaton received. There will be no armistice in consequence of the presence of Mr. Stephens and others within our lines. The troops are kept in readiness to move at the shortest notice if occasion should ness to move at the shortest notice if occasion should nestly it.

U. S. Gkäfft, Lieutenant deneral.
To notify Major Echert that the desretary of State would be at Fortess Monroe, and to put them in communication, the following despatch was seat:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON. D. C., Fob. 1, 1855

Major T. T. Eckert. care General Grant, Cuty Point,
Virginia:
Cail at Fortress Monroe and put yourself under direction of Mr. Seward, whom you will find there.

LINGOLN tion of Mr. Seward, whom you will find there.

On the morning of the 2d inst the following telegrams were received by me respectively from the Secretary of State and Major Eckert:

Forr Messon. Va. Feb. 1, 1885—11.30 P. M.

The President of the United States:

I arrived at ten this evening Etohmond varty not here. I remain here. I remain here. I remain here. I remain here in the second of the Major tory
At 8 P. M., the following note, addressed to General
Grapt, was received:

At 8 P. M., the following note, addressed to General Grant, was received:

CITY POINT, VA., Feb. 1, 1865.

To Lieutemant General Grant.

Sir. We desire to go to Washington City to confer informally with the Prevident personally in reference to the matters mentioned in his letter to M. Brair of the 18th Lienary, nit. With the any personal compromise on any question on the letter, the horse tage permission to do so from the sutherities in Ethansond.

Very respectfully, yours, H. HINNYER, J. A. CAMPHELL.

At 9.30 P. M. I notified them that they could not proceed further unless they compiled with the tarms expressed in my letter. The point of meeting designated in the above note ought bot, in my opinion, the individuation. I think fort Monroe would be acceptable. Having compiled with my instructions. I will return to Warhington to morrow, unless that T. ECKERT, Major, etc., Gen. Geanty's Beller That The Erbels wars THOMAS T. EUNERT, MAJOT, 600.

GEN. GRANT'S BELIEF THAT THE REBELS WERE DISPOSED TO SUBBIT.

On reading this despatch of Major Eckeri I was about to recall him and the Secretary of State, when the following telegram from General Grant to the Secretary of War was shown me:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TREEGRAPH.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

(In cipher.]
The following telegram was received at Washington 4 55 A. M., February 2, 1865, from City Point:
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of Was:
Now that the interview between Major Eckert, under his written instructions, and Mr. Stephens and party has ended, I will state confidentially, but not officially, to become a matter of record, that I am convinced, upon conversation with Mesers. Stephens and Hunter, that their intentions are good and their desire slucers to resider peace and usion. I have not felt myself at liberty to express any views of my own or to account for my reticence. to express any views of my own or an account of the reticence.

This has placed me in an awkward position, which I could have avoided by not seeing them in the first instance. I now fear their going back without any expression from any one in an inority will have a bad in discover at the same time. I recognize the difficulties in the way of receiving these informal commissioners at this time, and do not know what to recommend. I generally that, however, Mr Lincoln cannot have an inserview with the two named in this despatch, if not all three now within our lines. Their letter to me was all that the President's instructions contemplated to secure

to Major Eczers.
Lieutenant General. THE PRESIDENT CONSENTS TO THE CONFERENCE THE PRESIDENT CONSENTS TO THE CONFERENCE.

This despatch of Gen. Grant charged my purpose, and accordingly I telegraphed him and the Secretary of Etate respectively as 1010 of Markington, D. C. February 1, 1835.

Washington, D. C. February 1, 1835.

Lieutenant General Grant City Point, Va.:

Say to the gentlemen that I will meet them personally at Foiress Monroe as soon as I can get there.

[Eent in cipher at 9 A. M.] WAE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON D. C., Pebruary 2 1885.

Hon. William H. Senord, Fortress Monroe, Va.:
Induced by a despatch from General Grant, I join you at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can come.

(Sept in cipher at 9 A. M. j.
Before starting the following despatch was shown me. I proceeded nevertheless:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,

COUNTRY OF THE COUN

OFFIGH UNITED STATES MILITARY TRIBGRAPI,

(Clipber.)

The following telegram was reselved at Washington,
February 2, 1865, from City Point, Va., 9 A. M.

Hon. Win H. Seword, Secretary of State. Fortness

Mearce (copy to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary
of War. Washington, D. C.).

The gentlemen here have accepted the proposed terms,
and will leave for Fortness-Monroe at 9 30 A. M.

On the night of the 2d resched Hampon Roads,
found the Secretary of State and Major Foxer on a
steamer anchored off the shore, and learned of them
that its Richmond remismen were on snother sizemer
also anchores off shore, in the roads, and that the
Secretary of State and act yet seen or communicated
with them. I acceptanted that Stajor Rokert had liteally compiled with his instructions, and I saw for the
first vine the answer of the Richmond-gentlemen to
him. which, in his despatch to me of the list, he ohardterizes as not sajisfactory. That answer is as follows,
Course of the Course W. The Deven W. Schall Dec to wit:

OITY POINT, VA., Feb. 1, 1865.

Thomas T. Eckert, Major and A. D. C.:

Major: Your note, delivered by yourself this day, has been considered. For reply we have to say that we were furnished with a copy of the letter of President Lincoln to Francis P. Blair, of the 18th of January ult, another copy of which is appended to your note. Our intentionality contained in a letter of which the following is a copy:

INSTRUCTIONS OF JEFF DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28, 1865.

In conformity with the letter of Mr. Lincoln, of which the foregoing is a copy, you are to proceed to Washing, to City for informal conference with him upon the issues involved in the existing war, and for the purpose of securing peace to the two countries. With great respect, your chedient servant.

The substantial object to be obtained by the informal conference is to ascertain upon what terms the existing war can be terminated honorably. Our instructions contemplate a personal typer-leve between Fresident Licoln and ourselves at Washington, but with this explanation we are ready to meet any person or persons that fresident Lincoln may appoint, at such place as he may designate. Our earnest desire is that a just and honorable peace may be agreed upon, and we are prepared to receive or to submit propositions which may possibly lead to the attainment of that end.

Very respectfully, your.

A note of these rentlemen, subsequently addressed to General Grant, has already been given in Major Eckert's INSTRUCTIONS OF JEFF DAVIS.

THE REBEL BASIS OF CONFERENCE. I sico here saw, for the first time, the following note addressed by the Bichmond gentlemen to Major Eckert; Ciry Point, VA., February 2, 1865.

Thomas T. Eckert, Major and A. D. C.; Thomas T. Eckert, Major and A. D. G.;

Major: In reply to your verbal statement that your instructions did not allow you to elect the conditions upon which a passport could be a ven to us we say that we are willing to proceed to Fortress Mourse, and there to have an informal conference with any sproint, on the basis of his letter of F. P. Blair of the 18th of January, ultimo; or upon any sproint, on the basis of his letter of F. P. Blair of the 18th of January, ultimo; or upon any other terms or conditions that he may hereafter propose not inconsistent with the essential principles; of self-covernment and pondiar rights, upon whith our Contilutions are founded. It is not with our Contilutions are founded. It is not without the farther effects on the other terms of the later of the 1st of the later of

THE CHARACTER AND RESULT OF THE MERTING.

On the morning of February 3 the three gendlemen, Resers Stephens. Buntor, and Campbell, came abound of our steamer, and had an interview with the Secretary of State and myself, of several rours' duration. No question of preliminaries to the meeting was than and there made or mentioned. No other person was present. No peters were exchanged or produced, and it was in advance served that the conversation was to be informal and without merely. On our part the whole the entire of the instructions of the secretary of State, because of the instructions of the Secretary of State, and the party if was not said that in any event, or on any condition, they or wall demant to remain, and yet consists. They we such a consent. They we send to deare that, they would not consent. They we send to deare that, they would not consent. They we can be sufficiently such that is any event course first which, as some of them seemed to argue, might of might not lead to remain but which course we tomath would amount to an indefinite postponement. The conference ended without result.

The foregoing containing, as is believed, all the information sought, is respectfully sobmitted.

Executive Mansion, February 10, 1855.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS. THE CHARACTER AND RESULT OF THE MERTING

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS. Washington, Feb. 10, 1835.
REFORT OF ME. SEWARD. The following was enclosed in the massage sent to the Febate:
To the President:
The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the Sth inst., requesting the Trestetent of the United States, if in his optation not incompatible with the public interests to furnish to the Senatary information in his possession concerning recently accommunications with Gestain rabel

day,
Appended to the report is a copy of an instruction
which has been addressed to Charlest Andres,
Eq., Broy Extraordinary and Misister Plenicotentiary of the United States, at London, and which is the
only correspondence found in this Department touching
the subject referred to in the resolution.
Respectfully submitted,
LEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1365.

the subject referred to in the resolution.

Respectfully submitted. WM h. 16 REWARD.

LEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1865.

[Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1865.

Sin: It is a trulem that in time of peace there are always instigators of war. So soon as a war begins there are citizens who impatiently demand negotiation of peace. The acceptance of war, sips an actitation of peace. The several y gain closer fearful end, chough the war declared is not infraquently unasserved and unwise. So peace agits for significant in the end of the continuity significant in the end of the our ines. They would be understooding coming for an informal conference upon the basis of the aforenamed letter of the 18th of Januare to Mr Brait. If they should express their assent to his condition in writing, then Major Eckert was directed to give them safe conduct to Fortress Monroe where person coming from the President wend must them. At being though probable, from a report of the conversition with Lieux den. Grant, that the Richmond party would in the man-Gen. Grave, that the Richmond party would in the manner prescribed accept the condition meationed, the Secretary of State was charged by the Positest wish the
duty of representing this Governments in the expected
informal conference. The Secretary arrived at Fortress
Monroe in the night of the first day of Sebruary, Major
Eckert met him on the morning of the 3d of February,
with the information that the persons who had come
from Lichment had not accepted in writing the condition upon which he was allowed to give them canduction upon which he was allowed to give the same information by telegraph to the President at Washington.
On receiving this information the Fresident propriet a
telegram directing the Secretary to return to Washington.

of active operations in the field had been delayed by
this action of the House in insisting upon an appropriation that was contrary to law. The deficiency must be
provided for before the adjournment of Congress, or an
extra session would have to be called.

Mr. SHEKMAN thought the mode he suggested the
best way to make up the deficiency.

RESULT OF HOT PAYING OUE SOLDIERS. RESULT OF MOT PAYING OUR SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. Mr. President: Congress presents a strange speciale to the country. We owe to the armies of the United States millions of dollars: Many of our officers have no been paid for months; many of them have put into the hands of their commanding officers their resignation, and are imploring the Government to accept their resignation for the reason that their families are sufficing at home while they are not, paid even what the Government owes them which is not enough to support them. This is the condition of our armies. This is the condition of the families of our soldiers and officers. We have not the means to do it, at any rate, as rapidly as we ought to do.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Senator from Massachusetts, from the high position occupied by him, many give to the country a very erroneous idea. There is no deficiency in the appropriation for the Pay Department. There is no deficiency in the appropriation for the Pay Department.

Mr. WILSUN. There is a deficiency in money, and I am talking about money and not about appropriation bills. I was speaking of the want of means to carry out the law and pay our coldiers what we have acreed to ray them. I say we want ens of millions of dollars for the means to carry itself through this rebuilion we have an issue made herei a Congress to increase the compensation twinty per cent. of a class of congram queeting the Secretary to return to Washington.

The Secretary was preparing, at the same moment, to so return, without waiting for information from the President. Suitat this juncture Lient. General Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War, as well aske the Secretary of State, that the party from Richmond had reconsidered and accepted the condition bendered them through Major Eckert, and General Grant urgenity advised the President to confer in person with the Kiehmond party. Under these circumstances the Secretary, by the President's direction, remained at Fortress Menroe, and the President joined him there on the night of the 2d of February.

The Richmond party was brought down the James river in a United States steam transport, during the Menroe, and the President joined him there on the night of the 2d of February was brought down the James river in a United States steam transport, during the day, and the transport was anchored in Hampton Reads on the morning of the 3d. The President at tended by the Secretary, received Massrs Staphens. Hunter, and Campbell, on boare the United Skates steam transport River Queen, in Hampton Roads. The conference was altogether informat. These was no attendance of secretaries, clerks, or witnesses. No

men that deserve itless than any other man in the employ ment of the Government of the United States.

There are women in this city working for \$500 and \$600 a year, and asking for an increase of compensation, and you reduce this. The otherks in the departments are asking an increase of compensation, and you reduce them. Why? Because you have not the means to do it. You need more money than you can obtain to pay your jest chelts it to pay what you agreed to pay. And, sir, in the fase of the fact, that your can obtain to pay your jest chelts it on pay what you agreed to pay. And, sir, in the fase of the fact that the officers have been unpaid for mosthe; it issue the fact that the officers of our smiles are sending in their xestignations, and some of our generals holds them by the handful, saking to redire that they may take are of their families; in face of these facts that we cannot belp and cannot redireve, owing to the financial condition of the country, we have an issue raised in a Congress by one branch of this Government, wholation of the laws of the country, to increase the compensation of their clerks and the persons they ampley twenty per cest. It is utterly and wholy indefensible. I do not shrink from a contest with them on that question. I count a contest who the facts as they stand before the country after the country are not creditable to the Congress of the United States, and I hope the Senate will be an adventure of the Country are not creditable to the Congress of the United States, and I hope the Senate will share the country when we have not the means to largested but he propriation bill.

I gentlemen anywhere choose to make an issue before the country when we have not the means to largested but the congress of the House, and discussion on the increase of compensation to well-paid men who are employed about ten months in two years, while they are suffering, and fighting, and bleeding, and discussion on the right of the Senate to originate appropriation bills was entured into by Messer, Sanmer, thing was written or read. The conversation, although earnest and free, was calm and courtoons and kind, on both sides. The Richmond party approached the discussion rether inducting, and at no time did they make categorical demands or tender formal stipulations or absolute refusals: neverthelesse, during the sonlerase, which lasted four hours, the several polars at tesus between the Government and the insurgents worse did in smitchle spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postporement of the question of esperation, upon which the war was wased, and a mutual direction of the lusurgents. Its owner extrament and has these of the lusurgents, or some extrament and at these of the lusurgents, or some extrament applied or schedule and the armies he reduced, and trade and intercourse between the poople of othe sections be resumed.

yeas and nays. At he said the algebraic streams of the said said of the provision making the increase apply to the present Congress. Disagreed to Mr. SPAGUE'S amendment was decided in the negative—yeas 10, nays 21. Messrs. Davis, Headricks, Lane of Kansas, Resmith, Powell, Richardon, Eddie, Saulsbury, Sprague, and Wright voted in the affirmative. An amendment was offered to increase the compan-anton of the United states Index is Ostrovnia and

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. CLOSE OF THURSDAY'S SESSION.

A QUORUM AT LAST OBTAINED.

The flouse remained in session this morning nutil half past three o clock. A quorum of members having been secured, a vote was obtained, and Mr. Washburne's amendment to the internal revenue bill to tax spirits on hand was defeated by a large majorily.

A resolution was passed requiring the Sergeant attarns to report at one o'clock on Friday the names of those who absended themselves on Thursday evening, and the House then adjourned.

FETIALY'S SERSTON FRIDAY'S SESSION.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY STATE AGENCY. The Pennsylvania Military State Agency, in this city, in charge of Colonel JORDAN, has made reports to Governor CURTIN up to the 15th of Decem. ber last. From that date to the 1st of February, the arrears of pay and bounty procured for the heirs of deceased and discharged soldiers, and for wives and mothers of those held as prisoners, amount; to \$18,-557.76; the number of pension certificates received and forwarded is 19; letters of recommendation to the friends of soldiers to produce passes, 499 : transportation to remove to their homes for burial the emains of deceased soldiers, 140. The above items form but a small part of the work of the agency. Visiting the several Departments of the Government to obtain information to meet the calls made by letters of inquiry, and to aid sick and wounded soldiers in procuring transfers, furfoughs, and discharges, occupies much of the time. Col. Jordan says he has reason to believe that some claim agents do their work by corresponding with him, thus evading their tax and securing their fee. The work of the agency being gratuitous, no Pennsylvania sol-

MESSAGE ON THE PEACE CONPERENCE.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, asked that the bill before the Senate he laid aside, and that the President e communication concerning the late peace conference he read. It was so ordered, and the fresident's message, was read, after which Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said, regarding that message as the most important ever transmitted by the President of the United States, I move that it be referred to a select committee of five members of the body, and that they have leave to report at any time.

Mr. SUMNER. I think it will be enough if we order it to be printed. I move that it he printed and ordered to ite upon the table. This motion prevailed.

Mr. SAULSBURY. Does the Chair decide my motion out of order? cedence of it.

Mr SAULSBURY. Well, I wish to give notice that I will renew my motion at another time.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL CONSIDERED.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL CONSIDERED.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the appropriation bill

Mr. bHERMAN, of Ohio, moved that the deficiency bill, about which there has been so much controversy between the two Houses, be added to the appropriation bill as a new section. Mr. therman explained that the section in dispute had been ericken out of the deficiency bill. It related to the appropriation of thirty-eight thousend dollars for extra compensation to employees of the House. Mr. CLABK, from the Conference Committee on the deficiency bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate Insist on its amendment, which was the stricting out of the provision referred to by Mr. Phetman for extra compensation. Mr. Clark charged that the House reface d to pass the bill because the Senate would not agree to an appropriation that was contrary to law.

The Senate agreed to Mr. Clark's motion, and insisted on its smendment to the deficiency bill.

Mr. SUMNEK raised the question whether the deficiency bill could originate in the Senate. He did not think that it could.

Mr. SUMNEK raised the cuestion whether the deficiency bill could originate in the Senate. He did not think that it could.

Mr. SUMNEK raised the deficiency bill through in the latter of right and law, or to get the deficiency bill through in the beautiful and the course of right and law, or to get the deficiency bill through in the form he auggested. The War Department needed money, and the transportation of soldlers to the soams of active operations in the field had been delayed by this action of the House in Insisting upon an appropria-THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

THE REBEL SENATE OPPOSED

thority throughout all the States in the Union collete itally, and in subordination to the proposition which was thus announced. The anti-elavery policy of the United States was reviewed in all its bearings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had heretofore assumed in his proclamation of emancipation and other documents, as these positions were reiterated in his annual message. It was further declared by the President that the complete restoration of the national authority everywhere was an indispensable condition of any assant on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that while he must adhere to these positions he would be prepared, so far as power was looged with the Executive, to exercise liberality. Its power, however, is limited by the Constitution, and when peace should be made Congress must recassarily act in regard to appropriations of mency and to the admission of representatives from the insurrectionary States.

The Richmend party were then informed that Congress had on the Sist uit, adopted, by a constitutional majority, a joint resolution submitting to the seweral States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will soon be accepted by three fourths of the States, so as to become a part of the national organic law.

Origon

Mr. HALE objected.
Mr. HALE objected.
Mr. CONNESS. of California, said in reply to Mr. Hale, that he (Mr. Hale) was not always an advocate of economy. He (Mr. Hale) had recently received \$2.00 for acing to Halfax on official business.

Mr. HALE raised a point of order that Mr. Conness had no right to impeach ris conduct or molives. The point was sustained by Mr. CLARK in the chair, and Mr. Conness was directed to confine his remarks to the question before the Senste.

Pending the consideration of this question the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY'S EESSION.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs Higby of California, Frank of New York. Craven of Indians, Ansona of Pennbayvania, and Morton of Illinois as special sommittee to investigate the charges of gross official corruption at direct contained in a psymblat addressed to members of the House, and signed by a gentleman whe says he can prove the tiuth of the charges.

RATLEGAD LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. COLE, of California, reported a bill granting lands for railroads in that State, which was referred. Some time was spent in the reception of reports from committees of a private character. The House took up he Senate bill extending the patent of Alvin P. Fisk, for metallic coffins, and passed it.

for metallic couns, and passed it.

MISSAGE ON THE PEAGE CONFERENCE.

The President sent to the House a message in reply to a resolution on the subject of the recent passe conference, which having been read, Mr. WASHEURNS, of Illinois, moved that twenty thousand extra copies be printed, as it was of great importance, and would mest the cordial approbation of svory loyal heart in the country, while it showed the President's wisdom and discretion. country, while it showed the President's wisdom and discretion.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said he did not think that the message would meet with the cordial approbation of all loyal people. As he understood the document and the report which comesto us from the rabel papers, two things are evident; first, that Mr Lincoln demanded of the rebels unqualified submission; and ascond, that the President would enter not on negotiations with either the rebel Government or any single revel State. Mr. Lincoln is silent on this latter point, but it is positively asserted by Jefferson Davis and the three rebel agents. If the President had sincerely desired peace, he should have brushed away the ofbwebs and come at once to the point with Stephens. Asiths matter now stands, the end must be by resort to the sword. He then referred to the cheering of the soldiers on buth sides, when the peace comraisioners passed through the lines, to show the epirit both of the soldiers and the people in favor of peace. It required no inconsiderable courage on the part of Mr. Lincoln to throw off the importantel relication for the soldiers and the People in favor of peace. It required no inconsiderable courage on the part of Mr. Lincoln to throw off the importantel relication for the soldiers and the rebel spents for this the President deserves great credit, and he had his (9r. Brocks') thanks for holding the emference. It was what he desired and easted of him in December last, but which was not reserved on the other side of the House with approbation. He, however, regrested that in this conference for the characterian dask no other terms than less own tresponsibility and ask no other terms than

charges, computes means of the stime. Onl. Jonana organ is has recomb to believe that some obtain again of the sagnery being gradiculous, no Pennsylvania, and the control of the benefit of Ref. 13, 85 (Caraka. Brussenia). He without the properties of the sagnery being the benefit of Ref. 13, 85 (Caraka. By accordant of the benefit of Ref. 13, 85 (Caraka. By accordant of the benefit of Ref. 13, 85 (Caraka. By accordant of the benefit of Ref. 13, 85 (Caraka. By accordant of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness) of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner Faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schooner faraila fidness of the sagner of the British schoolers of the British scho

good and their desire sincere to restore peace and union."
The thanks of Congress are due to the Prosident for drawing this fact out. There is not a syliable going to show that they would treat only on the basis of independence. If we fail to make peace, the fault will be at the door of the radical pressure. There is no reason why the people of the country should not respond to the ifforts for peace. MR. WASHBURNE'S MOTION REFEREND.

Ifforts for peace.

MR. WASHBURNE'S MOTION REFEREND.

The motion of Mr. Washburze to print 20,000 extra copies of the message was referred to the Committee on Printies.

MEMBERS ARRAIGNED FOR CONTENTT.

The House proceeded to the execution of the order, namely, requiring members absent without leave last night to appear before the bar of the House to purge themselves of contempt. Seventy five of them who had been arreted by the Sargeant-si-Arms were arraigned in the area fronting the Spaaker's chair. They were severally interrogated, and endeavored to give satisfactory executes; but nearly all of them were required to pay the transaction and attendant expenses.

Several hours were occupied with these proceedings. Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, offered a resolution that kithu B. Washburne, for leaving the Houselast night, without consent, was guilty of disorderly conduct, and deserves the corners of the House.

Mr. HARNSWORTH, of Illinois, withed to know whether that was a question of privilege.

Mr. HORRILL said Mr. Washburne was not now present in the Hall.

Mr. GARFIELD, in view of this fact, was willing to persone the consideration of the resolution.

The SFEAKER, in reply to a question, said the question could be entertained, one member having brought a charge against another, but he was not to say whether the charge against another, but he was not to say whether the charge against another; but he was not to say whether the charge against another; by the was diourn now, when will the charge was true in fact or not.
Mr. James C Allen, it we adjourn now, when will the resolution be reached?
The SPEAKEE replied, to-morrow after the morning hour.
The House then adjourned.

RENTUCKY. DEFEAT OF GUERILLAS.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.—A special despatch from

Frankfort to the Journal of 9th inst says: Captain Bridgwater attacked the guerillas at Hustonville at 2 o'clock this morning, killing four and scatter tured thirty-five horses. Indiana for the Constitutional Amend INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 10 .- A joint resolution rati-INDIANAPOLIS, Rep. 10.—A joint resolution rati-fying the constitutional amendment was passed by the Senate to day, by a vete of 26 years to 9 nays, one Democrat voting in the affirmative. The House is expected to act on the resolution this

Constitutional Amendment in New Jersey:
Burlington, N. J., Feb. 10.—A meeting was held here last night to inaugurate a movement for the circulation of petitions to the Legislature to ratify the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery.

Harry Gilmor to Fort Warren. BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Harry Colmor was to-day incarcerated in Fort Warren.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

COLORED SOLDIERS. BLUE PROSPECTS IN MISSISSIPPI-TWO RESEL NERALS MILLED IN RECENT BATTLES. WARHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- The Government received CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 9.—The Richmond papers of to-day contain no news. They have no intelli-gence from Gen. Sherman. Gen. Serrell, of Georgia, was killed in the fight on Tuesday.

The rebel Senate, by an almost unanimous vot rejected the bill putting 200,000 negroes in the army.

The Enquirer says: Messrs. Bevill and W. C. Al-

en, of Richmond, the Ambulance Committee, will

eave this city this morning in charge of a large

amount of supplies brought by the last fing-of-truce boat for the Federal prisoners confined at Danville, Virginia, and Salisbury, North Carolina. Three rederal efficers at each place have been selected and paroled to attend to the distribution of the eupplies.
The Whig says: "The Canton (Miss.) Citizen has heard it intimated by gentlemen of intelligence that it is altogether probable that no further efforts will be made to hold the country between the Yazoo and Big Black rivers, or to protect the Mississipp Central Railroad, but that our lines will be now back as far as Brandon, and perhaps farther eas

he only hope being to hold the Mobile and Ohio Another despatch states that the Richmond D pers of yesterday announce that the rebel General Pegram, of South Carolina, was killed in the reent battle before Petersburg. HARBISBURG

HARRISBURG.

Fqual Rights Convention of Colored Men
—The Elective Franchisa.

Harrisburg, Feb. 10.—The Convention reassymbled to-day. An address was delivered by David
D. Turner, of Philadelphia, who thanked God that
his race could meet in the capital of Pennrylvania,
and give expression to the views which they entertained. Professor G. B. Veshon, of Pittsburg, followed in advocacy of the elective franchiss being
extended to colored people, as the greatest gift of
any Government. Hon. James I. Gesham of the T

any Government.

Hen. James I. Oraham of the Temportandy of individual exertions of those present to elevate their race. The time when the black man was looked upon as a chattel had gone by. Twenty-five years ago he (the speaker) had advocated the abolition of sizvery, and had been persistent in his efforts from that day to this. When the rebellion first began, we were defeated in nearly every contest, but since the emancipation proclamation our armies had been more successful. [Applause]

Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, Senator from Allegheny, was loudly called for. He confined himself to the rights of the African to vote, and said he had seen the day when the black man, there he old Constitution, was allowed his suffrage, and he hoped the time would soon come when he could vote again. He referred to the decision in the Dred Scott case, by Judge Roger B. Taney, and the determination of the Southern masters to grind the fron into the colored freemen of the North. But the scene has changed and slavery now lies cold in death.

He referred to the prejudice that existed against the black man, but he hoped that the morning would soon come when the color of a skin or the curl of the hair would not invidicualy distinguish a man. He closed by stating that their rights would soon come.

Addresses were delivered by Sergeant Major A.

soon come.

Addresses were delivered by Sergeant Major A.
R. Green, of the 127th Celored Infantry, and by
Rev. James Austin, Rector of St. Thomas' Church,
Philadelphia.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend our people every
where to cultivate a practical knowledge of all lite
rary, are ereantile, commercial, and industrial parsuits
Resolved, That we extend the right hand of follow
ship to the Freedmen of the South, and express to the,
our warmest sympathy and our deep concern for the
welfare, presperity, and happines; and desire to exhort them to shape their course 'towards fragality, th
accumulation of property, and above all, to leave un
tried no amount of effort and self-denial to acquir
knowledge, and to seeme a vigorous moral and religlous growth. We desire, further, to assure them o
our co-operation and assistance, and that our efforts in
heir behalf shall be given without messure, and b
limited only by our capacity to give, work, and act
Adopted.

limited only by our capacity to give, wors, and accordadorted.

This resolution was also adopted by the National Convention of colored men, held in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., October 4, 1864:

Resolued, That this Convention endorse the doings of the delegates to the late National Convention from this State, in the preliminaries laid down by them, locking to the formation of a State Equal Bights heagas, and that the movement stated by them receive our hearty co-operation and support.

Adjourned sine die. [Special Despatch to The Press.]

The Senate committee, composed of Mr. Hall, chairman, and Messrs. McCandless and Wallace, together with Adjutant General Russell, left this afternoon for Washington, to protect the interests of the State, and if possible to procure a postpone nent of the draft. Legislative Proceedings.

PROPOSED POSTFONEMENT OF THE DRAFT,
Mr. RANDALL presented a petition from citizens of
Schuylelli county relative to the overcharge of fare
and toils on the Philadelphia and Reading Ratiroad.
Mr. LOWRY read a bill in place incorporating the
Girard (Bric county) Passenger Railway Company.
Mr. SCHALL, one supplementary to the act enabling
State banks to become banking associations under the
United States laws.
The consideration of the resolution giving an anunity
of forty dollars and a gratuity of like amount to
coldiers of 1812 was postponed until Wednesday morning next.
The bill to validate, all assessments of bonary taxes
made by municipalities exceeding two per centum,
when assessed prior to the passenge of the law limiting
the amount thereof, passed.

— The bill to prevent frauds in the renting of market
stalls and stands in Philadelphia passed. This bill anthorizes the Commissioner of Markets to swear app icants to accretain whether they are really butchers or
not.

A supplement to the set relating to corporations. can is to accertain whether they are really butchers or not.

A supplement to the act relating to corporations, passed fith of April, 1855, extending the benefits of that act to purchases or sales of real estats for or by aliems before that date, passed.

The supplement to the acts reorganizing the militis of Pennsylvania, giving the Governor power to appoint draft officers, and also company officers was discussed at length. The discussion assumed a decidedly politica, character.

Mr. CLYMER moved to amend by authorizing the Governor to appoint any person who is qualified from six months' service are raises fifty men, a captain; any person aimiliarly qualified who raises thirty men, a first lenstens I; and any qualified person who raises tweaty men, a second leulenant. Lost by a vote of il years to 18 pays.

is pays. On the final pgssage of the bill the vote was is year and in the state of the bit are vote was in years and it base. Mr. COANELL received permission and read in place a bill anthonizing the sale of certain real estate of Jacob Peters, deceased.

Adjuttmed.

Numerous petitions were presented, among them the liowing: Messrs SMITH, of Philadelphia, and KERNS for a Meserr, MARSLEY and SATTERWAIT against the same. COCHRAN, of Philadelphia, from the flour dealers of Philadelphia, relative to the law for inspection of the Committee on Agriculture of the Committee on Agriculture of the Country of Philadelphia against the passage of the law relating to the qualifications of directors.

Straightful of the Country of Mr. McCluke, while admitting that some of the Mr. McCluke, while admitting that some of the quotas were v.ry sit gularly adjusted, judged it very inexpedient to pass such a recotation at this time, when the army of Grant was in notion.

Mr. Millell moved to strike out the word "demand" and insett "request," but afterwards withfrew it, and declared his determination to vote against he resolution he resolution.

Mr. QUIGLEY said that the two gentlemen who had
ust spoken could very well afford to say "let the draft
to on " His colleague from the city was notifiable,
und had no person in his family who were anticet to
us taken. and had no person in his family who were subject to he taken.

Mr. MILLER. I have a substitute in the army.

Mr. QUIGLEY said that the draft, if now enforced, would be very severe upon men who were to poor to buy substitutes, and who, if pressed, would rather leave the country than go into service.

Mr. QUIGLEY said that the committee appointed some time since to confer with the Secretary of War on the subject were still in communication, and would probably go to Washington to day.

Mr. MCCLUER Gefred a substitute: requesting the Governor to communicate with the national authorities, and endeavor to procure such a postponement of the draft (not incompatible with the interests of the country) as will suffice to obtain an adjustment of the

othery) as with since to obtain an adjustment of the substitute was unanimously adopted.
Mr. COLVILLE called up an act requiring the Board of Military Claims to adjust and pay the claim of Col. William Frishmoth. Passed.
Adjourned until Monday evening. HIGH LIFE IN WASHINGTON .- MIR. N. P. LES. celles, author of several popular novels, never wrote a better one than "High Life in Washington," which she characterizes as "a true picture from life of real persons and characters." As the name implies, the main action is in the metropolis, but an-tecedent to the Rebellion. The author evidently 128 written with full knowledge of the wheels with wheels at the seat of Government, and exhibits the machinery with a very free hand. Of course, there is a love-tale, of which Hope Marshall is the eroide. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. MR. MURDOCH will read, to-night, at Concert a humcrous and a serious character. In the pro-gramme we notice an announcement of some fine extracts from "The Lady of the Lake" on the one hand, and the celebrated comic poem of "Monsieu Tonson" on the other. The present entertainment are given for the benefit of a church in the northern eart of the city, which is encumbered with debt. On Monday night Mr. Murdoch will read " Enoch

CITY ITEMS. FIRE CLOTHING AND TAILORING ESTABLISH MENT.—Granville Stokes' old stand, No. 609 Chest

nut street, above Sixth. We claim for our establish First. That it has constantly on hand the fines! assortment of goods for custom work in this city.
Second. That our style of cut and workmanship is superior to any other; and,
Third. That our prices are lower by far than those of any establishment for custom work exclusively, and, also, much lower than those of any other first-class clothing house.

GENTLEMEN OF TASTE INVITED TO CALL St Granville Stokes' old stand, No. 609 Chestnut street, above Sixth. N. B.—An elegant assortment of ready-made clothing always on hand. THE PRIZE-MEDAL'SHIRT, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, and for sale at the popular Gentle-men's Furnishing establishment of Mr. George Grant, No. 610, Chestnut street, are the best-made

and best-fitting shorts in the world. The very choicest goods in this department are always for Sale at Mr. Grant's counters. CHARITY.-We are requested by MJs. J. V. West, 208 Olinton street, to say that she has visited many of the sufferers by the recent disaster, and found them destitute of clothing. She has the means a hand to make up almost any amount of clothing. It is desired that dry goods merchants forward articles to her house to be made up into alothing at ence.

been Competition—
Examine M.z Prigi 4-4 Williamsville Muskn, 47 cents. 4-4 Forrestdale Muskn, 42 cents. 9.4 Heavy Sheeting (bleached), 21.15. 10 4 Heavy Sheeting (bleached), \$1.25. American Prints, 25 cents. Yard-wide very heavy unbleached Musein, cents—what has been sold at 62 cents. JOHN BURNS,

217 South Eleventh, Above Spruce. N. B.—A beautiful lot of white linen Table Co vers, \$2-worth \$4 50. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, Latest Style at Charles Cakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

OPENING OF WESDEROTH, TAYLOR, & Bay NEW GALLERY OF PAINTING AND PROT we have the pleasure of announcing the new rooms, No. 914 Chestnut street, are now. The old friends of the establishment, and the The old friends of the establishment, and the lic generally, are respectfully invited to visit new gallery, where will be found not only thing that is beautiful in our line of art, but a comfort and elegance of arrangement for the in

fication of visitors.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR, & BROWN NOTION-CHARGE.-Owing to change taking place, it is our intention to realize ; on our elegant stock of Men and Boys Clos and Furnishing Goods.

We therefore offer the entire stock of our by amounting to consisting of winter, spring, and summer closs. at a large reduction from present prices. Our fine stock of piece goods will be make order in our best styles at the same liberal at ment in price. WANAMARRE & BEOWN

fee-5t S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET So THE BEAUTY OF THE HAIR, in its pristing to and natural color, may be preserved to a good age. Its premature decay and loss may be a second Even after the Hair has begun to perish and

the natural functions may be restored, and to real the healthful and luxuriant again, by consuling.

Astley, who has recontly come to our city opened offices at 1838 Chestnut street, for the Rule ological treatment of the Scalp and Hatr. Office hours for ladies from 9 A. M. to 1 P. g.
Office hours for gentlemen from 2 to 6 P. M. fel. ECLIPSES DURING 1865.—An astronomer has

sulted his aimanac, and amounces that this there will be six collipses—two of the sun, tethe moon, one of Jeff Davis, and one of his relion. The eclipses of the sun occur on the 27. April and the 15th of October; those of the control of April and 21st of Getober; and of the little of April of the two at a convergent season, not long to be error. There will also be a standing eclipse of inferior clothing establishments brought about the famous Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockh Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestaut street, at Sixth. LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Gate

Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel. FOR SALE-The fixtures and stock of a Da store at Fourth and Christian streets. Alegra lent business stand. The store to rent. Inquire at the southeast corner of Fourth a Ohristian streets. PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best F.

at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotsl. SHATING BY MOONLIGHT, on the Philade', THIRTY-NINTH DAY OF THE SEASON. By the use of the new patent plane the surface Bayley's full Band day and night. Park open 10 o'clock at night.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS .- All the latest style Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel. FACADEMY OF MUSIC.-A new lecture, by Anna E. Dickinson, on Friday evening, Febru-17th, at eight o'clock. Subject—"A glance at g Pugh's, Sixth and Chestnut streets, on Mort Admission, twenty-five cents. Reserved seath,

EYE, EAR, THEOAT DISEASES, CATABER, As-MA, treated by Dr. Von Moschzisker, Osulist a Aurist, who unhesitatingly asserts that his can rience and success in the treatment of those w dies have been greater than that of any physical in the country.
. Office, 1027 Walnut street. WENDEROTH, TAYLOR, & BROWN'S NEW G.

LERY. No. 914 Chestnut street, will be kept and

until 8% P. M. for the present. COUGHS, &C.—At this sesson of the year witcolds are prevalent, with all their unpleasant of an such as coughs, hoarseness, sore throat, bronching and the like, it will be interesting to know in Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesur. street, have the most agreeable medicines in a world to relieve them, such as fine medicated jube Paste, Irish Moss, Marsmallow, Tar, % Cherry Preparations, and similar confections, a are found invaluable by all who try them. CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION.-From tris worthy data it is estimated that at least one ore

of all who are born in the United States have: sequence are predisposed to Pulmonary Co. plaints, yet it is equally well established that it predisposition need not end in Consumption, Ass ness be observed, and all exciting causes in promptly treated as they arise. It is in just sin cases Dr. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its ma beneficial effects, and has produced the larges pr portion of its cures. Besides premptly remote Coughs and Coids, which, when left to themselve are the most common causes of tuberculous development ment, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and, by promoting easy exp toration, cleanses the lungs of the substances will

clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when a fered to remain. Prepared only at No. 222 Chests conjoint advertising rendered practicable by Mess Joy, Coo. & Co., through their newspaper ages: hortheast-corner Chestnut and Fifth streets, is vertisers save the postage and avoid the labric corresponding with publishers, risk of remittance separate bills, the vexations deceptions of journal with incompetent and irresponsible persons.

Business men may learn through this agency just what journals to advertise in, to reach effectively w · Advertisers receive copies of journals in which their advertisements are inserted. ODD TORK LACE CURTAINS transferred, done up, and made equal to new. Those having valuable Curtains, worn so that they are useless, can have them made entirely new at much less than the present price of Curtains. Call and see specimens at

1408 Chestnut street JARRD'S EMAIL DE PARIS, for imparting beats and freshness to the complexion, clearness at softness to the skin, effectually removing small property and discolorations, sold by drugglets, prumers, and cofficurs. E. Jouin, 111 Tenth street below Chestnut. Johnston, Holloway, & Cowde. Dyott & Co., general agents.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.-Companies about & ganizing see advertisement in another column. fil-EYE. EAR. AND CATARRH, SHOOMSINTLY ITSELL by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pincs Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination GEORGE STECK & Co.'s Pianos, and Mason Hamiln's Cabinet Organs, for sale only by J. I.
Gould, Seventh and Chastnut streets. 1018-2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL. This metal, now to sight unknown, Seems like some wizard's spell, Whose influence we all must own, Though few its looks can tell. It is, too, an aspiring thing.
Worthy of its renown;
Wo-news the telegraph can bring
Has force to keep it down. But, at each rumor that we read, High up again it files,
And everything that mortals need
In sympathy will rise.
Yet, be the prices low or high, . Mar, while on earth he lives, Will not, with ease, himself deny

Now, some things, still, are not so dear As most of us suppose; And this fact we can make quite clear
To those who need new clothes.
If you desire well to invest What cash is in your power, And wish your hardships all re-dressed Hasten to Bennett's Tower! Winter Stock selling at greatly Reduced Privocial Industry of Mi

Noutes, or Bers, Overcoats of Mar. TOWER HALL. No. 518 MARKET Street. BENNETT & CC GRAY HAIR, OR WHERE THE HAIR FALLING, ALL SHOULD USE ** London Hair Color Restorer and Dressist."
As this preparation contains no mineral sebelus and is delicately perfumed, its application is a pleased instead of a tank. As a Dressing, it is perfect.

1—It will restore gray half to its original color.
2—It will make it grow on bald heads. 2—It will restore the ratural secretions.
4—It will remove all dandruff and itchings. 5—It will make the hair soft, glossy and fixible.

6—It will preserve the original color to old see-7—It will prevent the hair from falling of. 8—It will cure all diseases of the scalp. Single bottles & cents; six bottles, \$4. Sold by
Dr. SWAYNE 2 50%. 330 North SiXTH Sires Jones' Jones' Jones' Jones' Jones'

Old-Established
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.
604 MARKET Street, Ab ve Sixth.
One Price Clathing, of the latest styles, and the the best manner, expressly for retail sales work made to order at shortest notice. Great reduced in prices to close our Winter Stock

Oas-Price in CURLING RODS, CURLING TONGS, PINC ing Brons, Bair Grimpers, Rail Cutters, Tweet, For sale by TRUMAN & Sna Ro. 835 (Eight Thirty-five), MARKET Street below 5 below 5 TRUMAN & SHAW. EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES, WIT

rmall keys, and an assortment of other styles.

For sale by

TRUM an & SHAW.

No. 835 (Eight Thirty-Ave), MAREET Styles.

Mareet Styles. ARMY ITCH VERY PREVALENT! TETTER, ECALD HEAD, ALL BRUPT OF THE COMPANY OF ALL HEALING OINTHE cents. Fent by mail on receipt of 6) cents. by Dr. EWAYRE & SON, \$30 North SIXTH S

Never fails to cure the most obstinate case THE LUNGS!! THE LUNGS!! COUGHS AND COLDS DANGEROUS COMPANDR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND STEEP CF OHERRY," the old established and always re-temedy. Prepared only by Dr. sWAYEE 2 60%. North SIXTH Street.