

CONGRESSIONAL.

Second Session.

Repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, January 10.

SENATE.—The Chairman laid before the Senate a message from the President, giving information as to an agreement between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the naval force on the lakes which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of Mrs. Jane Swishelm, asking for an increase of pay for female clerks, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing that Committee to inquire if further legislation was necessary to authorize the President to call an extra session of Congress without giving sixty days' notice, reported and asked to be discharged.

Mr. Trumbull said they could find no law requiring the President to give sixty days' notice. No notice whatever was required by law.

Mr. Powell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the petition of certain railroad companies, asking permission to build a railroad bridge across the Ohio River at Louisville. He asked that the petition be referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Doollittle called up a resolution, in relation to the sale of Indian lands, limiting the price of the same, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution to repeal the reciprocity treaty.

Mr. Howe took the floor in opposition to the repeal of the treaty at 1:30 p. m.

Mr. Grimes interrupted Mr. Howe, by asking that the Senate take a recess of ten minutes, to allow its members to pay their respects to Vice Admiral Farragut, who was upon the floor. The recess was taken.

On reassembling, Mr. Wilson offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the conduct of the War be directed to inquire into the causes of the failure of the late expedition to Wilmington, N. C., to report back to the Senate.

Mr. Howe resumed the floor on the reciprocity treaty.

Mr. Morrill succeeded Howe, and advocated the repeal of the treaty.

Mr. Chandler favored the repeal of the treaty. The Board of Trade of Detroit did not represent the people of Michigan when they opposed its repeal. They represented only the interests of Merchants, but the farmers of Michigan were not in favor of the treaty. The people of Canada had been in sympathy with the rebellion ever since it commenced, and this was another reason why the action recommended by the committee on Foreign Relations should be taken.

Mr. Foot could not see any occasion for prolonging a debate on a question, on which there could hardly be a divided opinion in Congress or in the country. While the treaty had proved highly beneficial to the interests of the people in Canada, it had proved prejudicial to the interests of the people of the United States. It was repealed only in name.

Mr. Hale argued against the repeal of the Treaty, stating that its advantages had been reciprocal. Mr. Hale, after some further remarks against the repeal of the Treaty, moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Doollittle explained why he should vote for the resolution. The new revenue system of the Government demanded the abrogation of the treaty.

Mr. Wilson said he had prepared an amendment that instead of repealing the treaty, a committee be appointed to make a new treaty.

Further remarks were made by Messrs. Conness, Biddle and Henricks. The two former in favor of repeal, and the latter against it.

A motion to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee was lost. The yeas and nays were then called on the passage of the resolution, which was adopted by yeas 31, and nays 8. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Buckleer, Dickson, Hale, Henricks, Hicks, Howe, Ramsey, and Van Winkle.

Mr. Harlan offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to suspend all the pay and allowances of the officers of the command of Col. Chivington, of Colorado, until an investigation of the conduct of Col. Chivington, in the late attack on an Indian camp, shall take place and that all articles taken from the Indians, by his command, shall be restored. The resolution was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Elliott introduced a bill, a substitute for the bill to recognize the rebel States, providing that none of them be allowed to resume their political relations until the loyal citizens organize a government Republican, in form and power, prohibiting involuntary slavery, and further providing that Louisiana shall reserve her political relations under her constitution, adopted in April, 1864.

The substitute was ordered to be printed.

The House renewed the discussion of the proposed constitutional amendment.

Mr. Smith of Kentucky, felt it to be his duty to lay aside all personal considerations and prejudice, and devote himself alone to his country, his whole country. Nothing he contended was so destructive to our peace as the ultra doctrine of State Rights, which had recently been proclaimed in this House, and if carried out would subvert all the principles of government and Republicanism and bring us to the position of perfect despotism and ruin. He denied the argument of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Pendleton, that the Right of revolution exists at all times; but admitted that any people would be justified in resorting to the right of revolution whenever the Government becomes so oppressive and despotic as not to be borne, and when there were no other means of redress. Yet gentlemen here are bold and audacious enough to go beyond the most ultra Southern fire-eaters. It was the duty of Congress to pass this joint resolution in order to afford the people an opportunity of pass-

ing upon the amendment, and it was the duty of the people to adopt it. We should destroy slavery, root and branch, as soon as possible. We must have the Union without slavery, and no vote of his should be given but for that which looks to the utter, absolute, unconditional abolition of slavery throughout the United States.—He thanked God he had seen the day when we can wipe out slavery, and Kentucky, acquiescing in the act, will stand among the proud States of the Union she grieves so well. He would now appeal to the people of the North and South to call a convention of all the people. The North would have yielded this. Cox's information was that the South would have held back. If he thought that by voting for the amendment he could save the Union, he would do so, though all the devils North and South should expend their wrath against him, but he would appeal to the gentlemen to say whether he was bound to vote for it if he believed its adoption would prolong the war. He admitted the power under the guards of the Constitution to establish slavery or free institutions or an entire monarchy, or an anti Democracy, but he had no fear that the people would destroy their liberties.

Mr. Thayer, of Pa., spoke in favor of the amendment.

The House at four o'clock adjourned.

From Cairo and Below.

CAIRO, Jan. 12. The steamer Armaida, from Evansville, reports Uniontown, Ky., in possession of guerrillas, who were firing upon passing steamers.

Larkin W. Roy, who murdered District Surgeon D. Y. Sadder, was hung at Baton Rouge on the 20th ult.

The steamer Niagara, from New Orleans on the 5th, arrived with the 8th New Hampshire Volunteers en route home, and thirty-five rebel prisoners, among whom were five female smugglers, bound for Alton.

There was some inquiry for Cotton, at low prices, but no sales; 1,100 bales arrived at Havana from Matanzas. Clarified Sugar, 24¢ @ 25¢. Prime Molasses, \$1.20. The produce markets is very dull.

Forrest is represented concentrating a large force at Paris, Tenn. A great number of his men are hovering around their homes, in Tennessee and Kentucky, committing robbery and murdering Union men. Rumors prevail of a force being organized to attack Paducah again. One hundred and seventy-two rebel officers, prisoners from Johnson's Island, arrived here from New Orleans, for exchange.

The following are further particulars of the late raid, from a reliable source. They brought in seven hundred prisoners, including two Colonels, a large number of other officers, one thousand able-bodied negroes, and one thousand horses. The number they killed and wounded was one hundred and fifty. Many of the prisoners were officers, including Brigadier General Gholson. A fortified place, called Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was carried by a assault and 500 men captured, whilst General Gardner was in sight with 2,000 infantry, which Grierson held at bay, while Col. Karger's brigade charged the stockade on horseback, and fired over the top until Grierson was surrounded. The whole country was in arms by this time, and forces even brot from Missouri. Hampered by a large number of prisoners, and opposed by greatly superior forces, Grierson could not go to Cahawba to release our prisoners as directed by Gen. Burn, but struck for Grenada, and then for Vicksburg. Forty miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is so badly damaged that Hood's whole army cannot repair it in months. New pontons, new wagons, and a large amount of supplies en route to Hood were destroyed in cars, besides the factories. A large amount of cloth, wool, leather, and shoes were destroyed at Dankston, also the railroad and public property was burned at Grenada, and 300 wagons, 500 new English carbines, for Forrest, and a large quantity of ammunition delivered at Grenada. Grierson's loss is twenty-five killed and wounded.

Cruelty Without Parallel. There is nothing, in all the revolting details of all the cruelty ever practiced, that excels or parallels the following.—It is extracted from a letter from Sherman's army to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Our escaped prisoners are hunted by bloodhounds. These are kept at all the pens for that purpose. To kill one of them is certain death if discovered. On one occasion two were killed at Andersonville, and the authorities not being able to find those who committed the act, placed the carcasses of the dogs outside the dead line in the brook which supplied the camp with water and allowed them to rot there.

Hundreds of our officers and men have been chased by these dogs. They are kept at all guard stations and picket-posts throughout the South, and especially at the ferries and fords of the rivers, and are used to hunt both our men and deserters from the rebel army.

We have space only for one case of a bloodhound chase. The parties who had escaped were privates Crummit and Harris of the 9th Illinois cavalry; Martin Cloes, 3d Illinois, and Patterson, of the 2d New York. Two of these soldiers were eighteen years old, one twenty and one only seventeen. They were chased by fifteen dogs, in charge of some twenty men.

One man, finding the dogs close upon them, and no chance of escape presenting itself, climbed on the porch of a house and waited till the party came up. Enraged that their thirst for Yankee blood had not been gratified, they made Crummit come down to them, then knocked him on the head with a musket, formed a ring, put the dogs in it, and threw him to them.—He was terribly torn, and soon after died. Harris and Cloes were treated in the same way and badly torn.

Patterson, who was a mere boy, knelt down and prayed these human fiends not to let the dogs tear him; but to no purpose. He was forced down, and on undertaking to regain the porch was kicked in the face, all his front teeth broken out and he rendered insensible, and in that state thrown into the ring. The dogs had satiated themselves with blood, and refused to touch him. This is only a single case of many which could be related.

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher. BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 18. 1865.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

On the first page of our paper this week, will be found, a list of the names of all those who pay an Income Tax.—We have not examined the law specially but are, nevertheless, surprised to see this exhibit. Some whom we would have expected to pay largely, don't appear in the list at all. Those who pay largely can look over it and see whether, in their opinion, their neighbors are all honestly complying with the law. The government needs more money, and it is for those who are already supporting it so liberally, to say whether they are willing to have their own taxes largely increased, or whether those who are shirking the law, and therefore shirking their duty, shall be brought to the light and made do their duty.

Gen. Butler's Removal.

The removal of Gen. Butler, seems to be stirring up considerable excitement. We were never among the Generals great admirers, but are free, nevertheless to admit that they were very numerous, considering the political school from which he came, the hearty manner in which he addressed himself to the various responsible duties that devolved upon him, attracted more notice than they otherwise would have done. While many doubted his eminent fitness for a leader of active military operations, all laymen admired his rare executive qualities. It is well known that his removal was in accordance with Gen. Grant's desires; and the country will be slow to question the purity of his motives. For certainly no commanding officer, since the commencement of the war, has manifested so liberal a disposition towards his Lieutenants as has Gen. Butler. In all probability, retired to civil life, and we will not be much surprised to see him turn up the next Gov. of Massachusetts.

The Hon. Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, member of the Rebel Congress, was caught last week by a couple of rebel cavalry men when about twenty-five miles from Washington, making his way to that city for the purpose, as he avowed, of seeing how we could effect a cessation of hostilities. He was remanded back to Richmond. This is the same Foote who, about four weeks ago, made such a marvelous speech in the Rebel Congress, in which he portrayed their waning power, and their speedy overthrow. His lady who accompanied him made good her escape, and is now in Washington. The following is the dispatch which officially announced his capture to Davis:

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 12, 1865. To the Hon. Secretary of War: I have arrested the Hon. Henry S. Foote at Occoquan, on his way to Washington for the purpose of negotiating peace, as he avows. Full particulars through Maj. Cattrington by mail. I have paroled him to await instructions. Please instruct me what disposal to make of him. H. S. DAWGGETT, Com'g Post.

The Secretary of War referred the matter to Davis, who, in turn, refers it to the House of Representatives of which he was a member. What disposition will be made of him remains to be seen.

Peace Rumors.

The air is filled with rumors of peace. Commissioners, it is said, have been appointed to visit Washington by the Rebel Government; while the same authority says that others are appointed by Lincoln to visit Richmond. After examining the news carefully, we can see no truth in it beyond the fact that Lincoln has permitted F. P. Blair, Sr., to visit Richmond.—What his business is we are not informed; but there is little doubt that it is for the purpose of feeling Davis' pulse on the question of peace. The Administration journals appear to be quite divided in their judgment as to the propriety or imprudence of this movement. The N. Y. Tribune strongly favors it while the Times as stoutly remonstrates. Thus from the leading journals down, a pretty general expression of opinion is being had. We have no doubt that the people would hail with joy any movement that might be likely to result in an honorable and permanent peace; but we are at a loss to see how that is possible through Jeff Davis. Most certainly he would prefer living an exile in some foreign land, to living a condemned traitor in this country. We would not stand on mere technicality, but we must confess we would much prefer seeing whatever negotiations may be thought advisable, take place between our Government and the States themselves, and according to the doctrine of State rights, how can the Davis concern object? Nor do we believe that Mr. Lincoln feels solic-

itous of feeling the temper of the Richmond authorities on the subject. The public well know the morbid desire of the Blairs for notoriety; of this desire Frank the 1st is perhaps more possessed than his ambitious sons. His celebrated visit to Bennett of the Herald, Greeley of the Tribune, Weed of the Albany Evening Journal, and last but not least, to Gen. McClellan himself, is still fresh in our minds. Its consequences were likely to prove serious to our cause in the campaign which was then opening—resulting in direct charges of an effort on his part to buy the General off, by the offer of an active command. If negotiations are to be opened at all, we would much prefer some other gentleman to be the chosen bearer of propositions. After all we are free to say that we have more faith in the diplomacy of Grant, Thomas and Sherman. We advise our readers, therefore, not to be deceived by these rumors of peace; let us not deceive ourselves. The rigorous prosecution of the war is the surest way to an early and lasting peace.

Highly Interesting.

NEW YORK, January 12.

It is announced that General McClellan leaves for his European tour on the first of February. He has declined the offer of a private vessel, tendered by his friends. He leaves in the steamer China, and will be gone for two years.

Nearly all the papers to-day contain eulogies on the peace rumors. The World says Mr. Lincoln has no authority under the Constitution, to offer amnesty by the abolition of slavery, and Jeff Davis could not, under the Confederate Constitution, accept such an offer.—Individual States alone have jurisdiction in the matter.

The Times does not look for any good result from the movement, and thinks the whisperings of peace only indicate a brief lull.

The Post thinks the Rebel Commissioners are on the way to Washington, as reported, and says they will accomplish nothing. It thinks such a movement would be nothing less than a studied insult to the United States Government.—If the Government should receive them, it would equally insult the authorities of the border States.

The Post claims to have information that Governor Brown, of Georgia, is favorably disposed, and would probably receive the agents from the United States. The Herald thinks the conduct of Missouri, in passing the emancipation act, will soon be imitated by Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Delaware.

The World says the passage of the ordinance was a wise step, resulting from a clear-sighted perception of a tendency of events, and thinks if the war were to end to-morrow, and the States to retain jurisdiction over the subject, all would follow the example of Missouri and Maryland.

The Tribune is briefly exultant, but makes no comment.

The Post points out the advantages possessed by laborers and manufacturers under the new system.

The Commercial thinks the action of Missouri is an argument in favor of the passage of the Constitutional amendment.

Major General Banks, in his suggestions to the Committee on Judiciary, says the condition of affairs in Louisiana was such that he did not assume, in his proclamation for an election, whether slavery was or was not an institution recognized by law. He says the canvass was spirited, and 1,140 votes were cast in parishes formerly giving 1,155 votes, and thinks two-thirds of the voting population of the State participated in the election.—He accounts for the diminished votes on the new Constitution, on the ground that many failed to participate through the fear that Congress would not ratify it.—He mentions all the charges of interference with the election by military authority.

He claims that the actual vote was more than one-third as much as the average vote of the State before the war. He claims that the population has been reduced from various causes, from 708,000 to 450,000.

General Banks refers to the significant Mexican movements of Napoleon, and claims that he would upon a convenient pretext, plant the French flag upon the western banks of the Mississippi, hence the greater importance of supporting the United States Government in Louisiana by every possible means.

The Richmond Dispatch says the new policy of Gen. Sherman is all mildness and conciliation, in order to justify harsh measures hereafter. It thinks some design is concealed in the apparent mildness. It says Sherman formerly declared that the rebels had no rights whatever, and refers to his response to the appeal of the people of Vicksburg, and to his orders at Atlanta, thinks his present conduct is designed to deceive the people of Georgia. It thunders the Mayor of Savannah and the people who attend the meeting when the resolutions were passed. The Georgians are praised as highly patriotic and the utmost confidence is expressed that none of them, except the Mayor and seventeen citizens of Savannah would prove disloyal to the South.

A Mobile dispatch of the 7th says: The Fort Gaines prisoners have been exchanged and are now in Mobile.

The Richmond Whig learns from the Lynchburg Republican that a large number of hands have been employed on the Tennessee Railroad, to repair the damages caused by Sherman's raid. The work will be pushed forward with energy, and it is hoped the repairs will be completed within six weeks or two months.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

Late advices from Mexico state that Maximilian has issued a manifesto directing the revising by his ministry, of the titles and claims under which ecclesiastical property has been for some time held, and in effect declaring that it belongs to the State, and that it is the province of the Government to exercise superior control over it. It appears he opened negotiations with the Pope while in Rome, on the subject, but to his great surprise finds the papacy, just arrived in Mexico, without instructions in the matter. He therefore boldly adopts his own policy, and it is said it was read with enthusiasm.

Five thousand of the Belgian legation had reached Mexico, and more were coming. Nothing later from San Domingo.

LITTLE THINGS.—Mind the little things! A work, a look, a frown, are little things, yet powerful for good or evil. Acts deemed unimportant may be the foundation of inveterate and powerful habits. Great things compel attention, but little matters are too easily overlooked.

Hon. J. S. Haldeman has been elected, unanimously, President of the Harborsburg National Bank, in place of Wm. M. Kerr, Esq., deceased.

authorities in every patriotic movement for the preservation of the Union. The death of such a man is at all times to be deplored, and the news of Mr. Everett's demise at this time will be received with profound and unfeigned regret by every patriotic heart in the Union.

Death of Edward Everett.

It is always sad to learn of the death of a self-benefactor, of one whose whole life has been spent in the service of his country and the edification—the moral and political enlightenment of his countrymen. It is doubly so at this time, when the country needs the united wisdom of all her patriots.

Mr. Everett died at his residence in Boston, on Sunday morning the 15th inst. of Apoplexy. Mr. Seward, by order of the President, directed the several Executive departments at home and abroad, to have appropriate honor rendered to the distinguished dead. The following notice of his death, we find in the Pittsburgh Commercial of Tuesday:

The nation yesterday lost an eminent statesman, an accomplished scholar and orator, a pure patriot and good citizen. Edward Everett is dead. The telegraph informs us that he died yesterday at his residence in Boston, from apoplexy, in the seventy-first year of his age. Mr. Everett was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 11th, 1794. At the age of thirteen he entered Harvard College, and was graduated in course in 1811, with the highest honors. For some years after graduating he was employed in the college as tutor, and pursued his studies in divinity, the profession of his choice. In 1813 he became pastor of Brattle street Church, and won admiration for the eloquence and power of his discourses. In 1841 he was chosen to fill the chair of Greek literature in Harvard College, previous to assuming which he made an extended tour of Europe, remaining two years in the University of Gottingen.

Mr. Everett's public life began in 1824, when he was nominated and elected to Congress, the nomination being the result of a spontaneous movement on the part of the young men of his district, and without distinction of party. Mr. Everett served ten years in Congress, during the whole of which period he was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Of the many delicate and important trusts committed to the attention of Mr. Everett during this period we cannot at this time speak. They were all discharged in a manner highly creditable to the Government and with honor to himself. In the autumn of 1834 he declined a reelection to Congress, and was at the ensuing election chosen to the gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts, which position he filled four successive terms. He was appointed by President Harrison to represent the country at the Court of St. James, at a time our relations with Great Britain were grave. Entering at once upon the discharge of his arduous and delicate duties he justified by his ability, discretion and tact, the large confidence which has been reposed in him. In the famous Ashburton Treaty, Mr. Everett took the most important part.

In 1843, Mr. Everett was tendered the new mission to China, which he declined, and returned to the United States. In 1845, he was elected President of Harvard University. This position he held three years and was compelled by declining health to resign. Upon the death of the great statesman, Daniel Webster, in November, 1852, Mr. Everett was called by President Fillmore to fill the vacant place of Secretary of State, which he held during the last four months of Mr. Fillmore's Administration. Before leaving the Department of State, Mr. Everett was elected by the Massachusetts Legislature to the Senate of the United States. He took his seat at the commencement of the special Executive Session in Washington in March, 1853, and made an able and elaborate speech on the Central American question. In February, 1854, he made a great speech in opposition to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, soon after which he resigned on account of failing health. In 1856, Mr. Everett delivered his great oration on the character of Washington, the proceeds from which were applied to the purchase of Mount Vernon, the burial place of Washington. Within a period of three years the lecture was delivered in various parts of the country more than one hundred and thirty times, and realized for the Mount Vernon Fund upwards of \$60,000.

In 1860, Mr. Everett was nominated for the Vice Presidency on the Constitutional Union ticket, which was defeated. Since the commencement of the present national trouble he has labored with voice and pen, earnestly and continually, in behalf of the Government, and upheld the

Constitutional Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The debate on the Constitutional amendment continues to crowd the spacious galleries of the House, and the public interest seems to increase as the debate progresses. The developments of Democratic dissension to-day, coupled with the irrepresible desire of members to make speeches, led to a further postponement of the vote.

Little Mr. Samuel Cox, in reply to Pendleton's argument of yesterday, conclusively established the right of Congress to pass the amendment, and then after having come so near the Union ground, turned around and declared he should vote against it. Jealousy of Pendleton thus led him to furnish the Unionists an admission of complete power in the premises, which becomes from its origin, one of its strongest arguments in favor of the passage of the amendment. Contrary to his usual custom, his speech was carefully written out, and read from the manuscript.

The statement made in some quarters, that it was delivered in obedience to the wishes of a caucus of the Democracy held last night, after Pendleton's speech, is of course utterly unfounded. Many Democrats took the courage to go as far as Pendleton did, but they are all loud in their admiration of his efforts, while Cox was listened to with scowling faces by some and utterly neglected by others.

Vice-Admiral Farragut's reception in Congress to-day was unexceptional in its heartiness. The Senate took a ten minute recess, that Senators might have an opportunity to pay their respects to him. His entrance in the House proved the signal for a general rush of members to the lobby where he stood, and an utter neglect of the Constitutional Amendment debate.

On behalf of General Butler, Senator Wilson to-day carried through a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to investigate the cause of the Wilmington expedition. Meantime everybody is awaiting the bulletins of the new effort that is to decide Gen. Butler's case more effectually than can any investigation.

The statement is now specifically made, professedly by authority, that on the 6th instant, Lieut. Gen. Grant indicated to the President his earnest desire that Maj. Gen. Butler be forthwith relieved of his command, giving his reasons therefor. Defering to the opinion and wishes of the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States in matters purely military.

After consultation with Acting Sec. of War Dana, and Maj. Gen. Halleck, the Secretary of War being absent, the President, on the 7th inst., authorized the issue of General Order No. 1. The order required him to proceed to Lowell, Mass., the place of his residence, and after his arrival there to report by letter to the Adjutant General. General Grant thereupon, issued a special order assigning Ord to the vacant command.

It thus appears that the order for Butler's being relieved came from the War Department. The explanation sought to be generally circulated on behalf of the authorities here, is that this order was in pursuance of a request from General Grant.

The system of bounty paying, with its demoralization of the service, as well as of patriotism at home, is ably discussed in a memorial of some of the most influential citizens of Philadelphia, which is presented to the House by Judge Kelley.—Pitts. Com.

Railroad Accident.

A very serious collision occurred on the Northern Central Railway on Saturday morning. The Erie Express train which left Baltimore on Friday night at eight o'clock, and the Pittsburgh express train, which followed two hours after, were detained at Parkton by the derangement of the freight trains near that place until Saturday morning at six o'clock, when the Pittsburgh express train, W. H. Harrison Gould, conductor, was ordered to proceed in advance of the Erie express, followed by the latter. At 7:20, when about two miles south of York, at a place called Hyde Station, the engineer of conductor Gould's train discovered the local freight train coming down the track.—He at once gave the signal for putting down the brakes, but a collision was unavoidable, and the two engines collided with a terrible crash. They are described as having been completely locked together.

The baggage and mail ears were demolished, but the passenger cars sustained but little damage. The most serious part of the accident was the killing of Mr. Thomas Garbill, baggage-master, and two soldiers, whose names were not ascertained, and the injury of W. H. Harrison Gould, conductor of the express train, and Wm. G. Holbrook and Robert Lamb, two of Adams Express messengers, and a number of others. It is asserted that the local freight train had been starting from York out of time, which was the cause of the accident. The track of the road was considerably torn up, but a large force of workmen were promptly set to work, and the trains ran as usual on Saturday afternoon. At the time of the collision, the three men who were killed were in the baggage car; Garbill was instantly killed, his body being mangled in a shocking manner; Mr. Holbrook received internal injuries, but they are pronounced not of a serious character; Mr. Lamb had one of his feet crushed, and received other painful injuries; Mr. Gould had his face and head considerably cut, but was not dangerously injured.

The stove in the baggage car communicated fire to the mail pouches, some of which, together with their contents, were irretrievably lost. Thirty-six mail pouches were taken to York and delivered to the postmaster, Mr. Alexander Frey, who carefully had the contents, letters and newspapers, dried, as a very violent snow and rain storm prevailed at the time of the collision, and which had completely saturated a portion of the mail matter.—About twenty-five of the pouches were found, with the locks untouched, but the remainder were in a horrid condition, having been partially burned and thoroughly soaked with water, so that the letters and papers were scattered loosely around the

scene of the accident. They were, however gathered up, and after being dried by the prompt action of Mr. Frey at the York postoffice, were mailed. Postmaster Frey very properly had furnished a memorandum of all the pouches, with the place of destination of each. It is said that with the exception of a few States, Pennsylvania and more notably, Indiana, the great bulk of the mail was destined for Western cities.

Late News.

In forwarding to the Department the reports of Gen. Butler, Weitzel and Ayres, General Grant accompanied it with the following indorsement:

GENERAL GRANT'S INDORSEMENT OF GENERAL BUTLER. [Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE U. S., CITY POINT, Jan. 7th, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded. To avoid publicity of the time of sailing, and destination of the expedition against Fort Fisher, my orders to Gen. Butler to prepare it were given verbally, and the instructions to the commanding officers of the expedition were made by him and submitted to me. I apprehend the report a copy of Gen. Butler's instructions to Gen. Weitzel, together with copies of my dispatches, and instructions to Butler relative to the expedition. It will be seen that it was never contemplated that Gen. Butler would accompany the expedition, but that Maj. Gen. Weitzel was especially named as the commander of it. My hopes of success rested entirely on our ability to capture Fort Fisher, and I had even a hope of getting Wilmington before the enemy could get troops there to oppose us. I knew that the enemy had taken nearly the entire garrison of Wilmington and its dependencies to oppose Sherman. I am inclined to ascribe the delay which has cost us so dearly to an experiment. I refer to the explosion of gunpowder in the open air. My dispatches to Gen. Butler will show his report to be in error where he states that he returned, after having effected a landing, in obedience to my instructions. On the contrary, these instructions contemplated no withdrawal, or a failure, after a landing was made.

U. S. Grant, Lieut. Gen.

GEN. GRANT URGES HASTE.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE U. S., CITY POINT, Nov. 30, 1864. Major-General Butler:

I have files of Savannah and Augusta papers, by Colonel Mulford, from which I gather that Bragg has gone to Georgia, taking with him, I judge to be, most of the forces from about Wilmington. It is therefore important that Weitzel should get off during his absence, and if successful in effecting a landing, he may, by a bold dash, succeed in capturing Wilmington. Make all the arrangements for his departure, so that the navy will not be detained one moment for the army. Did you order Palmer to make the more proposed yesterday? It is important that he should do so without delay.

U. S. Grant, Lieut. General.

Official: T. S. BOWERS, A. G.

ANXIETY TO SEE THE EXPEDITION OFF. HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 4, 1864.

Major-General Butler:

I feel great anxiety to see the Wilmington Expedition off, both on account of the present fine weather, which we can expect no great continuance of, and because Sherman may now be expected to strike the sea-coast any day, leaving Bragg free to return. I think it advisable for you to notify Admiral Porter, and get off without delay, with or without your powder-boats. (Signed) U. S. Grant Lieut. Gen.

WHERE THE TROOPS SHOULD EMBARK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 6, 1864. To Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Army of the James:

I had sent you a cypher dispatch before receiving your instructions to Gen. Weitzel. I think it advisable that all embarkation should take place at Bermuda. The number of intrenching tools, I think should be increased three or four times.

U. S. GRANT, (Official) Lieut. General.

S. T. BOWERS, A. A. G.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Auditor's Reports shows that the State of Ohio has furnished two hundred and eleven thousand soldiers and marines—five hundred died in service, and sixteen thousand and five hundred were disabled.

Report says there are rumors that the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley have moved down to Strasburg, but not in sufficient force to annoy Gen. Sheridan.

The Richmond Examiner says that it would not be safe to