THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

Continued from First Page.

a thousand men per month for the last eighteen months, although most of the men are credited to other counties and States.

Have we any doubt of the Union sentiment here, and that our intention is to aid the Government, although we did not place the Administration in power? There is no doubt whatever. We did not aid to place them in power, but we mean to stand by this Government in asking them to crush out this unholy Rebellion, and when these facts are placed before them, will they not interpose their powerful aid in circumstances of this kind? It may be presumptuous, but I intend it for no such sentiment, but I mean to speak out, I believe this draft cannot be carried into effect.

If the attempt is made, I believe it will be injurious; whereas, if we go on and enlist these men, giving them sufficient bounty, having the quota properly adjusted, we may be enabled to carry out the wishes of the Government; but by force—by force—it will be very difficult. I have not heard the first man in the County say but what this quota is unjust, and they have great doubts whether it can be carried into effect.

Supervisor STEWART—You have not said what you will do.

Supervisor FURDY—I wish a mixed committee to go to Washington.

Supervisor STEWART—Who is the committee to consist of?

Supervisor ELY—Ex-Governor Seymour and Ex-Governor Fish.

Supervisor PURDY—They are very good men; but I think the Republican party would like to have something to say about that.

Supervisor ELY—Ex-Governor Fish is a Republican.

Supervisor PURDY—Not very strong, I guess. I would take citizens of both parties, men whose names, character and position in society entitle them to that respect that they can be considered in.

Supervisor STEWART—Such men as Moses Taylor and Prosper M. Wetmore.

Supervisor ELY—And General Bustard.

Supervisor STEWART—Don't treat the matter with seriousness.

Supervisor PURDY—Mr. Taylor is a very good man. I am disposed to undo this wrong; it matters little how it is undone.

Supervisor STEWART—Mr. President, one of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Hoat requests the Legislature to give the Board of Supervisors power to raise such sums of money as may be necessary in the future to pay the expenses of filling its quota.

It strikes me that this is the practical way of relieving this county from its present difficulties, and we can do nothing until we have authority to do something that will effect a practical result. This last demand is, indeed, overwhelming. While we might raise three or four thousand men, although I have grave doubts whether we cannot raise three thousand by paying three hundred dollars bounty, I am certain that we could not raise twenty-one thousand men in fifteen days by the payment any bounty, no matter how large.

It is no use for us to talk about raising this number of men, or attempting to go anything until in the first place we have the authority from the Legislature to raise money, and when we have such authority from the Legislature to raise it, we have got to induce our capitalists to give us the money. Then we are ready to go to work. If that cannot be accomplished, I think we might just as well stop at once, and let the draft take place. The evil consequences of a draft I can very well foresee.

The men which will be furnished to the Government will be our best class of citizens. They will be not those who can pack up their little bundle and sneak off into some other State, but it will be our laboring, industrious middle classes who have got something to keep them here. Our wealthy classes can supply their own places with substitutes. If any friend here will propose something practical——

Supervisor PURDY—The commission.

Supervisor STEWART—Well, I think it is a good thing. If we could get the Chamber of Commerce to interest themselves in the matter. They are an intelligent body of men, men of high standing men who are well known throughout the United States, and well known in Washington. They probably will be listened to. But if they cannot be induced to take hold of the matter, let us take a committee of such men as Moses Taylor, Jonathan Sturges, and let them take hold of the matter and, at least, get it a little extended.

I think it would be well to have another committee of citizens to go to Albany and secure there the authority to raise the money. Another committee of citizens ought to be appointed to see our capitalists and get them to take these bonds. All these things are necessary to right our grievances. The twelve men who compose this Board are not the men who can be expected to do all this.

We probably might be able to do the work at Albany, as the Supervisors of one of the largest counties in the State. But I do not think, if we should go to our capitalists, that we know enough of them personally to have enough influence with them to induce them to invest as much money as will be necessary for the purpose of raising this quota. We shall probably want twenty-five to ten millions of dollars. It is a serious subject to the tax-payers of this county, as it is a serious subject to the Government.

If this draft is enforced, this city will be depopulated of its laborers, and the idling citizens, who occupy your little stores and have a small stock of goods and a business—these men alone have got to bear the brunt of this draft, for they cannot leave the city. But as the wheel of fortune turns, if the skedaddlers cannot be found, it must turn again, and no man can tell how soon his turn will come.

I can comprehend the difficulty we are in, but I have not the ability to say what can be done, or how it ought to be done. But I think the gentleman's suggestion about committees is a good one, and I think there should be three or more, and I think it is well enough, in this emergency, to call upon leading citizens outside of this Board. We may want a committee to devise ways and means by which to induce men to accept the bounty and go into the army.

The City of New-York will always respond to the demands of the Government. I have every reason to believe that General Fry, if he is in error, will correct it. I do not know the gentleman, but I believe that, unless he were a fair and candid man, he would not be allowed to occupy the position of Provost-Marshal-General.

Supervisor TWEED—I have listened, I must say, with considerable surprise to the suggestions made by the gentleman who last spoke, relative to the appointment of committees of gentlemen to act in this emergency, who may not be members of this Board. I believe there is sufficient intelligence, energy and power in the members of this Board to carry out any project which may be deemed most advisable, expedient and beneficial.

I believe the first thing to be done would be what one gentleman has said will be done to-morrow, the passage of the Act by the Legislature legalizing the ordinance of June, 1864, which has already been passed by one branch of that body. If that is done, it will give us one million of dollars when raised to be used toward filling the quota.

But the time to be taken in hand in connection with that is this: We know, and the Department at Washington knows, that the enrollment upon which this quota is founded is excessive, erroneous and unjust. By the action of the Committee on Volunteering we have proved it so conclusively in the several Wards, that Gen. Hays has been constrained to acknowledge that there should be from 45,000 to 50,000 names taken off from that enrollment upon which the quota is founded.

I think the matter should be laid before Gen. Fry in this way: "We know and your official representatives in the city of New-York acknowledge that this is an excessive enrollment. We demand that you call for the correct number of men on a correct enrollment." That they will not do, of course. They have already refused. We then say, "If you will not do that, then when the wheel turns round and you draw Henry Stevens, John Thompson, or whatever name it may be, and go to the house and find that man is not there, and has been improperly enrolled there, or never lived there, then credit that man to us, as though he had been furnished to the army."

That is one way in which this thing can be met. It is a proper way. It is right we should ask the General Government that, when men's names have been drawn, which should not have been drawn, that name should be credited as though a soldier had been furnished. It is the only way that I can see now by which the General Government can reduce the quota as called for from this county. It is proper, just and equitable, and commends itself to the judgment of all who desire to do us that justice to which we are eminently entitled.

On the first call for 300,000 men, the quota was 23,140. That was furnished with an excess. We have the assurance from General Hays, and not only from General Hays, but from General Fry and the War Department, that that quota has been furnished by this County. Nobody will pretend to say that the population of the United States has decreased from July, 1864, to December, 1864.

There is no State, no county, no village, or town, not a school district, where the population has decreased to any considerable extent. It was conceded that under the call for 300,000 men we had furnished the 23,000 men called for. Then comes this call of December, 1864, for 300,000 men, upon which, making allowances for what we had furnished over and above the other call, they tell us there is a deficiency of 21,000 men.

Now, the merest schoolboy can see that if on a call for 300,000 men the city should furnish 23,000, then on a call for 300,000 there should be only three-fifths of that number to be furnished,—about 13,000 men. Then allow us the number (man which they say we were over on the call of 300,000 men, and it would reduce our quota to about the number of men first demanded.

I have looked this matter over carefully, and have striven to ascertain by what figures or computation a call for 300,000 men should demand from us 23,140 men, while a call for 300,000 men should demand 21,000 in addition to the surplus furnished under the previous call. What I think the committee from this Board should do would be to wait upon Gen. Fry and ascertain how figures, which they say cannot lie, make the excessive quota which is called for from this county.

If they demand under the call for July, 1864, for 500,000 men, of 23,000 men from this city, was erroneous and therefore erroneous in all parts of the country, or else this quota of 21,000 under a call for 300,000 men must be erroneous here, and therefore erroneous in the entire country. There can be no error in figures that apply to the City and County of New-York that should not be made to apply to every State and every County.

Even allow that no quota were allowed us on this call, the quota should be much less than 21,000 men, or else our quota for 500,000 men should have been much more than 23,000. If the same rule of figures applied to all parts of the Union, if the quota was erroneous here, it must have been so in every place. But we find various Congressional Districts are allowed men we know nothing of.

I do not think the War Department desire to do the County of New-York the act of injustice which these figures show they are about to perpetrate upon us. I believe Gen. Fry means to have this quota correctly and properly assigned, but I do say the statement I have made relative to the calls is such as should be brought prominently before Gen. Fry and the Secretary of War.

There is no man in the City of New-York that to-day realizes the effect of a draft for 21,000 men. It will affect not only the men who will be drawn, but our entire laboring class of people who can leave New-York. We know that in July, in a journey through Pennsylvania and the Western States, we found hundreds and hundreds of men who had lived in New-York, but had fled out there for the purpose of avoiding the draft. That will be the case again.

The wheel will turn around again, and the laboring man, who is just getting comfortably along in the world, his name will come. He has no ties except those of employé, and in this age employment is to be found everywhere. The laboring man is scarce everywhere, and he will pack up his little bundle and emigrate to other States, to Pennsylvania, to Ohio, and other places, and terrible as would be a draft for 21,000 men, I can assure every man here, it would drive at least fifty thousand of the laboring population from this city, not only these who are drawn, but the men who will be frightened and leave taking their little families with them. It would depopulate New-York more completely than an epidemic. I think, if a correct statement is come to the authorities at Washington, they will avert this provided. There is no man in this Board who cannot feel disposed to go on that committee if I can, but I will do anything necessary.

I believe a committee should go to Washington, to call upon our representatives in Congress, on our United States Senators, and endeavor to have an explanation of the manner in which such a strange chaos of figures have been brought together, and, also, an understanding whether we shall be forced to have a draft for men who have been improperly enrolled, when examination has directly shown to be improperly enrolled.

In the First Ward a correct enrollment will show a deduction of nearly one-half the men. It would seem as if those who made the original enrollment were desirous of swelling the number, as if the desire was to prove they had done a good day's work. Our emigrants landing at Castle Garden, staying in Greenwich and other streets for a few days on their way to other places, were all enrolled. We have the direct and conclusive proof that the enrollment of the First Ward is more than double what it should be.

Along the wharves and piers schooners and ships lay. The enrolling officer took down every man on board, without reference to age, color or nativity, or the Government to which he owed his allegiance. They remained here a short time and then sailed away, hundreds and thousands of them never again to set their feet upon the shores of America. And so it is in the Wards where our shipping interests are located.

Every man on board a vessel, old and young, black and white, citizens of Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, citizens of the entire world, citizens of almost every nation, have been improperly enrolled. The correction of the enrollment shows Gen. Hays himself is satisfied that at least one-third should be taken off. If we cannot get that justice done us to which we think we are entitled, we only at least succeed in showing to those gentlemen that at least one-third of the enrollment is erroneous, and therefore the quota should be reduced one-third.

Suppose they reduce it to 14,000 men. It is a large number, but I think they can be furnished. I believe the city can furnish every man and every dollar that the Government desires in order to carry on this war, in the same proportion that any other portion of the Union can do it. I do not believe it can furnish a greater number in proportion. I believe there is no city in the Union that has shown greater devotion to the interests of the Government, or a stronger desire to have this war brought to a successful and speedy termination.

I look upon the entire system of raising volunteers as having been conceived in New-York, and by the exertions of the Volunteering Committee of New-York I think the entire country has been benefitted, and the raising of volunteers has been formed into a quiet, peaceable, orderly system by our example. I believe the class of men New-York has furnished for the army to be better than have been furnished by almost any other portion of the country.

Our regiments have been assigned to all the different parts of the army, but do we ever hear of an entire New-York regiment being sent to do duty? Look at Massachusetts. There is a general complaint about their men—and perhaps about the disposition, but about the power of the men. I have no doubt but, when proper representations are made to the authorities at Washington, and the great and growing evil made apparent to them, that they will at once remedy the matter.

If any committee appointed by this Board see fit to ask the aid of any of our esteemed citizens, I think it is worth enough that they should have it, but I am not prepared to recognize an aristocracy of wealth. I am not prepared to say because a man is worth this, or that, or together, that the labor derived upon us by the people should be thrown upon their shoulders. I am in favor of sharing the business that comes before this Board, and assisted by this Board. If the committees are desirous of having assistance from others, let that be a matter of deliberation for them and not for this Board.

Every man remembers that the City of New-York was made waste for three or three and five days last June. There had been no opportunity for combination or concert of action by the elements which were too powerful to be stayed by any authority we had at that time. I look upon what is past, and judge as to what may happen again. I hope all this draft is proceeded with, it may be done quietly, but I see foreboding in the sky; I hear rumblings among the people.

Let every man in New-York visit the people, and who does he find the most determined, resolute and anxious, that New-York shall at least have fairness. It is among the female population of our community—the citizens and women—they are more awake to the importance of this draft than any other class.

You take the mother who has lost a son in this war—and the majority of families have either lost a son or brother, or some one intimately connected with them—they are keenly alive to the effect of a draft, to the taking away from them unjustly even of one member of their family in addition to those who have already gone before.

Let us, then, with all candor, but with a determination to see the rights of the citizens respected that the true interests of all should be promoted and maintained, let us, then, by every expedient, by every possible incentive, by the exercise of every honorable means, see if the city cannot be placed in that position which she is entitled to, in order to still the elements of discord, in order to show our people that no injustice has been done and then all will pass on smoothly and harmoniously.

With our free education, there is no family in New-York but what can see that if a call for 500,000 men demands a quota of 23,000 men from this city, a call for 300,000 cannot demand 21,000 men. If the authorities at Washington make as gross an error in calculation as that, why may not they make a far greater error? Why may not it be all wrong?

Now, although we may all sit here and talk, and think that there will be no trouble, that things will pass smoothly and quietly, yet, I tell you, we must all dread the consequences. What would be the effect of a riot in New-York? It would be more disastrous to the armies of the Union than losing 50,000 men.

It would give a new impetus to rebellion; capitalists abroad would say at once, "Here is the great commercial metropolis of what is called the Union raised up in riot against what they deem to be an act of injustice committed by the General Government." They would say, "The Government is treating the people of a great city unfairly, and it is but the beginning of the end—but the beginning of a new revolution."

Let the authorities at Washington be convinced that every exertion on the part of the citizens of New-York will be made to meet the just demands of the Government, and I say they cannot be so blind to their own interests as to refuse to give us that which we ask, which is merely a correction of our enrollment, in accordance with what examination has proved to be necessary and proper.

I disclaim, and do not mean, in anything I have said, to utter a threat of any kind. No man in the community would more dislike to see anything but obedience to the legitimate authority than I, but I tell you, gentlemen, the times are precarious. I tell you that every family in New-York suffering over the loss of a near relative or dear friend at the war, if you place a burden double and treble that which is placed upon any other portion of the community, I tell you there is an opportunity for trouble, which I exceedingly dislike to see.

I believe in keeping the powers of the Board within the Board, in appointing committees of energetic men to do its business, and if they think the details of their duty are more than they can bear, then they may be allowed to call in the assistance of other gentlemen, if they so desire. But to sit here as a member of this Board and acknowledge that we, as a Board, are not equal to this crisis, I for one cannot do.

I say again, I have no desire to utter threats, no desire to have it appear so, and no desire to do anything in any manner to offend the General Government, but we desire to have our rights maintained and protected, that that which we are entitled to should be yielded to us, and the proper representation should be made to the General Government, and I do believe that, from the sense of justice which governs those gentlemen, and the kind manner in which we have been treated heretofore, this justice will be accorded the County the same as to other portions of the State and country.

Supervisor ELY—I can only say, that with reference to appointing outside gentlemen upon committees, I suggested it because I supposed that this Board had exhausted its influence at Washington. I supposed that Supervisor Hoyt had presented the argument as strongly as it could be presented.

If I understood his report, he had access to all the figures upon which our quota was based, and he made to the Department all the representations which a Supervisor could make, and unless some new light has fallen upon us, unless the Board is in possession of some new facts, I do not know how any other member of the Board can do more than he.

Supervisor PURDY—My suggestion was based upon the supposition that the Board had exhausted its power, the Supervisor having done all that he could do. If he has not done all that is possible, let him go back. If we have exhausted our power, what have we to do but to ask aid of people outside of this Board?

The people have provided us with sufficient funds; they have done everything that could be done, and when they find that we have not been as successful as we should have been; when the efforts of this draft are staring us full in the face; when the consequences of this draft develop the evil with which it is pregnant, then they may call us to an account.

I can but warn this Board of the evil that is fast approaching. Within fifteen days, if the Government is sincere, the draft is to take place under the enormously excessive enrollment which has been imposed upon us. Can we foresee the consequences? Gentlemen do not seem to feel the necessity of action. My association is with those who produce wealth with their hands, and they express a determination with regard to the draft which, I fear, cannot be allayed.

If gentlemen think that in anticipating difficulty I am more nervous and fearful than I need be, let them take a walk up in the eastern part of the city, let them commence with the soldiers' wives now applying for relief, and I saw a great many of them on Saturday, and they will hear what I hear—a fixed determination among the women which never was equaled before. And if men are forced out against their will, will they fight? No, sir. Therefore, I say by all means we should avoid this draft. Let the most influential citizens of the State be appointed a Committee to go to Washington in regard to our quota.

There are men who could be named—hundreds of them—who would gladly embrace the opportunity to go there and use their powerful influence with the Government to have this wrong corrected. There is, I believe, a fixed determination to resist it at the threshold, and to meet this question as a brave people will when they think a wrong has been committed upon them.

[There is all of the debate we have room for this morning.]

Mr. STEWART referred to the credit of the county, and showed that the revenues were sufficient to pay off its whole indebtedness within a very few years.

Mr. ELY said city stock had been sold at auction lately at 97.

The question being taken upon Mr. Ely's amendment, was lost, and the original resolutions, as presented by Mr. Hoyt, were adopted.

Mr. TWEED offered resolutions appointing Messrs. Blatchford, Purdy, Stokes, Ely, Willmann and Fox a Committee to proceed to Washington and confer with the Government; Messrs. Smith, Fox, Davis and Roche a Committee to go to Albany; and Messrs. Purdy, Stewart and Hunt a Committee to raise subscriptions to the bonds, with power to add such citizens as they might select to their number. The resolutions were adopted.

Adjourned to Monday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

PROCLAMATION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Congress of the Confederate States have by joint resolution, invited me to appoint a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty God. It is an solemn duty of all times, and more especially in a season of public trial and adversity to acknowledge our dependence on His mercy, and to bow in humble submission before His footstool, confessing our manifold sins, and supplicating His gracious pardon, imploring His Divine help, and devoutly rendering thanks for the many and great blessings which He has vouchsafed to us.

Let the hearts of our people turn contentedly and trustfully unto God. Let us recognize in His chastisements the correction of a Father, and submit every thought that the trials and sufferings which have so long borne heavily upon us, may be turned away by His merciful love. That His sustaining grace be shed in our people, and His divine wisdom imparted to our rulers. That the Lord of Hosts will be with our armies, and fight for us against our enemies, and that He will graciously take our cause into His own hand, and mercifully establish for us a lasting, just and honorable peace and independence, and let us not forget to render unto His holy name the thanks and praise which are so justly due for His great goodness, and for the many mercies which He has extended to us amid the trials and sufferings of a protracted and bloody war.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation appointing Friday, the 10th day of March next, as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving for invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God, and I do earnestly invite all solid citizens of all denominations to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, penitence and prayer.

Given under my hand and seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President: J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec. of State.

FURTHER FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 28.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

The enemy have made no advance movement. Seems to be that the railroad between Salt Ketcher Bridge and Pocotaligo has been destroyed. The ties were burned, and the iron taken away. The enemy's pickets extend a short distance this side of Pocotaligo. Charleston is to be a second Saragossa.

The Charleston Mercury says that the cause of South Carolina and the cause of the Confederacy, as involved in the fight at Charleston, needs now, of all things, two essentials—courage and tenacity. Courage to dare, to risk, to brave. Tenacity to hold, to fight, to dispute every inch. There is a great cause, and a grand fight can be made, but our men and leaders must summon up every energy, and they must rouse themselves to great thoughts and aspirations. Let them shake off past lethargy and despondency. Let our leaders brace themselves for great and desperate undertakings. Let every thing, from Combahee to Charleston, and from Branchville to Charleston, be promptly stripped for fight.

Let all humanitarianism be buried as dead as Julius Cæsar and as deep as Topheet. Strip the State for a death struggle, and let every officer and man strip his heart likewise of all weak longings and lookings backward. Inch by inch let us fight the enemy, let us mark every track that he makes with his life-blood; let us not yield that inch until forcibly beaten from it. Let every creek be a point of fight, every marsh a battle-ground. It will not be in vain. It is vastly important at this juncture that we can punish the five men for one at every point. Time, time is gained and the enemy is punished.

There are brave men here, and there are brave officers to lead them if the right men are put to work. It devolves upon the chief commander, then, to have no remorse now in this matter. Too much is at stake. Affections should be buried. All hesitation should be merged into decision. Too long we have been fighting here around these old walls to yield them now without a struggle. We say unhesitatingly to those in authority, there are brave men here, who are prepared to make of Charleston a second Saragossa. We use no fancy phrase.

WHAT SHERMAN IS DOING.

From the Richmond Whig.

A gentleman from the neighborhood of Savannah says that Secretary Stanton has issued an order to General Sherman to send out of the city and out of the lines all wives of Confederate officers. General Sherman, it is said, declared that the order was an inhuman one, and that he would not obey it.

It is said that the Central Railroad is in complete repair to No. Four-and-a-half, forty-five miles from Savannah, and that the trains run daily. It is rumored that the track of the Atlanta and Western Railroad between Dalton and Marietta has been destroyed by our troops to prevent the return of the Federals that way by rail, and to impede Thomas' march into North Georgia.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th inst., Mr. Hines submitted a preamble and resolution on the subject of a general convention of the Confederate States, the former attributing oppressive and unconstitutional laws which have been passed from time to time, to irresponsible representatives from States which have no constituents upon whom the laws passed by them can operate; the latter reading as follows:

Resolved, That the joint select Committee on Confederate Relations be instructed to frame and bring in a bill to the ratifying a convention of the people of this State, or submitting the question to them so as to enable them to assemble in convention should a majority of them decide to do so, for the purpose of so amending the Constitution as to provide that hereafter the representatives of any State or States whose territory is in the hands of the enemy, so that the Confederate laws cannot be enforced therein, shall not, during the continuance of such occupation by the enemy, be permitted to vote upon any question of legislation, but shall have only such rights as are allowed to delegates in the territories of the Confederate States, and of consulting such other amendments as said three States shall concur on suggestion.

Resolved, Further, that State sovereignty being the principle on which North Carolina and other States withdrew from the Federal Union, the States comprising the Southern Confederacy are sovereigns, and the Confederate Government is only their agent and subject to their control, and the States in their sovereign capacity in general convention as enabled, have a right to negotiate peace with the Government of the United States without consultation with the President of the Confederate States.

Mr. Hines followed in a long argument in support of his resolutions, at the close of which, on motion of Mr. Person, they were laid upon the table. Yeas, 58; Nays, 39.

Mr. Smith of Johnston introduced a bill to call a convention of the people, which passed its first reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It declares that the present condition of the country demands that the sovereign people of this State should assemble in convention to effect, if possible, an honorable termination of the present war, and provides that an election shall be held on the 13th of February, 1865, the vote to be "convention," or "no convention;" that if the majority of the votes cast be for the convention, such convention shall be held in the city of Raleigh on the second Monday of March, and consist of one hundred and twenty delegates.

THE RAID INTO FLORIDA.

The enemy landed a few days ago from their vessels and smashed up the salt works in the vicinity of Ocklockonee River, Florida, took the kettles, killed eight mules, carried off the negroes and considerable property, a member of Capt. McElvery's cavalry company and another picket, names not learned, and then retreated to their vessels.

THE ENQUIRER ON THE WAR PATH.

The Richmond Enquirer says on peace:

"While Mr. Blair was visiting Richmond on the idle errand of peace, the United States Senate was discussing the best and safest method for torturing prisoners of war. Is the Senate chamber of the United States the council cave of a tribe of savages? asks *The New-York Nation*. The wisdom, dignity and statesmanship of the American people is supposed to find their illustration in the Federal Senate. What then shall be said of our generation when we find that once august assemblage converted into a pandemonium, where passion and vindictiveness seek their gratification and Senators rise from their seats to urge the torture for their prisoners of war. This while Mr. Blair was expressing in Richmond the kindest feeling of his countrymen for the people of these States, and protesting that the war was only waged for the restoration of the Union, and that once granted there was no kindness we could desire which his sensible fellow citizens would not freely bestow. The Senators of his country are deliberately discussing the means of inflicting personal suffering upon the prisoners whom the fate of war had thrown in their hands. The brown newspapers style the discussion an infernal exhibition of hate and thirst for vengeance.

Yet there are people wicked enough to entertain the proposition of reconstruction and reunion with this party of Apaches, as the New-York paper styles them, but the resolutions from Pickett's Division, which we publish this forenoon, express a different sentiment. These men are not poor impromptus. These resolutions come most opportunely, for they silence a slander that was being industriously circulated to cover cowardice in other quarters, that the army, this very Pickett's Division instanced as an example, was so tired of war that the Legislature of Virginia would have soon to consider the subject of reconstruction.

These men aver that soldiers have told them this, and they unanimously give the lie to such a soldier that will give countenance to their own cowardice and patriotism; but here is the deliberate voice of a portion of our army, and we earnestly urge all other divisions to speak out to give back to the despondent some of that manliness they so nobly illustrate, and to the wavering a portion of that heroic firmness that has made glorious the name of the Confederate States. Let the army not forget its country, but its spirit must reanimate the people and sustain down the crisis.

It cannot be forgotten how much good was done last Winter by the noble soldiers of North Carolina speaking to their fellow citizens from the banks of the Rapidan. There is now greater occasion for the whole army to speak out, and greater good can now be done by the army speaking words of firmness, resolution and encouragement to the country. There have been addresses to the army, but these have not as yet been addresses from the army. It would be well for each Division to appoint a Committee of men, who should meet similar appointments by other Divisions, and frame and publish an address to the country, the army and the world, embodying the spirit and the purpose of the country's defenders.

Notwithstanding our recent disasters, such an address would reassure the people and silence every croaker who now lies at his tongue's end a budget of despondency, with which he slanders the soldiers by making them responsible for his own craven cowardice. We commend these resolutions to the attentive perusal of the people of these States, but more especially to the enemies of their country. In them will be found the spirit which will yet make this country free—and from them may be hastened not only the time of peace. These men remove that they mean to fight for Liberty and the right of self-government as long as they have cartridges, and they reply with the crack of their rifles and a shout of defiance to every insinuation other of peace—that is reconstruction and submission—for they resolve that we will be free.

Every submissionist—every reconstructionist, every peace-at-any-price man who would make peace on any other terms than our liberty, forgets that rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God—forgets his duty to his fellow man, to his country and God, and is already a traitor, cowardly, contemptible slave. All separate State action men not only forget their duty, but betray their sister States, and first expiating themselves at the foot-stool of their enemies will soon be driven to fight against their former friends.

These sentiments of Mr. Blair warn us to stick firmly together, to grant every energy for war and war only, to close up the ranks, to stand shoulder to shoulder, and when peace on our terms comes to accept it, and until it comes on our terms to continue the fight as long as we have combatants.

THE REBEL CAVALRY SERVICE.

In the Confederate Senate, Jan. 26, the House bill to increase the efficiency of the cavalry was reported back from the Military Committee, with amendments that all the cavalry shall be mounted and equipped by the Government, and that all the horses and equipments now in the service shall be acquired for public use, the value thereof to be fixed by a board of appraisers selected by the generals in command in the several armies.

COTTON TO BE DESTROYED.

The Richmond Sentinel says: We are pleased to see that measures are being taken in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to burn all the cotton that is in danger of falling into the enemy's hands. How much better would it have been to have destroyed the large quantity stored in Savannah, and thus have prevented its falling into the hands of Sherman.

When the army fell back from Fredericksburg in the Spring of 1862, there was a large amount of cotton from the factories in Fulmouth and Fredericksburg piled up in the fields near the rail road, and we saw it burning as we left the city. In the same year, when McClellan was threatening Richmond, it will be remembered that preparations were made to burn all the tobacco in the city.

We are informed that if it becomes necessary to evacuate Wilmington, it is the intention of the Confederate General to exercise the authority vested in him by act of Congress and destroy the cotton remaining here. Instructions have been given already to facilitate the removal of that to private houses, and parties not promptly availing themselves of this privilege of removing their property to a place of safety will have no cause of complaint when the military authorities destroy it.

From The Charleston Mercury.

Gen. D. H. Hill has assumed command of the District of Georgia, of which Augusta is the center, and has issued the following important order:

HEADQ'RS DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 19, 1865.

Hon. R. H. May, Mayor of Augusta:

Lieut. Gen. Hardee advises me to have the cotton burned in the city on the approach of the Yankees. This order I am bound to execute, even at the peril of the city. It is to be hoped that your patriotic citizens will at once remove this temptation to Yankee invasion either to distant points or to the commons, where the torch can be applied when the exigency shall occur.

The military will render you all the assistance in its power for the removal. With great respect,

D. H. HILL, Maj.-Gen.

COL. MOSBY.

We had the pleasure, says *The Lynchburg Virginian* of the 25th, of a visit yesterday from this gallant colonel, and was very highly gratified to learn that his wound is nearly healed, and that he will be in the saddle again by the 1st of February.

GEN. CUSTIS LEE.

The Richmond Sentinel says Gen. Custis Lee has been made a Major-General, and assigned to the command of a division on the north side of the James.

HOGS.

The Mississippian of the 6th inst. says our city was crowded yesterday with hogs belonging to the Government, which is the result of the prompt payment of the citizens of this and adjoining counties of their tax in kind.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Richmond Dispatch says 1,000 Union prisoners will be sent off this Wednesday morning for exchange; among whom is Robert H. Francis a correspondent of *The N. Y. World*, who is to be exchanged for Mr. L. A. Pollard recently returned from the North.

ARRIVALS AT THE LIBBY PRISON.

Brig.-Gen. James Hayes and Lieut. J. W. Lucas, U. S. A., confined in Danville, were brought to this city and confined in the Libby yesterday. Lucas will be among those sent North by flag of truce this morning. Hayes was brought here to be exchanged also.

FROM WILMINGTON.

The Wilmington Journal of the 21st contains the following: "The Yankees appear to have left their base in front of Maj.-Gen. Hoke's forces on yesterday, and concentrated at Fort Fisher. Their fleet has also disappeared. They of course hold Fort Fisher. Whether they have redistributed their main body we are unable to say."

They occupy Smithville, it having been evacuated by our forces. There was considerable skirmishing around Fort Anderson on Saturday evening and Sunday morning. It is supposed that the enemy is anxious to silence Anderson, in order to open the way up the river for their gunboats. In this attempt we hope and believe they will not meet with much success. All quiet below last evening at 6 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Houston Telegraph announces officially the capture of the steamer Sonora by the United States. She was on her way to New-Orleans from Santiago. She was taken on the 13th ult. by Capt. Conway and six men.

CITY ITEMS.

THE OPERA.—A new season at the Opera opens on Thursday evening with Don Sebastian. The programme of the week will be found in the advertisement, and a notice of the places where tickets may be procured.

BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—The business of this Board being nearly completed, a large force of night clerks and collectors, numbering several hundred men, have been discharged, and yesterday they were paid off at the office of the Board in the Park.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—There was no quorum of this Board at the calling of the roll on Monday afternoon, and the clerk declared it adjourned to Thursday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

BULL'S HEAD, *Monday*, Jan. 30.—With the smallest supply of bullocks in market that we have had since the reign of high prices commenced, we have the highest rates of all the high markets. The lowest quotations are 14@15c. per pound, and these are for the very poorest and poorest, and but few in number. From 16@18c. there are a few more, but we believe that no butcher to day has bought a real good bullock at less than 20c. per pound, and some of them we are sure have paid 21@22c., and a number of the best cattle are believed to have been sold at 21c., and these not extra quality; only good first class cattle. Now for the reason of this advance of more than a cent a pound. There are upon Allerton's droves 1,703 cattle, 300 of which sold during the week, and 167 local cattle are reported, which would give 1,600 actually in the pens this morning. Of these Geo. Starr takes 200 of the best shipping stock, at 20@21c. per pound net, for Government, leaving only 1,400 for the butchers, and only 700 are reported sold at Bergen. With such a supply on sale, it is no wonder that butchers have been obliged to pay whatever price the cattle brokers choose to name. It is true that some of them have gone home without buying, as thirty or forty car loads are hourly expected; and it is also believed that there is a good stock of cattle at Buffalo, and west of that, detained by the great snow storms that have blocked up the railroads. It sounds strange to us to hear of railroads blocked, while we are enjoying one of the most magnificent days of this Winter. To show what the real advance is, we report one lot of six bullocks held over and fed here from last week's market, which brought the owner to-day 67c. more than he could get a week ago. These were strong, rather coarse Short Horns, which have advanced rather more than any other grade, as they have been nearly all sent forward that the country can spare. The Sheep market is also lightly supplied, from the same cause that has kept cattle back, and the price has advanced materially. One lot of long-wool Canada Sheep, 157 head, averaging 100 lbs., sold at 12½c. ℔ lb. live weight. No stock arrived in Sixth-st. this morning, but 500 that came in yesterday sold at 12@12c. ℔ lb., and a drover at Bergen sold out his car load at 11½c., and hastened back to buy more. Live Hogs are quoted to day by one report at exactly the same figures as last week, that is, 10@10½c. ℔ lb. and by another at 10½c. as the top rate, with only 350 arrived to-day; none yesterday, and none left over last week; yet buyers are not sharp.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This Board met at 2 p. m. yesterday, the President Alderman Jones in the Chair. A communication was received from the Board of Supervisors recommending that the Common Council give no more permits to persons to erect recruiting tents in the city, which was laid over. Alderman Ryers presented a minority report to the ordinance relative to recruiting, presented by the County Volunteer Committee in lieu of the majority report previously offered. The report states in substance, that the small number of enlistments for the county was owing to the low bounties then being paid to recruits, and that to the existence of recruiting tents in the Parks. Alderman Ryers said that the question was very important, and in order that they might vote understandingly on the subject, he would move to lay it over until Thursday next. The motion was adopted. Alderman Ottiwell believed that the Board had acted very judiciously in postponing the subject; every day was precious, and no time should be lost in endeavoring to raise men to fill the quota. Alderman Ryers was called to the Chair. The President moved that the vote be reconsidered. He believed that if a proper bounty had been given the men could have been raised, and that if $500 were offered to each volunteer it would enable the County to fill the quota. The consideration of the report was then postponed till Thursday, to which time the Board adjourned.

A CARD FROM P. T. BARNUM.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The report in your paper to-day that I engaged the female soldier who is under arrest for petty larceny, is an error. I never heard of her until she presented herself at the Museum last week.

P. T. BARNUM.

New-York, January 30, 1865.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—The following sales of real estate were made at auction yesterday, by Moffat, Wilkins & Co.: House and lot No. 11 Allen-st.—$6,175; house and lot No. 9 Allen-st.—$7,050; house and lot No. 67 West Thirty-first-st.—$11,555; house and lot No. 39 East Twenty-eighth-st.—$7,575.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST DAY.—GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, BOOK KEEPING, &c. No. 736 Broadway. All who apply THIS DAY or term beginning Feb. 1 will be permitted to enter for the entire course, time unlimited, at the low rates advertised this month. The regular charges will be resumed to-morrow. A great opportunity! Open This Evening until 10 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

AT $2 A YEAR, OR 20 CENTS A NUMBER.—Take the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Evening Exchange—JAN. 30.

Amer. Gold.		N. Y. Central.		Mich. Central.	
5,000	212	400	108	100	110
10,000	212	100	108	100	110
10,000	212	100	s3.108	100	110
10,000	212	100	s5.109	Ill. Cen.	
10,000	212	100	s5.109	100	s3.117
10,000	212	100	s5.109	Pittsburgh.	
100,000	211½	Erie.		100	81
5,000	211	500	72	200	s3. 81
15,000	211	200	s3. 72	200	81
50,000	211	400	72	Rock Island.	
10,000	211½	200	72½	500	92½