CARLISLE, PA. Friday, January 20, 1865.

S. M. PETTERGILL & CO.. TO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Buston, are our Agents for the HERALY hose cities, and are authorized to take Advertise ats and Bubscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

The report on the Petersburg failure i said to contain an admission by Gen. Grant -which is certainly characteristic-that he was nartly to blame in allowing the choice of the officer to lead the assault to be made by lot. Whatever Grant may think of soldiers chosen by chance, he has seen the folly of selecting officers in that way.

The United States Tax Commissioners for the State of South Carolina have laid out about two hundred acres of land on Port Royal harbor into city lots for the new city of Port Royal. The harbor of Port Royal, as is well known, is in every respect superior to Charleston harbor, and the regenerated State of South Carolina will, doubtless, witness, among other changes, the transfer of its chief commercial mart to this new locali- Savannah bave been held in Philadelphia ty, thus leaving Charleston, that hot-bed of and New York. A vessel laden with prosecession, "out in the cold." The new city visions left New York for Savannah on ed the proposition, and have appointed fifteen commissioners, among whom are Vice Presalready contains two good piers, several fine stores and warehouses, an armory, machine shop, and a naval hospital. The harbor has army have taken possession of the mountains eighteen feet of water at the lowest tide, be- of North Carolina, expelled the rebel citiing four feet more than the Charleston bar. There is to be an auction sale of lots in th new city on the 16th of this month.

The Removal of Gen. Butler.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1865. 278,954. President's Order No. 1, "series of 1865," as the order relieving Ben. Butler has been christened at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, was probably written at Fortress Monroe on the 7th of January, in \$7,500 to \$12,500. an interview between the Secretary of War and General Grant, although previously agreed upon here. The Secretary arrived at the Fortress late on the evening of the 6th The order is understood here to have been served on the 8th. The newspaper dispatch written at General Grant's headquarters, announcing General Butler's removal, is dated on the 8th. The news of this act was brought here yesterday forenoon by an officer direct from City Po nt. and communicated to members of Congress. One of these inquired of the President, in the presence of the Assistant Secretary of War yesterday afternoon, if General Butler had been reknowledge of the fact, and inquired how he learned it, and then begged him not to make it public, as it was the desire and the intention to have the news come from the army The censor of the newspaper telegraph dispatches was ordered to suppress the news if put upon the wires for the Northern and Western press, and this order was kept in

It is known here that the withdrawal h General Butler of his troops from the attack on Fort Fisher was the occasion and not the cause of the breach between General Grant and General Butler. The distinguished civilian was long ago doomed. This is confessed in the statements of the causes of his removal prepared at General Grant's headquarters in the form of a dispatch to one of the New York city papers. The actual outbreak was made over General Butler's withdrawal from his attack on Fisher, Grantinsisting angrily that it should have been persisted in; Butler insisting that to have done so on Saturday for Hilton Head and Savannah. DEATH OF EDWARD EVERETT. would have been to cruelly and uselessly sac- | There is a rumor that overtures for peace rifice brave men that the work was so strong and so strongly garrisoned and supported, as appeared on General Weitzel's reconnoisance.

force throughout the ensuing day.

this removal. Grant is known to be suaffairs. But the declared sentiment of his headquarters that "Gen. Butler's arrests, imprisonments and punishments of rebels and traitors have been illegal and arbitrary, satisfaction at the mention of his name as the first squad is on its way to Mussachu-Secretary of War in the reorganization of setts. Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, give politicians here the clue to a scheme to set a troublesomely earnest radical out of the way, and to dispose of a dreaded politician. The Copperheads of Washington and Georgetown are jubilant to-night over his removal .-- New York Tribune.

BUTLER'S FAREWELL ORDER. Hdqrs. Dept. Va., and North Carolina, }

Army of the James, Jan. 8, 1864. Soldiers of the Army of the James: Your Commander, relieved by order of the President, takes leave of you. Your conduct in the field has extorted praises from the unwilling; you have endured the privations of the camp and the march without a murmur; you have never failed to attack when ordered; you have stormed and carried works considereid mpregnable by the enemy; you have shown the positions to be so by holding them against his flercest assaults in the attempt. to retake them.

Those skilled in war have marveled at the obstacles overcome by your valor. Your line of works has excited the wonder of the officers of other nations, who have come to learn defensive warfare from the monuments | chase and present to the wife of Lieutenantof your skilled labor. Your deeds have rendered your name flustrious. In after times your General's proudest memory will be to say with you, "I too was of the Army of the James." To share such companionship is pleasure. To participate in such acts is honor. To have commanded such an ar-

No one could yield it without regret. Knowing your willing obedience to orders, witnessing your ready devotion of your blood in your country's cause, I have been chary of the precious charge confided to me; I have refused to order useless sacrifices of the lives of such soldiers, and I am relieved from you command. The wasted blood of my men does not stain my garments. For my action 1 am responsible to God and my country.

To the Colored Troops of the Army of the James: In this army you have been treated not as laborers, but as soldiers. You have shown yourselves worthy of the uniform you wear. The best officers of the Union seek to command you. Your bravery has now the admiration even of those who would be your masters. Your patriotism, fidelity and courage have illustrated the the best qualities of manhood. With the bayonet you have unlocked the iron-barred

Comrades of the Army of the James, I bid you farewell, farewell. Bms. P. Burlus, Maj-General | that there is no truth in it whatever.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. The vintage of California is estimated this rear at over six millions gallons. 🖟

The internal revenue receipts for the week ending on Saturday last amounted to over ten millions of dollars. According to a municipal census just taken the city of St. Louis contains 187,820 inhabi-

Gov. Swann and Lieut. Gov. Cox, of

Mr. W. D. Steward has been elected U. S. Senator from Arkansas for six years formthe 4th of March next. George H. Thomas has been made a Maor General in the regular army, in place of

A very poor family in Cincinnati has falln heir to a fortune in Europe of seven mil lions of dollars. The sum of \$4,103,800 has been expended for improvements upon property in Chicago

John C. Fremont, resigned.

during the past year. The new "Governor" of South Carolina, anticipating a visit from Shorman, has call-

ed out every man, boy and baby in Charleston to defend the doomed city. Meetings for the relief of the people o

It is said that the deserters from the rebel

zens, and defy the rebel authorities. The State debt of Massachusetts is report-

ed to be \$22,000,000, including that guarranteed by railroads, which reaches \$5,000,-000. The debt of New York is only \$6,-The pew rents in Henry Ward Beecher's

Church, in Brooklyn, N. Y. for the current year amounted to \$29,845,54. The Congre- Important Rumor from Richmond. gation have raised Mr. Beecher's salary from

In the Kentucky Legislature resolutions have been introduced for the immediate abolition of slavery. Governor Bramlette, revolutionize the revolution: depose Mr. in his message, recommends the gradual emancipation and ultimate removal of the

A correspondent, in allusion to the rapid increase of population among the Mormons, says more of their people are in arms than can be found among the same amount of population anywhere else in the Country.

A French engineer professes to have found of Panama, which will to on a dead level moved. Each expressed surprise at hi and require no locks, and which can be constructed for forty millions of dollars.

It is semi-officially stated from Washington that the recent reports concerning peace | Pennsylvania, to wit; movements are wholly unfounded, and that of the Potomac, and not from Washington. | no persons, either authorized or unauthorized, have gone to consult with the rebels. There is a rebel rumor that Lee has been

placed in command of all the Rebel armies, and that he has appointed Beauregard to the command of the army near Richmond, while he himself takes command of the movement

Gen. Sherman, in a private letter to friend in Washington, states that in his tour through Georgia, he could have brought with him to Savannah, over one hundred thousand negroes, if he could have found provisions to feed them. As it was he was obliged to turn most of them back.

Secretary Stanton, Quartermaster General Meigs, and other officers of the Department at Washington, left Fortress Monroe have been made by the Georgia authorities. and that the visit is to agree upon terms, &c. The quota of Ohio, under the new call, af-

Opinions differ here as to the reasons of to raise ten new regiments, before February 7th, to serve one, two or three years, with prems. He puts Generals up and he puts government bounty of \$100, \$2:0, and \$300 theology while acting as tutor, was settled as them down. His word is law in all military dollars, according to the term of enlistment. Immediately on the fall of Savannah, Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, despatched agents to that city to recruit black loyalists for the national army, to be creditand that many cases of glaring injustice have come to light, and many others are expected to the quota of that State. He then ask-to be developed by his apparending." this to be developed by his apparending." this to be developed by his supersedure;" this do so, which was cheerfully accorded, and speech was delivered that year in presence and the recent almost national expression of the documents will arrive out about the time

> Sixty Indians attacked the overland mail express near Julesburg, Colorado territory, and robbed the mail. The troops at Julesburg went to the relief of the white setlers tively employed in Congress, he prepared and published, in the North American Rebluffs, a mile brck when 1500 Indians made view, an elaborate refutal of the nullificatheir appearance and drove the troops back to the fort. The stage station and a large quantity of telegraphic material were then

New York, vice Horatio Seymour; Richard T. Oglesby as Governor of Illinois, vice Richard Yates; Samuel J. Crawford as Governor of Kansas, vice Thomas Carney; Henernor of Missouri, vice Millard P. Hall. All of the new Governors are Republicans. The loyal men of Philadelphia have subscribed and raised a fund with which to pur-

her benefit. THE DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER .- The New York Post states the following facts as reasons why the duty on paper should be re-

presented with a house, costing \$10,000, and

an additional \$20,000 has been invested for

noved That the high duty on printing paper is a barren one to the public treasury. That it benefits nobody but the paper-makers. That it increases the burden of taxation and the amount of the public debt. That it operates not only as a tax on the diffusion of infor-mation, but as a tax on schools and educamation, but as a tax on schools and educa-tion. That it not only makes printing pa-per dear, but debases its quality, and that it checks and restrains the exercise of Ameri-can ingenuity in the improvement of the manufacture of paper.

DENIAL OF A PEACE RUMOR Washing. ton, Jan 11 .- Many newspapers have copied a telegram from Washington, erroneously attributed to the Associated Press, giving a rumor that "General Sherman had commugates of prejudice; opening new fields of freedom, liberty and equality of rights to yourselves your race forever.

The president that the Georgia State authorities had applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary Stanton's visit to Savannah had, doubtless, some connection with this called the secretary stanton's progressive states. nection with this subject." The Washingagent of the Associated Press has merely to

PEACE RUMORS. Peace Mission.

Francis P. Blair, Sr., the father of the late Postmaster General, having received letters of safe conduct set out for Richmond on Saturday last and is now in the Rebel Capital.

He goes entirely unaccredited by our Goy ernment, but with its knowledge and consent. It is stated that Mr. Blair will propose Maryland, were inaugurated on Wednesday to the Davis Government a scheme of pacification resting fundamentally on a return of the Rebellious States to the Union, but it is not believed that his overtures will be received with favor. Prentice of the Louisville Journal, who has spent a month in Richmond, from whence he has just returned, states that the Confederate Government has resolved to free and arm the slaves to fight against us as a last resort. Not until that experiment has been tried and failed as fail it must, will the South consent to peace on the only terms we can offer, to wit:-"Union, without slavery now and forever, one and inseparable."

[Correspondence of the New York Times.] Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 11.—It will be recollected that a proposition was submitted to the rebel Congress, some weeks ago, to appoint a commission of fifteen to confer with an equal number on our side upon the

subject of peace. It now appears that the rebels have adoptdent Stephens, Judge White, of Georgia Messrs. Boyce and Orr, of South Carolina; Leech and Gilmore, of North Carolina; Rives, of Virginia; and Smith and Singleton, of Mississippi.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] Washington, Jan. 11.—Mr. Blair has not yet returned from Richmond. It is whispered about positively that Alexander H. Stephens has applied to our Government for leave to come here to ascertain on what tern s, the most favorable and best peace can be restored at this stage of the c

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- A gentleman in this city who has seen the Richmond Enquir-er of Tuesday, says that that paper mentions

Missouri a Free State!

The Constitutional Convention of Misabolishing slavery throughout that State-to take effect immediately. Missouri is therefore a Free State henceforth and aud forever. The vote stood 60 for Freedom to 4 for at last a route for a canal across the Isthmus | Slavery. Thus one by one do the old Slave States fall into Freedom's line

The following interchange of congratulaions was passed by telegraph between the Governor of Missouri and the Governor of

greets her oldest sister.

T. C. FLETCHER, Governor of Missouri Gov. Curtin sent the following in reply: To His Excellency T. C. Fletcher, Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City:-Pennsylvania, the first-born of Freedom, welcomes her disenthralled sister State of Missouri, redeemed in the agony of the nation, amid the liberty comes baptized in her righest blood,

and will be accepted by a faithful and free

people as one of the crowning tributes to her

matchless heroism and sacrifice to preserve and perpetuate our common nationality. A. G. CURTIN,

achusetts, April 11, 1794, entered Harvard College in 1807, was graduated at the head gut even had never taken a fort, exe pt by of his class in 1811, pursued the study of running by and cutting it off from all prostheological treatise the next year, and was had been silened by a naval fire during the selected to fill the Eliot chair of Gre k in the war; that if the Admiral would pit his ships faculty of Harvard in 1814. To qualify himself for the post he tr veled in Europe across the beach as we had proposed to do five years, and returned with great fruits of Farragut at Fort St. Philip, that at least of General Lafayette, and was as intensely American as anything he has since written. He was chosen to represent his district in Congress in 1824, as a supporter of President Adams, and was continued there for ten years. He rarely spoke without careful pre-paration, and therefore, when he did speak, his views were respectfully listened to by men of all parties. In 1860, while very action theory of South Carolina, which was the egg of the present war. He declined a Congressional renomination in 1834, and was elected Governor of Massachusetts in the destroyed. Thirty-five Indians were killed and nineteen of our troops and citizens.

The following list includes all the changes

The following list include that have taken place in the Governorships as Secretary of State under General Harriof the different States since the first of the year:—Reuben E. Fenton as Governor of New York vice Horatio Seymour. Richard ry H. Craps, Governor of Michigan, vice ed his duties with much success and great Austin Blair, and Thomas C. Fletcher, Gov- acceptability to both governments. He de

the third year after; and published two octavo volumes of speeches and addresses in 1850. He then edited an edition of Daniel Webster's orations and when the latter died

of the project to purchase Mount Vernon for the country in 1856, and continued to repeat the country in 1856, and continued to repeat it until a very large sum was raised for the purpose. He also secured ten thousand dollars for that object by special contributions to a weekly paper. In the great war for the nation he has occupied no doubtful ground, but has given to the Administration a cordial and earnest support, and was, we believe, Chairman of the Board of Electors of the State of Massachusetts. His last public service was an address, delivered on the evening of the 9th inst., in Fanueil Hall, Boston.

It is a mistuke as was reported to me. ing of the 9th inst., in Fanucil Hall, Boston, in behalf of the sufferers at Savannah.

While Mr. Everett's order of mind was not such as to place him in competition with Mr. Webster, or Wright, or Clay, or others who were most prominent in political affairs, he occupied a position which was highly honorable and influential, and enjoyed an European as well as an American reputation. His broad and various scholarship gave force to his opinions, and the decorous manner in which these opinions were always urged enwhich these opinions were always urged enhanced this advantage. His patriotic conduct during the troubles preceding the war, and during the war, have given him new and more lasting distinction; however, than his great scholarship or his eminent public services. He has been taken at a time when his less will be felt. for we have very few

WAR NEWS. THE WILMINGTON AFFAIR

GEN. BUTLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

A Full History of the Matter. HEDGES, OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 7, 1805. Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
Sir: Herewith I have the honor to

ward Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's and subordinates' reports of the expedition against Fort, Fisher, N. C. As the report of Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter has been published in the papers, I would respectfully request that Gen. Butler's re-

operating request that Golf. Butter's re-port, with all the papers accompanying it, see also given to the public.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U.S. Grant, Lieut.-Gen. HDORS. DEPT. OF VA AND N. C. ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD. Jam. 3, 1865. Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commanding A

mies of the United States:
GENERAL: On the 7th of December last n obedience to your orders, I moved a force of about sixty five hundred (6,500) effective men, consisting of Gen. Ames's Division of the 24th Corps ond Gen. Paine's Division of the 25th Corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. Weitzel, to an encampment near Ber-

On the 8th the troops embarked for Fortress Monroe.
On the 9th (Friday) I reported to Rear-Admiral Porter, that the army portion of the conjoint expedition directed against Wilnington, was ready to proceed. We waited there Saturday, the 10th, Sunday, the 11th, and wonday, the 12th. On the 12th, Rear-Admiral Porter in ormed me that the naval fleet would sail on the 13th, but would be obliged to put into

Beaufort to take on board ammunition for he monitors. The expedition having become the subject f remark, fearing lest its destination should get to the enemy, in order to direct from it all attention, on the morning of Tuesday, the 18th, at three o'clock, I ordered the during the day to Matthias Point, so as to be plainly visible to the scouts and signal

Having given the navy thirty-six hours start, at 12 o'clock noon of the 14th (Wednes-day) I joined the transport fleet off Cape Henry and put to sea, arriving at the p that a call is out for a Convention of the States and the intention of the authors is to revolutionize the revolution: depose Mr. Davis, without Congress appoints a Dictator, and perhaps surrender to the enemy.

The states are put to sea, arriving at the piace of rendezvous off New Inlet, near Fort Fisher, or one to evening of the 15th (Thursday.)

We there waited for the navy Friday the 16th, Saturday the 17th, and Sunday the 18th, during which days we had the finest possible weather and the smoothest constitutions. possible weather and the smoothest sea. On the evening of the 18th Admiral Por-er came from Beaufort to the place of rendezvous. That evening the sea became souri on Wednesday passed an ordinance rough, and on Monday, the 19th, the wind sprang up freshly, so that it was impossible to land troops, and by the advice of Admiral Porter, communicated to me by letter, I directed the transport fleet to rendezvous at Beaufort. This was a matter of necessity, because the transports, being coaled and watered for ten days, had already wasted that time, to wit, from the 9th (the day on which we were ready to sail) to the 19th. On the 20th (Tuesday), 21st (Wednesday) 22d (Thursday) and 23d (Friday) it blew gale. I was occudied in coaling and water-Pennsylvania, to wit;

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—To the
Governor of Pennsylvania:—Free Missouri

enabled to remain at the place of rendezvous

with a brigade on board of twelve hundred men, and Gen, Ames reported to Admiral Porter that he would cooperate with him.
On the 23d I sent Capt. Clarke of my staff from Beautort, on the fast-sailing armed steamer Chamberlin, to Admiral Porter, to inform him that on the evening of the 24th I would again be at the rendezvous with the transport fleet for the purpose of commencing the attack, the weather permitting. At 4 o'clock on the evening of the 24th I came in sight of Fort Fisher, and found the throes of wanton rebellion. Her offering to naval fleet engaged in bombarding it, the powder vessel having been exploded on the orning previous, about one o'clock. igh Gen. Weitzel, I arranged with Admiral Porter to commence the landing,

under the cover of the gunbouts, as early at 8 o'clock the next morning if possible—as soon as the fire of the Hall Moon and Fig. Pond Hill batteries had been silenced. These are up the shore some two or three miles above Fort Fisher.

Admiral Porter was quite sanguine that

The whole country will be startled and be had silenced the guns of Fort Fishergrieved to learn of the death of Edward He was then urged if that were so to run by Everett. He died at his residence in Boston, at half past four o'clock on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, in the seventieth year of his age.

The Research was here in Derebester Wassel the first into Cape Fear River, and then the to the cool courage and daring of Lieut. Sidney B: DeKay, A. D. C., in landing on the night of the 25th, and remaining and aiding in the reembarkation on the 27th. that it was impossible to have taken it with he small force that had been allow d him.

ter deducting 4,000 excess under previous year of his age.

Mr. Everett was born in Dorchester Massive the river.

Mr. Everett was born in Dorchester Massive the river. It is to be remarked that Admiral Farra-

> probably lose a boat by torpedoes if he attempted to run by. He was reminded that the army might lose five hundred men by the assault, and that his boat would not weigh in the balance, even in a money point of view, for a moment with the lives of thesmen. The Admiral declined going by, and

the expedition was deprived of that essential At 12 o'clock noon of the 25th, Sunday, Capt. Glesson, commanding the covering division of the fleet, reported the batteries silenced and his vessels in position to cover attempted. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Curtis, who deserves well for his gallantry and conduct, Oregon and Maine and the Carolina affair, together with disputes about Texas and the overhauling of American ships, under the pretence of searching for slavers, had rendered our relations towards Great Britain extremely doubtful. He, however discharged his duties with much success and great completely kept in their bomb-proofs by the completely kept in their bomb-proofs by the glacis which was very rapid and accomplability to both governments. He dedered our relations towards Great Britain extremely doubtful. He, however discharged his duties with much success and great acceptability to both governments. He declined an appointment to the new mission in China in 1843; was elected President of Harvard University in 1845; resigned in the third year after; and published two skirmish line by the shells from the fleet .-

Quitting my flagship I went on board the Chamberlain and run in within a few hundred yards of the fort, so that it was plainly

but was compelled by ill-health to resign the No material damage to the fort, as a denext year. He delivered an oration in aid fensive work, had been done. Seventeen heavy guns bore up the beach protected from the fire of the navy by traverses eight or ten

my troops out. When these ceased falling the paraget was fully inanned.

Lieut. Walling of the 142d New-York, pressed up to the edge of the ditch and captured a flag which had been cut down by a shell from the navy.

It is a mistuke, as was reported to me, that any soldier—entered the fort. An orderly, was telled about a third of a mile from the fort and his horse taken. In the meantime the remainder of Ames's Division took time the remainder of Ames's Division took 218 men and ten commissioned officers of the North Carolina Reserves and other prisoners. From them I learned that Kirkland's and Hapgood's brigades of Hoke's Division had left the front of the Army of the Jamea near Richmond, and were within two miles of the rear of my forces, and their skirmishers were then actually engaged, and that the remainder of Hoke's Division had come the night before to Wilmington, and were then on the march.— I also learned that these troops left Richmond, on Tuesday, the 20th. Knowing the strength of Hoke's Division I tound a forceopposed to me outside the works. Leonard. Their presence is explained by the time the remainder of Ames's Division took

At this time Gen. Weitzel reported to me hat to assault the works in his judgement and in that of the experienced officers of his amand, who had a skirmish line, with

command, who had a skirmish line, with any prospect of success, was impossible. This opinion coincided with my own, and much as I regretted the necessity of abandoning the attempt, yet the duty was plain. Not se strong a work as Fort Fisher had been taken by assault during the war; and I had to guide my experience, of Port Hudson, with its slaughtered thousands in the repulsed assault and the double assault of Fort Wagner, where thousands were sacrificed in an attempt to take a work less strong than Fort Fisher, after it sustained and fully as severe a fire; and in neither of the in-stances I have mentioned had the assaulting

force in its rear, as I had, an army of the enemy larger than itself.

I therefore ordered that no assault should be made, and that the troops should re-embark. While superintending the prepara-tions of this, the firing of the navy ceased. Instantly the guns of the fort were fully manned, and a sharp fire of musketry, grape and canister swept the place over which the column must have advanced, and the skirmish line was returning. Working with what diligence we could, it was impossible to get the troops aboard before the sea ran so high as to render further embarkation or even the sending of supplies ashore impossible. I lay by the shore until 11 o'clock the next day Monday, the 26th, when having made all proper disposit ons for getting the troops on board, I gave orders to the transport fleet, as fast as they were ready, to sail for Fort ress Monroe, in obedience to my instruction from the Lieut.-General. I learned from deserters and prisoner

captured that the supposition on which the Lieut.-General directed the expedition, that Wilmington had been denuded of troops t oppose Gen. Sherman, was correct; that at the time when the Army arrived off Wilmington there was less than 4 to men in the garrison of Fort Fisher, and less than 1,0 to within 20 miles; but the delay of three days of good weather, the 16th, 17th and 18th, waiting for the arrival of the navy, and the waiting for the arrival of the navy, and the further delay from the terrible storm of the 21st, 22d and 23d, gave time for troops to be brought from Richmond, three divisions of which were either there or on the road. be plainly visible to the scours and signal men of the enemy on the northern neck, and to retrace their course at night and anchor to retrace their course at night and anchor siege trains nor supplies for such a continuous training to the local fluorithms.

gency. The exigency of possible delay, for which the foresight of the commander of the Armies had provided, had arisen, to wit the large re-enforcement of the garrison, with the fact that the Navy had exhausted their supply of ammunition in the bombard-ment, left me no alternative but to return with my Army to the Army of the James The loss of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, the 16th, 17th, and 18th of December, was the immediate cause of the failure of the expedition. It is not my province even to suggest blame to the Navy for their delay of four days at Beaufort. I know none of the reasons which do or do not justify it. It s to be presumed they are sufficient. I am happy to bring to the attention of the Lieutenant-General the excellent beha-

vior of the troops, officers and men, which division of 29th Army Corps, aided by a its garrison. No further particulars are at that could be desired. I am under battalion of marries and segment from the especial obligations to Capt. Gleason of the Santiago de Cuba for the able and effectual manner in which he covered our landing; to Capt. Alden of the Brooklyn, for his prompt made at 3 20 P. M., when the first brigade, assistance and the excellent gunnery with which the Brooklyn cleared the shores of all a lodgment upon the parapet, but full posopposers. At the moment of debarkation, Lieut Farquhar of the mavy, having in charge the Navy boat which assisted in the anding, deserves great credit for the energy and skill with which he managed the boats through the rolling surf. Especial con mendation is due to Brig. Gen. Graham and the officers and men of his Naval Brigade, for ant of the post. the organization of his boats and crews for ng, and the untiring energy and indusry with which they all labored in reembarktry with which they all indored in reembars, ing the troops during the stormy night of the 7th and the day following. For this and other meritorious service during the campaign since the 1st of May, which have here-

tofore been brought to the notice of the Lieu-tenant-General in my official reports, I would respectfully but earnestly recom-mend Gen. Graham for promotion. The number of prisoners captured by us was 301 including 12 officers; also 2 heavy rifled gens, 2 light guns and 6 caissons. The loss of the Army was 1 man drowned, 2 men killed, 1 officer captured (who accidentally wandered through our picket), and 2 more wounded, while upon the picket-line,

by the shells of the Navy.

Always chary of mentioning with commendation the acts of my own personal staff, yet I think the troops who saw it will agree For the details of the landing and the operations. I beg leave to refer you to the report of Alaj-Gen. Weitzel, commanding the troops, and Brig.-Gen. Ames, commanding the di-vision landed, which are hereto appended. Trusting my action will meet with the ap-

proval of the Lieutenant-General, this report 5 respectfully submitted Benj. F. Butler, Maj-Gen. England and America.

The L ndon Times is again eager for peace. I. urges the suppening of negotiations in America. Its demeate sensibilities are shocked and outraged at the prolongation of our civil war. They always were, whenever the Union cause was gaining ground. The ten-derness of the Times, whenever the rebels seemed likely to get their deserts, was always extremely touching. When they were prosperous, its bowels of compassion for suffering humanity were never stirred. It could rehearse the tale of their piratical burning of American ships, with no feeling but admiration for their heroic valor. It could dismiss the damning facts of their savage treatment of our prisoners with a sneer of incredulity. It has never failed to chronicle our defeats with exultation, or to give the whole tremendous weight of its influence to

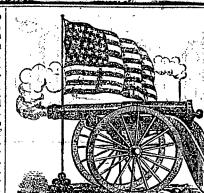
blacken our character and damage our cause. But the Union arms seem to be on the eve of victory. Even the obstinate skepticism of the *Times* can no longer pretend to be blind to the falling fortunes of the rebel cause. Hence, the Times becomes again urgent for peace. It deplores the sacrifice of blood and treasure which the war involves. It shud-It has given them its powerful aid from the beginning of their rebellion. It has mainparage the Union strength in the eyes of the world. No hired retainer could possibly have shown greater zeal or put forth more strenuous efforts than it has evinced in subeard with respect and deference when it

port of the rebelside. It is entitled to be speaks to those who guide and control the rebel councils. Let it talk to them of peace. Let it exhort them to end the war which they began without cause and are likely to end without honor. Let it talk to them of wasted treasure, of blood lavished in vain, of desolated hearth-stones and blooming fields converted into a howling wilderness. These phrases, upon which it dwells with such pathetic emphasis, have meaning and force in rebel ears. Let the *Times* press them home f the blessings of concord .- New York

Election of Mr. Fessenden to the Senate.
Augusta, Me., Jan. 10.—The Hon. Wil-

services. He has been taken at a time when his loss will be felt, for we have very few who can fill his peculiar province. The suddenness of his death, there having been no announcement of previous illness, will add to the sense of public less.

Knowing the strength of Hoke's Division I covered in the 'bed of the Mayenne, at St. Leonard. Their presence is explained by the fact of a dangerous ford having formerly existed at this spot, and the custom of travel-to the sense of public less.



VICTORY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER ON BUNDAY LAST. THE LAST DOOR SHUT ON REBELLION'S FOR-

The Confederacy Girdled North, South, East and West by the Power of the Union. Lee's most Important Lines of Supplies waiting for annihilation—An Army in his Front—Two Armies in his Rear.

OUR TROOPS CARRY THE WORKS BY DIRECT ASSAULT. The Walls Breached for their Entrance by the Navy-The Garrison Driven back pell-mell to the tapering end of the

Peninsula. They are huddled together in a Confused and Panic stricken Mass on the Borders of the Sea. By the Broad Ocean in Front and Flank, and a Triumphant Enemy in the Rear, they are Forced to Surrender.

Our Loss said to be heavy, both in the Army and Navy-That of the Enemy mostly in Prisoners. Admiral Porter's announcement of the Vic tory—He claims the united efforts
of the Jack-Tars and the Boys in Blue to be

invincible

CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM SECRETARY

Washington, Jan. 17-10.40 A. M. The following official despatches have just been received at this Department:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. F. RCES., ON FEDERAL POINT, N. C. Jan. 15, 1865, via Fortress Monroe, Jan. 17. Brigadier General J. O. Rawlins: GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault this af-

battalion of marines and seamen from the The assault was preceded by a heavy bomsession of the work was not obtained until

10 P. M. The behavior of officers and men was-me mirable. All the works south of Fort Fisher are now occupied by our troops. We Troches' a simple remedy which has relievhave not less than 1,200 prisoners, including Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, the cammand-

I regret to say that our loss is severe, es pecially in officers. I am not yet able to form any estimate of the number of casual-

FORT FISHER, Jan. 16-2 A. M. Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Sect'y of War After a careful reconnoisance on the 14th Fisher. Paine's division, with Col. Abbut's the graphic account of the recent g'orious brigade were to hold our line, already strong, victory at Wilmington. The length of this across the Peninsula and facing Wilmington, against Hoke, while Ames' division should assault on the west end of he land and 40) marines and 1,6:0 sailors on the east end. After three hours of a navy fire the assault was made at 3 P. M. on the 15th.

Gen. Curtis' brigade led out as soon as it got on the west end of the land front, was followed by Pennybacker's, and later by

ine facing Wilmington, and put into For Fisher, and in pushing it forward at 10 A. M. it took the rest of the works with little resistance, the garrison falling back to the extreme point of the peninsula, where they were followed and captured; among them General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, both wounded. I think we have quite 1,0 0 prisoners. I hope our own loss may not exceed 50 , but it is impossible to judge in the night. Among the wounded are the commanders of the three lending brigades, General Curtis being wounded, not severely, but Colonels Pennybacker and Bell dangerously. The land front was a formidal le one, the parapet in places being fifteen to twenty feet high,

but the men went at it nobly and under a severe musketry fire. The marines and sailors entup-gallantly, but the musketry fire from the west end of the land point was so severe that they did not succeed in entering the work.

The navy fire on the work, judging from the holes, must have been terrific. Many of the guns were injured. How many there were on the point I cannot say, perhaps 30 or 40, C. B. Comstock, Lieut. Col., A. D. C., and Chief Engineer.

Another despatch estimates the number prisoners captured at 2,500, and the num- return their sincere thanks to those who conber of guns at 72. Gen. Grant telegraphs, in honor of this great triumph, achieved by the valor of the army and navy, he has ordered a salute of

C. A. DANA. Assistant Secretary of War.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: The Atlantic is just in from Wilmington. Fort Fisher and the works on Federal Point are in our possession. The assault was made by the army and sailors on Sunday afternoon, and by 11 P. M. the work was ours. The won a strong claim on their confidence and is entitled to be heard and heeded by them. beginning of their rebellion. It has maintained correspondents in both the contending camps to falsify facts and invent falsehoods in their behalf. It has done all in its power to belie the Union cause and to disparage the Union strength in the ground of the contending the co Commanding.

> CAPTURE. WASHINGTON, Jun. 17 .- The Navy Deartment has received the following: From off Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, TELEGRAPHED FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ADMIRAL PORTÉR'S AÑNOUNCEMENT OF THE

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Sin: Fort Fisher is ours. I send a hearer of despatches with a brief account of the affairs. Gen. Terry is entitled to the highest praise and the gratitude of his country for the manner in which he has conducted his part of the operations. part of the operations. He is my beau ideal of a soldier and a general. Our cooperation has been most cordial. The result is victory, which will always be ours when the army and navy go hand and hand. The navy loss in the assault was heavy. The army loss i

also heavy.

D. D. Porter, Rear Admiral. VERY LATEST FROM FORT FISHER.

of the Magazine-Two Hundred of our Soldiers Killed and Wounded.

The Defence of the Fort Stubborn and
Bloody. A Hand-to-Hand Struggle within the Walls.—Our Loss 9:00—The Rebel 2,000 Prisoners and 72 Guns The Pirates Tallahassee and Chickamauga Chased up the River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17, 686 P. M Special to the Baltimore American].—Af-er three days and nights bombardment Fort

made by the army and the naval brigade at made by the army and the naval brigade at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. One corner of the fort was secured in half an hour, but there was a hand-to-hand fight with the garrison, which lasted until 9 o'clock at night. There was a stubborn and bloody resistence, and the fort and its approaches were strewn with the dead. The garrison had been heavily reinforced, and the number of prisoners taken is over 2 000. We captured 72 guns. All the forts including the Mound and Zeke's Island batteries. teries, surrendered. The rebel loss in the assault was 600 dead, besides the wounded.

Fleet Lieut. Preston and Lieut. Porter, com mandant of the flag ship, were both killed n the assault.

Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb are both prisoners are wounded. The rebel pirates
Tallahassee and Chickamauga were in the
fight, and were driven up the river. Our

gunboats went up the river on Monday morning. Our prisoners will be immediately sent North. We had several days of delightful The magazine in the fort exploded by ac cident on Monday morning, killing and

wounding 200 of our men The Santiago de Cuba brings the bodies of Lieutenants Preston and Porter and the

ounded of the navy.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE Effect of our Wilmington Victory in Richmond.—The News Unwelcome and the And sicken'd with the pleasure which they felt, Cause of Profound Rearet .- The Robels Whistling to keep their Courage Up. - Official Report of Bragg through Lee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1865. The Richmond Whig, of this morning, contains the following account of the cap-ture of Fort Fisher by the naval and land forces of the United States: FALL OF FORT FISHER.

The unwelcome news of the fall of Fort risher, commanding the entrance to the From the long triumph which with smiles he saw; Cape Fear river, received this morning, oceasioned in the community a sensation of propound regret. The capture of this fort For I in vain on single features dwell, Wilmington by the enemy's fleet. It is situated about eighteen miles below the city, but is the main defence of the entrance t he river, and its fall, therefore, will prevent n future the arrival or departure of blockde-runners. How far this source of reveque may prove injurious to our cause ret rather as an unfortunate than a disastrous

The following is the official report: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIR-

Ion. J. A. Sedden: General Bragg reports that the enemy bombarded Fort Fisher furiously all day yeserday. At 4 o'clock P. M. their infantry advanced to the assault, a heavy demonstration at the same time being made against their rear by or troops. At 61 o'clock General Whiting reported that their attack had failed, and the garrison was being strengthternoon and evening, by General Ames' ened with fresh troops. About 10 o'clock division and the second brigade of the first P. M. the fort was captured, with most of this time known R. E. Lee.

No despatches have been received from General Terry since that of Sunday night,

announcing the result of the assault. Assistant Secretary of War.

COUGHS AND COLDS. - Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c. should try 'Brown's Bronchias ed thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

LADIES' FURS .- Purchasers may rely on getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. 3m

Cown and County Maiters.

CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER. - We give was decided to risk an assault on Fort up a large portion of our space this week to matter prepared for this issue

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, for 1865, is out at last. For political, statistical and general information it is altogether unequalled by any other publication. Every householder Bell's. After desperate fighting, gaining foot by foot, and severe loss, at b P. M. we had possession of about half the land point.

Abbott's brigade was then taken from our line for the line for the land point.

Association, New York.

We havn't the slightest objection to our neighbor over the way making the most liberal use of our columns in the way of clipping local items and transferring them bodily to his own without a word of credit, but at the same time we would mildly hint that a careful reading of the matter would sometimes suggest slight alterations to make them intelligible to his readers. For instance last week we published a digest of the last report of the annual operations of the Cumberland Valley Raitroad, which had just been issued from our press. At the outset of our article we stated that we had just completed the report. Now we submit that the appearanceof this article in the American without credit, does us injustice in that it robs us of the pride we justly feel in the execution of a difficum and we think very neatly executed job of work.

VOTE OF THANKS .-- On motion, resolved that the Good Will Hose Company tributed for their liberal donations of articles, and to the citizens and soldiers for their liberal patronage during the fair that has just one hundred guns to be fired by each of the closed and has been so successful, also to the armies operating against Richmond. ladies who assisted as managers and sales laaies for their untiring efforts to promote the interest of the Company. We would also return the thanks of the Company to the firms of Mellor, Bains & Mellor, No. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia, for their handsome and liberal donations of Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and fancy combs, also to Canby & Hughes, No. 314 Market Street, Philadelphia, for the box of fancy scarfs so liberally presented, these presents coming from entire strangers to most of us, and who have no special interest in our companies, should be appreciated by all citizens as well as the Company. We wish the above firms prosperity during the coming year. We would also return our thanks to the Editors of the Volunteer, American, Herald and Democrat, papers of our borough, for advertising and noticing our fair so handsomely and without charge. Also to the band at Camp Biddle, for the excellent music furnished us at so reasonable a price. And in conclusion, this Company pledges themselves that the Good land, yet such is the case. From a land whose Will Hose will always be ready and willing merits we are accustomed to underrate, and as heretofore, and that our utmost energies will be exerted at all times when our services age as sluggish and immebile, we have taken are required. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenses of the Good Holland is the birth-place of skating. The Will Hose Company's fair during the holi- art there is "native and to the manor born."

Amount taken in during the fair Amount paid out . . Nett amount of the fair of the fair

Jos. W. OGILBY, Com. J. H. Noble, A. K. Sheafer,

at Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.3m

LADIES' FURS .- The largest assortment

styles at Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

LADIES' FURS .- Purchasers may rely up-

PROF. WHITNEY'S READINGS-BEN. EFIT OF THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY .-- The above celebrated elocutionist and dramatic reader will give one of his interesting and instructive entertainments in Rheem's Hall, on Monday evening next, January 28d .-One half of the proceeds of this performance are to be appropriated to the Soldiers' Aid-

Society of our town. Mr. WHITNEY comes to us highly recommended by some of the most distinguished literary savans of Europe and America. The following poem addressed to Mr. W. by one of England's sweetest songstresses will

his merit. MARY HOWITT ON PROF. WHITNEY. To Charles Whitney, Esq. SIR:

In King Lear the greatness of your soul we view, You tread the paths frequented by the few, With so much force you speak, and so much ease-Virtue and sense! how durst you hope to please? Yet crowds the intensions of every line Impartial clapp'd, and own'd the tones divine, Ev'n the sour critics, who malicious came Eager to censure and resolved to bl me; Not so the fair, their passions secret kept, Silent they heard, but, as they heard, they wapt; See! hew your tones Columbia's youth inflame, They long to shoot and ripen into fame; Applauding audiences disturb their rest And unborn " Sewards" heave in every breast; Their nightly dreams their delly thoughts repeat, And pulses high with fancied glories beat; So griev'd to view the Oropean spoils, The young Demosthenes vow'd equal toils; Did then his schemes of future bonors draw How shall your un-ival'd worth proclaim Lost in the spreading circle of your fame; We know not which to pass, or which to taste, The shining incidents so justly fall, We may the whole new scenes of transport Thus jewels confound our wand'ring eyes, And with variety of gems surprise; Here sapphires, here the Sardian stone is seen, seen, but at present we regard The topaz yellow, and the jasper green; The costly brilliant there confus'dly bright, From numerous surfaces dart trembling light, The different colors mingling in a blaze, Silent we stand, unable where to praise n pleasure sweetly lost ten thou sand wave: Letting down the golden chains from on high, Drawing an audience upward to the sky-Transported demi-gods stood round And women grew angels at the sound;
Of that voice' If yourselves are old, make it your

canse." His bloody tears our deep attention draws: Excites by turns our various hopes and fears.
The Father 'full of grief as age" appears, (My soul could only thank you with her tears.) Yot with such wondrous art your skilful hand Does all the passions of the soul command; That ev'n my gr of to praise and wonder turn'd, And envy'd the great Lear which first I mourn'd. MARY HOWITT. Be'grave Square, London .

SOUTH MIDDLETON TEACHERS' INSTI-TUTE.-The proceedings of the above Instiute, as published in our last, contained some reflections of an unpleasantly personal chareter on the performance of Mr. John A. MILLER, a member of the institute. In the hurry of proof reading, immediately before going to press, this matter escaped our notice or it should have been certainly expurgated rom the report.

'Mr. MILLER feeling himself aggrieved, ends us a communication which for several obvious reasons, we must decline to publish. nasmuch, however, as we unwittingly gave publicity to the statement which Mr. M. omplains did him great injustice, we feel bliged to give him the benefit of his statement that the report in so far as it relates to him and his part in the proceedings was dictated by a malicious spirit of envy which found its expression in a partial and garbled report of his action

REAL FSTATE SALES .- On Monday, January, 30th, Mr. J. S. H. Keller will sell the well known property at the head of the Big-Spring, in Cumberland County. The tract contains about fifty acres of arable land of an excellent quality, and abounds in IRON ORE. As a location for a watering place the situation is unsurpassed in tho

On Tuesday the 31st, he will sell 463 acres of mountain land, a mile and a half South of Milltown and adjoining the Pine Grove property on the North. A good farm of everal hundred acres may be made out of this property. Mr. K., will meet at Milltown, on the 27th and 28th inst., with any persons who desire to go with him to view he property.

On Wednesday, February 1st, he will sell is personal property consisting of stock, arming utensils, &c.

SKATING .- Most people who indulge n this fascinating sport are aware that in more Northern countries, where "swift rivers are with sudden ice constrained," it is even more common than here; that in the winter season in Lapland it affords the only means of foot travel; that skates are of as much use as feet among the frozen snows of Russia, and that in Holland everybody wears shoes upon metal runners over the frozen rivers and canals, from the wealthy and stalwart burgher down to the slim, blooming fraulein, or the amply developed frau, who in the season of ice and snow does her marketing and her shopping upon skates. Whether it be the fashion in this good old country of dykes and ditches for the one to roll into his beer saloon upon these feet, or for the other to float upon her wings of steel in at the shop door to buy a kreutzer worth of ribbons or of "krout," the charming Deutsch books which find their way to this side of the pond which never freezes vouchsafe no infor-

With the simple fact that skates are the common means of winter travel in Holland, Lapland, Russia, and other icebound countries, the knowledge of most skaters ends .-- . It is here that we propose to take up the subject, and give a few wrinkles even to those who can cut them much better upon the ice than we.

It may not be generally known that both

the name and the article skates are taken by other nations from one of the countries of which we have been speaking, namely, Holfrom a people whom we are wont to disparthe most graceful and agile of all our sports. Dutch minstrels have tuned their harps to its praises, and the Germans have joined them 670 23 in the song. The great Goethe, and Herder, and other bards celebrated it in tuneful verse, and Klopstock has said, with the enthusiasm of a lover, that man upon skates, "like the Homeric gods, strides with winged feet over the sea, transmuted into solid ground." But though to Holland we are doubtless indebted for the method of skating, which gives such exquisite pleasure, for an art that is in other countries merely the necessary mode of trav-LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS. - Latest | el, we are perhaps to look to the latter as the originators of the practice, which is certainly very ancient, of wearing runners upon the feet in traversing the ice.

In the Edda, a romance written more than Fisher is ours, with all the contiguous works on getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford eight hundred years ago, the god Utter is commanding New Inlet. The assault was & Sons, Continental Hetel, Philadelphia 2m mentioned with especial favor for his beauty