CLEVELAND LEADER,

PUBLISHED

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,

AT NO. 142 SUPERIOR ST.,

BY

E. COWLES & CO.

DAILY, TWO EDITIONS, MORNING AND EVENING,

(Each issue complete in itself.)

As an advertising medium the LEADER offers greater inducements than any other journal published in the State, outside of Cincinnati. It publishes several columns more reading matter, and its Telegraphic news (both by our own Special Correspondents, the New York and the Western Associated Press) is presented in a more intelligible manner than any other paper in Northern Ohio.

TERMS:

DAILY—Morning or Evening, by mail,	per year,	$10 00
" " " "	6 mo.	5 00
" " " "	3 mo.	2 50
" " " "	1 mo.	1 00
TRI-WEEKLY	per year,	5 00
WEEKLY	per year,	2 00
To Agents and News-dealers, per 100		3 00

Daily, delivered by carrier, (Morning or Evening) 20 cents per week.

Tri-Weekly 12½ cents per week.

New Advertisements,

JOSEPH IRELAND, Architect,

(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,

225 SUPERIOR ST.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Entrance through Cowles' Book Store. ja14:100

KENDALL & CO.

DRESS GOODS

ON CHEAP TABLE,

AT REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE OUT.

A fine assortment

SHAWLS, MISSES' SHAWLS,

FRENCH PLAIDS, MOURNING GOODS,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

Flannels and Domestics,

And House Furnishing Goods.

ja14 KENDALL & CO.

JOHN DAVIS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

147 Ontario Street.

We shall keep constantly on hand every variety of Hardware, Nails, and Agricultural Implements.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of choice Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil, &c., which we offer at very low rates. ja14:187

BLACK ALPACAS.—A FULL LINE of the above goods.

ja13 TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.—THE FINEST assortment of Belt Buckles ever in this city, at

COWLES',

ja14 137 Weddell House.

OFFICE OF THE "MARQUETTE IRON CO.,"
CLEVELAND, Jan. 11th, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the "Marquette Iron Co." have this day declared a Dividend of Twelve-and-a-half (12½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, (paid in,) payable on the 23d inst., at their Office in this city.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 23d, inclusive. SAM'L L. MATHER,
Treasurer.

ja13:187

Governmental,

Proposals for Revenue Steam Cutters on the Lakes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 24th, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 M. Monday, the 16th day of January next, for the construction of three or four Revenue Steam Cutters (side-wheel) for the upper Lakes, and one or more for Lake Ontario.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application in person, or by letter to this Department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Collectors at the principal Lake ports.

The proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters." W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

e30:186:ThFriSat:1stp

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 3d, 1865.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THIS date, Horses offered for sale to the United States will be inspected at the Government Corral on the Heights.

Hours for inspection will be as follows:

From 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

" 1½ to 4½ " P. M.

BASIL L. SPANGLER,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

jan4:185:1stp

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 5th, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this Office until January 25th, 1865, for furnishing Ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the ensuing year, at the points herein designated. The Ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th of April next, the Ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be made for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Natchez, Miss	100	Tons
Vicksburg, Miss	400	"
Columbus, Ky	10	"
Paducah, Ky	10	"
Louisville, Ky	800	"
Memphis, Tenn	800	"
Nashville, Tenn	1,500	"
Helena, Ark	50	"
Little Rock, Ark	200	"
Fort Smith, Ark	60	"
Cincinnati, Ohio	200	"
Columbus, Ohio	40	"
Cleveland, Ohio	20	"
Evansville, Ind	100	"
Madison, Ind	150	"
Cairo, Ill	350	"
Quincy, Ill	75	"
Chicago, Ill	10	"
Madison, Wis	40	"
Keokuk, Iowa	90	"
St. Louis, Mo	250	"
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	350	"

Proposals will also be received for furnishing Ice at all the above points DAILY BY WEIGHT, for the year 1865, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals upon the preceding annual estimate and with the same proviso.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish ——— tons of first quality of Ice, carefully packed in substantial ice-houses, at the within named points, namely, ————————, at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely at ——————— tons, $——— per ton.

The Ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement and approval of a Medical Officer, or other properly appointed inspector before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ——— ———

——— ———

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of Surgeons in charge, at or near the within named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely: ——— $——— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ——— ———

——— ———

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the Department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or a United States District Attorney, must accompany the proposal, or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail, or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and immediately required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of $5,000. The bonds must be properly certified, and the postoffice address of principals and sureties stated upon them.

Bidders may be present in person when the proposals are opened.

The postoffice address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Surgeon D. L. MAGRUDER, U. S. ARMY, MEDICAL PURVEYOR, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

D. L. MAGRUDER,
Surgeon U. S. Army and Medical Purveyor.
Louisville, Ky.

Printed forms of proposals may be had at this office. jan10:186-TuThSat1stp

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J. H. DEWITT & CO. ARE TO-DAY receiving all sorts of Goods for Christmas Presents, for Men, Women and Children.

J. H. DEWITT & CO.,

dec17 7 and 11 Public Square.

Cleveland Morning

VOL. XIX CLEVELAND, SATURDAY, MORNING, JANU

CONGRESSIOAL.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION

State Library

of the public to the merits of our two world-renowned preparations, known as

COE'S COUGH BALSAM,

AND

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,

The one a sure, safe and speedy

CURE FOR
COLDS,
COUGHS,
CROUP,
SORE THROAT, and all
LUNG COMPLAINTS

The other a positive cure for

DYSPEPSIA

In its worst stages, and a

SOVEREIGN REMEDY

FOR ALL

DISEASES

that originate in a

DISORDERED STATE

OF THE

STOMACH OR BOWELS.

We warrant both of them, in every instance, if our directions are followed.]

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
cures Dyspepsia positively.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
cures indigestion and constipation in every case.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
cures distress after eating, instantaneously.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
sweetens the stomach, purifies the breath, and instantly stops sourness, acidity, and rising of food

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
cures sick headache, sickness of the stomach, and pains or colic in the bowels.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
creates an appetite; gives vigor and strength to the whole system.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
cures flatulency, weakness and general debility; it makes the weary ambitious, the feeble strong, the debilitated healthy—for it enables the patient to take plenty of healthy food, which is the parent of the body.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
allows you to eat a hearty meal without fear of distress afterward, for it will stop it as soon as it is swallowed.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
is a purely vegetable preparation, contains no opiates, no poison, nothing hurtful, but acts promptly, surely and immediately.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
is the best remedy in the world for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Fever and Ague, Nausea at Stomach and, in fact, all diseases or pains in the stomach or bowels.

Sold by druggists every where. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
cures the most violent attacks of croup in either old or young.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
cures the worst colds surely and speedily.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
cures sore throat and soreness of the chest and lungs.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
cures hoarseness and tickling in the throat.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
relieves consumptive cough as soon as it is taken.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
cures influenza, asthma, and all bronchial affections.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
is the largest bottle in the world for the price, therefore, not only the best, but the cheapest medicine extant.

Over one Million bottles of
COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
are sold annually, and the people all pronounce it the best cough preparation they ever used.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
is warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.

No family can afford to be without
COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
in the house ready for immediate use.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
costs but
FORTY CENTS.
The bottle holds more than any other at the same price.
The medicine itself is warranted superior to all others.

Sold by druggists every where.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New Haven, Conn.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park row.
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin street.
H. B. HEMBOLD,
No. 594 Broadway, Gen'l Agts.
Retailed by all Druggists in the city and country.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY

FOR IRREGULARITIES.

These Drops are a scientifically-compounded fluid preparation, and better than any pills, powders or nostrums; being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature.

Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, and every one of them speak in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits.

They are speedily taking the place of every other female remedy, and are considered by dealers, consumers, physicians, and all who know aught of them, as the surest, safest and most infallible preparation in the world for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature, and the promotion of health, strength and regularity.

Explicit directions, stating when they may be used, and explaining reasons why and when they should not be used, without producing results contrary to the course of nature's chosen laws, will found carefully folded around each bottle with the signature of Dr. JOHN L. LYON, without which none are genuine. They are prepared at the laboratory of JOHN L. LYON, M. D., No. 95 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by mail (inclosing stamp) concerning all private diseases and female weaknesses.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,
General Agents for the United States & Canadas.
For sale in New York by
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park row.
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin street.
H. B. HEMBOLD,
No. 594 Broadway.
CHAS. N. CRITTENTON,
No. 38 Sixth avenue.
And all Druggists and Apothecaries in the city and country.
LORD & SMITH,
Western Agents, Chicago, Ill.
dec19:R3:2awDyFriSat:TriWy:Wyew

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e Latest News

BY TELEGRAPH.

Last Night's Report.

Hood's Escape Across the Tennessee River.

Origin of the Story of the Recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Imperialist Troops Defeated in Mexico.

General Granger within Twenty Eight Miles of Mobile.

NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

The Surprise at Beverly, West Virginia.

General Butler's Official Report.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY

CONGRESSIONAL.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

The *Commercial* pronounces the reports put forth by the *Herald* as having been published by the Savannah *Republican* of the 19th, by the Arago, has no reference to them, and passengers by that steamer say they heard nothing of them.

The gold market is still unsettled. The price opened this morning at 222 but at once fell to 220½.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says the Committee on the Conduct of the War will at once commence investigating the Fort Fisher affair.

We have the following items of news from Savannah:

General Geary had ordered all unemployed negroes to report themselves for the purpose of obtaining wood for the city—compensation and rations furnished.

The *Republican* says several northern capitalists are in the city to establish the First National Bank of Savannah.

Branches of first-class commercial houses in New York, Boston and Philadelphia are to be established as soon as the port is opened.

The prices of provisions have been established by the Provost Marshal. Potatoes are nine dollars per barrel; butter seventy-five cents per pound; apples twelve dollars per barrel.

The Arago brought a heavy mail from Savannah.

The *Post's* Washington special says the vote on the anti-slavery constitutional amendment bill will be postponed. If it were taken now it would probably fail to secure the required majority, but the people in all parts of the country are moving in the matter. Representatives are receiving numerous letters from their constituents upon the question. The force of public opinion will do the work.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says that the Pennsylvania Delegation have requested permission from Thad. Stevens to urge his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury. He declines on account of his age and failing health.

The friends of the Constitutional amendment are confident of its passage within a fortnight.

Colonel Allen is to send a cargo of provisions by the Daniel Webster to-morrow for the suffering people of Georgia.

The American Missionary Society sends out the Rev. S. W. Magill, of Savannah, to look after the wants of the slaves freed by Sherman's march. He will examine into the condition of the loyal white people, with a view to facilitate measures for their relief if necessary.

Owing to the Indian troubles on the plains, the overland mail has been discontinued. The last mail left here yesterday.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Jan. 13.

The steamer Diligent, bound from Memphis to Helena, sunk on the 10th, near the latter place. Boat and cargo, including a number of cattle, is a total loss. The boat was valued at $20,000.

Eighty bales of cotton arrived to-day from Memphis for St. Louis.

ESCAPED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 13.

John Pugh, convicted of murder in the second degree, escaped from the Clarke county jail last night disguised as a woman. He is about five feet seven inches high, dark hair and complexion. A reward of five hundred dollars has been offered for his arrest.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

HALIFAX, Jan. 13.

The blockade runner Chameleon, late the Tallahassee, is under arrest at Bermuda. The blockade runner Col. Lamb is at Nassau, undergoing repairs. The following blockade runners are at Bermuda: the Owl, Stag, Charlotte, Maria Campbell, Whisper, Susan, Eirne and Dieppe Of seventy-one blockade runners visiting Bermuda during the past year, forty-three have been lost.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 11.

The heavy rains which have fallen for the past week, have swollen the James river to several feet above the usual highth, and the low ground along the banks are flooded, making travel in the vicinity, any thing but pleasant. The river is full of floating debris, a great deal of which comes from above the canal. I learned last evening, these high tides had caused an opening in the bulk head of the canal, and that a stream of water now flows through it, some eight or ten feet wide and several feet deep. The elements thus combining to accomplish what engineering skill had failed to do.

No Richmond papers were received yesterday, the rebels refusing to exchange, owing, it is believed, to their containing news which they did not relish.

About thirty deserters came in yesterday. They represent that the rebel forces have been sent from Richmond to South Carolina, to meet Sherman.

FIGHT AT BEVERLY.

WHEELING, Jan. 13.

We learn that the garrison at Beverly, West Virginia, was attacked on the morning of the 14th, by a force under General Rosser.

The town and a large portion of th force defending it were captured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

HOUSE.

Mr. Kasson presented a petition of Samuel Wilkison, setting forth that he is the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and that he filed three different telegrams in relation to the removal of General Butler, that a censorship had been established without law and without authority that his telegrams were suppressed by order of the War Department, in violation of the freedom of the press and lawful business, &c., and he prays the passage of a law making the telegraph as accessible as the mails. The petition was was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Ashly moved that after to-day the further consideration of the Anti-Slavery Amendment to the Constitution be postponed until two weeks from Tuesday next.

Mr. Rollins, of Missouri, said last session he voted against the Amendment, but he should now vote for it.

The petition of Samuel Wilkeson was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ashley moved, and it was agreed, that after to-day, the further consideration of the anti-slavery Constitutional amendment be postponed for two weeks from Tuesday next.

Mr. Rollins said that at the last session he voted against the proposed amendment, but when the question shall again be taken up, he intended to record his name in the affirmative. He had changed his views with reference to the expediency of the measure, and was satisfied with the reasons which had induced him to reach such a conclusion. He entertained the same opinions of the rebellion now which he had always had, and that there was not a shadow of pretext for the infamous and disastrous conduct on the part of the South, nevertheless he believed there had not been exhibited a sufficient willingness to extend conciliation to the masses who have been misled and betrayed by their leaders. If he could preserve the Constitution and Union by preserving the present status of slavery, he would do it. He would go further and save them, even if it were necessary to extend it. He would in the language of the President, either partially or altogether destroy slavery to accomplish his purpose, and it was simply because he believed the amendment, if adopted, would serve that patriotic end that he should vote for it. He augued that Congress has the power to propose the amendment to the Constitution, and yielded to the public sentiment and action of Missouri in abolishing slavery. We never can have a peace until we in some way dispose of the institution. He expressed the opinion that, in less than five years, Kentucky, too, will be a free State, and will abolish slavery without compensation.

Mr. Rollins was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks, which extended over two hours.

Mr. Garfield alluded to the progress of emancipation. Slavery was first driven from the Territories, and then its Kingdom of the States was shaken to its foundation, and one by one its corner stones were being removed. His colleague, Mr. Pendleton, had, however, found a new resting place for slavery, namely: Where the great statue of Liberty was enshrined; but no spot was so sacred that slavery could not be pursued to the altar and there slain. The argument of his colleague was good, if it is true that the States are sovereign and independent. This he controverted, and if ever they were sovereign and independent, they were not so now, coming into the Union: the obligation once taken rendered them an indivisible nation.

Mr. Stevens said: The gentleman from Ohio (Pendleton) had exonerated those in arms in the rebel States from the responsibility for this bloody war, and placed it upon himself (Stevens) and those who acted with him. This was a grave charge if true, and should make them feel not only regret but remorse for their conduct. He thanked God that his long entertained hatred of slavery had not been weakened by enfeebling age. The party with which he had acted could not hesitate to do what duty required, namely, to exclude slavery from the territories, confining it to the spot it had already polluted in the States. He had hoped that the great evil would work its own destruction, but none with whom he acted had proposed a violation of the Constitution for erradicating slavery. He said the epitaph of the gentleman from Ohio would be: "Here rests the ablest and most pertinacious defender of slavery and opponent of liberty of his party; while his own (Mr. Stevens) would be: "Here lies one who never rose to any eminence, and only courted the low ambition to have it said that he sought to ameliorate the condition of the poor and denomination of every language race and color.

Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, entered into an argument as to the character of our form of Government, denying that this was a confederacy of sovereign States. It was a nation. He briefly advocated the pending resolution, and regarded slavery as an outlaw of civilization and as the progenitor of treason, which should be at once abolished.

No other speeches were made on the resolution.

Mr. Cole introduced a bill in amendment of the Pacific Railroad Act, ratifying the assignment made by the Central Pacific Railroad of California to the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and requiring said road to complete twenty-five miles yearly, and the whole line from San Jose to Sacramento in four years.

Mr. Hubbard, of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the interior to institute geological surveys of the Black Hills in Dacotah, and appropriating $20,000 for that purpose. Adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.

The Consular Appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

The resolution in relation to the conduct of Colonel Chevington towards the Indians in Colorado Territory was then taken up.

Mr. Willey presented the petition of citizens of Illinois in behalf of the soldiers captured in the Straight raid into Georgia, setting forth that all efforts to secure their release had been unavailing; that they were suffering in Southern dungeons, and could not get fresh air, because unable to bear the ball and chain; and praying that something be done to relieve them of the slow but certain death which awaits them. The Petition was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr Clark presented the petition of the citizens of Virginia, asking for a territorial Government instead of their present State Government. The petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Howe presented the petition of the Wisconsin Historical Society, asking for a reduction on the duty of imported books, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, presented the petition of the Indiana Publisher's Association, for a reduction on the duty of imported paper.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of a citizen of Massachusetts, who had lost a Government Bond, and asking that it be restored to him.

Mr. Sherman said that the Secretary of the Treasury had indicated his intention to make good the loss of bonds after the lapse of a year or two, but if the Treasury notes were lost they could not be returned without further legislation, and that such a petition as that presented by Mr. Sumner, should go to the Common Claims. The petition was thereupon referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. Riddle offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of men furnished by the loyal States under the call of the President, in July last, for 500,000 men. Mr. Riddle said the information called for is very anxiously looked for by thousands of citizens in all the loyal States, and more particularly by the citizens of those States which border upon the States in rebellion, and which have responded to every draft made upon their people. By the proclamation of the President, made the 19th of December last, it appears that but 240,000 of the 500,000 called for were obtained, leaving a deficiency of 260,000. In consequence of this a draft of 300,000 has been ordered by the President. By the census of 1860, the States mentioned in my resolution, contained in round numbers 28,000,000 of people, including the District of Columbia. This number is doubtless greater now, but I will assume it to be the same. The State which I represent here, had a population of 112,216. Out of this population Delaware furnished 2,445 men under the call of the 18th of July last. If Senators will make a calculation, they will find this amount a little more than her quota of the 500,000. But an idea has gone abroad that the small States, where the drafts are enforced with ease and rapidity, must be taxed to fill up the deficiency created by the failure of the draft in the larger States.

I think the Senate will gladly give the Secrtiary of War the opportunity to give the information to that officer, for it is called for in the kindest spirit, and I think he will cheerfully respond to it.

The resolution ought to be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. This was agreed to and the resolution referred.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Consular Appropriation Bill was taken up.

Mr. Wade moved to amend, by inserting before the word "America," the words 'The Republic of." Carried.

Mr. Harlan called up the resolution in regard to the officers and soldiers of Col. Chivington's command, suspending their pay and emoluments until an investigation of their conduct toward certain Indian Tribes takes place.

Mr. Pomeroy hoped that the Committee on Indian Affairs had investigated this subject. He did not like to give a decision until he had heard both sides. He did not like to hold subordinates resposible for obeying orders. He was opposed to hasty action. If Colonel Chivington had done wrong he ought to be punished, but private soldiers ought not to be held responsible for the orders of their superiors.

Mr. Harlan said that the resolution only proposed a suspension of pay until the facts were investigated. The soldiers who took part in this transaction were hundred days men. He believed they were organized with a distinct understanding that they were to engage in this raid, and they returned to camp loaded with plunder, consisting of ponies, buffalo robes and Mexican dollars.

Mr. Nesmith was opposed to immediate action. The men were simply obeying orders, and there was a great deal of misplaced sympathy extended to the Indians. He had seen none of the generous and elevated sentiments in these people, of which he had read so much, but had found them treacherous, thieving and murderers, and he believed it would be well for the country if they were all exterminated. He had tried to civilize the Indians by translating Christ's sermon on the Mount for them, but he never could impress Christian doctrines upon them, although he had civilized them to some extent with powder and balls.

Mr. Nesmith quoted several instances of Indian barbarity, and argued that every attempt to treat them with kindness had been unsuccessful.

Mr. Richardson believed that the whole fault was with the Governor of Colorado, who acted, no doubt, upon the advice of the Administration. He was opposed to the resolution, because it held private soldiers amenable for the faults of their commanding officers.

He betieaed the Indians to be the most treacherous and perfidious of people, but he did not think the government had a right to pursue such a mode of warfare as Colonel C. did.

Mr. Doolittle denied that a private soldier was bound to kill women and children if commanded to do so by his superior officer. No court martial would convict a soldier for refusing to obey such orders. He was in favor of the resolution.

Special Report.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

This morning the Stock market was dull and prices generally heavy. At the Second Board the entire list was firm and higher. The excitement runs high on Northwestern shares and a heavy business was done. Erie stronger, and Mariposa somewhat better than yesterday.

Governments were weak in the morning, but better in the afternoon.

The Miscellaneous List shows little variation from yesterday.

The Gold market was affected early in the day by peace rumors, but has since recovered.

Petroleum Shares are quoted, Knickerbocker 50; Manhattan 75; Buchanan 195; Revenue 48; United States 18; North American 850.

Petroleum—Market dull and heavy at 50c for crude; 72c for refined in bond, and 94c for do free.

REBEL PAPERS.

The boldness of the rebel papers in denouncing Jeff. Davis, and talking toward dictatorship, is attracting much attention here.

Three daily newspapers have long editorials on the subject, but they contain no new facts.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent mentions a skirmish between detachments of the 16th Indiana, and 18th New York cavalry, each mistaking the other for rebels. Captain Thompson, of Indiana, was dangerously wounded.

LEE IN WINTER QUARTERS.

James River dispatches report that owing to the lack in the transportation of forage, caused by General Warren, and the destruction of the Weldon Railroad to Hicksford, Lee's cavalry have been compelled to withdraw to winter quarters.

The rebels made but little progress in relaying the track torn up by Warren's expedition.

FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 10th, favors the enlargement of Lee's powers and giving him entire control of military affairs, but it opposes the call for a convention, on the ground that Lee cannot spare from his army members of the Legislature and others necessary for the convention. It says that the proposition for a convention comes from men driven by passion, fear and prejudice to the verge of submission.

Leader.

ARY 14 1865. NO. 12.

The *Whig* favors the consolidation of the rebel armies and the removal of Seddon from the War office.

The *Examiner* says it is not afraid of being conquered by the enemy so much as of being defeated by Mr. Davis. He despises all warnings, and constitutionally snubs Congress. The press and the army call almost unanimously for him to make Lee generalissimo, but he will hear nothing of the kind. It insists that the present course of Davis is tending to break up the Confederacy and throw them back under the old rule.

The *Whig* has a very bitter tirade against submissionists, and all others who see any cause for despondency.

The *Enquirer* insists that the Confederacy is not badly hurt, and thinks it can soon win peace by bravery and determination.

The Augusta *Chronicle* publishes an account of Sherman's conduct in Savannah as seen through rebel eyes. It pays high compliment to the excellent behavior of the troops and officers and their kindness to citizens, and the excellent regulations of General Sherman.

BUTLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

A very lengthy report has been received from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, giving a detailed official report of Butler to Grant, of the late Wilmington expedition: General Butler states that after embarking his forces on transports, he was detained from the 9th to the 18th of December, waiting Porter's fleet. He joined the transport fleet off Cape Henry on the 11th, and arrived at the rendezvous off New Inlet, on the evening of the 15th, where they waited till the evening of the 18th. Porter came from Beaufort to the rendezvous, when the sea became rough, and on the 19th the wind sprung up making it impossible to land troops, and by the advice of Porter, the troops were rendezvoused at Beaufort. This was necessary, as the transports were coaled for ten days, and that time had then been consumed. For four days the wind blew a gale, during which time the transports were coaled and watered.

At four o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th, Butler came in sight of Fort Fisher, and found the naval fleet bombarding it, the powder vessel having been exploded the morning previous. Arrangements were made to land the troops the next morning, under cover of the gunboats, as soon as the fire of the Half Moon and Flag Pond Hill batteries were silenced, which were up the shore two or three miles above Fort Fisher. Admiral Porter was sanguine that he had silenced Fort Fisher. He was urged, if that were so, to run by the fort into Cape Fear, and then the troops could land and hold the beach without fear of being shelled by the rebel gun boat Tallahassee, which was seen in the river. General Butler argued that if Porter would put his ships in the river, the army could supply him across the beach, and that at least, the blockade of Wilmington would be thus effectual, even if they did not capture the fort. Admiral Porter declined going by, and the expedition was deprived of that essential element.

At noon on the 25th, the batteries were reported silenced, and the transports successfully landed their troops. Finding that the reconnoitering party which had landed could hold the shore, Butler determined that the land force should attempt an assault.

Curtis's brigade pushed within a few hundred yards of Fort Fisher, capturing a half moon battery and its men. This skirmish line advanced within seventy-five yards of the fort—the garrison being kept in bomb-proofs by the naval fire. When the fire of the navy ceased, the parapet was fully manned, and a personal examination by Butler, within a few hundred feet of Fisher, showed it to be well protected from assault by extensive stockade bastions fifteen feet high and fifteen wide and that no material damage has been done to the fort by the Navy. Seventeen heavy guns tore up the beach. The flag, which had been cut down by a shell, was captured on the edge of a ditch, and an Orderly killed about one third of a mile from the fort. The report that any soldiers entered is a mistake. During this time Ames' division had captured 218 men and 10 commissioned officers of the North Carolina reserves.

Gen. Butler learned from these prisoners that two brigades of Hoke's division were within two miles of the rear of his forces. Their skirmishers were actually engaged, and the remainder of Hoke's division had arrived the night previous at Wilmington, and were on the march, thus forming a force outside of the works superior to Butler's. In the meantime, the weather became bad, and the surf was rolling so that a landing became difficult.

Gen. Weitzel reported to Gen. Butler that to assault the work, in his judgment and that of experienced officers of his command, was impossible with any prospect of success. This opinion coincided with Gen. Butler's, but much as he regretted the necessity of abandoning the attempt, yet he considered his duty plain. Not so strong works as Fort Fisher had been taken by assault during the war, and he referred to the slaughtered thousands in the assaults on Port Hudson and Fort Wagner.

General Butler says: I therefore ordered that no attack should be made and that the troops should re-embark. While the preparations to re-embark were being made, the firing of the navy ceased, the guns of the fort were fully manned and a sharp fire of musketry, grape and cannister swept the plain over which the column must have advanced. It was found impossible to get the troops all aboard before the sea ran so high as to render further embarkation, or even sending of supplies ashore, impossible.

On the 26th, having made all proper disposition for getting the troops on board, General Butler gave orders to the transport fleet, as fast as ready, to sail for Fortress Monroe, in obedience to orders from the Lieutenant-General.

Gen. Butler states that he learned from deserters and prisoners that the supposition when the expedition was planned that Wilmington was destitute of troops was correct, and that at the time of the arrival of the army off Wilmington there was less than 400 in Fort Fisher, and less than 5,000 within twenty miles. But the delay of three days, waiting the arrival of the navy, and the further delay caused by the storm of the 21st, 22d and 23d, gave time for reinforcements to be brought from Richmond.

The instructions of the Lieutenant General did not contemplate siege, had neither siege trains nor supplies for such contingency. Gen. Butler here says: The exigency of possible delay, for which the foresight of the commanders of the armies had provided, had arisen to wit: large reinforcements of the garrison, with the fact that the navy had exhausted their supply of ammunition in the bombardment, left me with 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, 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 is to be presumed that these are sufficient.

General Butler refers to the excellent behavior of the troops and the assistance afforded him by certain Naval officers.

The report of General Weitzel states that after getting a full survey of Fort Fisher he frankly informed General Butler that it would be butchery to order an assault on that work under the circumstances. Generals Curtis' and Ames' reports are appended confirming all of the above essential points, and copies of General Grant's telegrams and orders to General Butler conclude the document.

General Grant, in his endorsement of General Butler's report, says it was never contemplated that General Butler should accompany the expedition, General Weitzel being specially named as the commander. General Grant thinks the delay in the moving of the expedition can be charged to waiting for the gunpowder boat to be prepared.

General Grant says that General Butler is in error in stating that the re-embarkation of troops was by his instructions, as the instructions never contemplated the withdrawal of the troops after a landing had been effected.

General Grant says that in his orders the first object of the expedition was to close the Port of Wilmington.

Yesterday Evening's Edition.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

Admiral Lee, commanding the Mississippi squadron, details to the Navy Department in an official dispatch, the facts regarding the escape across the Tennessee river, at Bainbridge, six miles above Florence, Alabama, of the remnant of Hood's army. The Admiral says that the sudden falling of the water on the shoals, and the prevelance of a fog, enabled the rebels to elude the gunboats.

All the pontoons and other means of crossing below Bainbridge were destroyed and thousands of Hood's men were scattered through the woods on the North side of the river.

Admiral Lee encloses a dispatch which he had received from General Thomas, dated at Pulaski, Tennessee, on the 29th of December, in which the latter sums up, as far as was then known to him, Hood's losses in men and artillery, from the time he crossed the Tennessee on his march northward. It puts them down at nineteen general officers, and about fourteen thousand men, in killed, wounded and captured, and seventy pieces of artillery. Rather singularly, though, he does not include in this account Hood's killed and wounded in the two days' battle before Nashville on the 15th and 16th ult.

The *Tribune's* Montreal correspondent says of the origin of the rumor of the probable recognition, after the 4th of March next, of the Southern Confederacy by England and France, that Sibley Mann has written to Saunders that Slidell told him (Mann) that he (Slidell) had learned from Drouyn de L'Huys that it was the Emperor's intention to recognize the Confederacy in the spring, but that there was little or no hope of England uniting in this scheme.

Out of this "on dit" of Mann's, a drunken Confederate manufactured the story of the positive determination of the two powers to come to the help of the rebels.

The steamship China, from Liverpool on the 31st of December, is coming up the bay.

The *Times*' Shenandoah correspondent mentions a rumor that General Sheridan is to have a new and very important command.

Details of the Union raid of Colonel Robinson, from Fort Barrancas, Florida, to Pollard's, Ala., show it to have been very successful.

The rebels attempted to check his advance, but were badly beaten, and lost heavily.

General Granger on the 23d was within twenty-eight miles of Mobile. His forces at sea met with great success in his operations from Mobile back to Jackson county, Mississippi.

Major General Sickels an staff, and Frederick McCrellish, Esq., of the *Alta California*, were among the passengers for California by the steamer Costa Rica to-day.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

Richmond papers are growing more bold daily in their denunciation of Jeff. Davis, and in demanding the appointment of Lee to the supreme command of the armies.

The *Examiner* of the 9th says: Jeff's course is fast whirling the Confederacy to destruction.

FROM BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.

A Canadian named Samuel Saunders has been arrested here for issuing false passports. He had no passport for himself.

It is understood that he has been ordered to Fort Lafayette by the Secretary of War.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 13.

The *Journal* learns that a few days ago the rebel Major Taylor sent a flag of truce into Hardinsburg, offering to assist the Home Guard to protect that town against guerrillas. His offer was accepted and he is now operating in conjunction with the Home Guard against Davis' gang.

FORIEGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

The steamer China, from Liverpool, has arrived. The *Times* to-day in its *resume* of the year, alluding to the present attitude of the North towards Canada, says: In the present state of Northern feeling there is too much reason to apprehend some outrage which may render a rupture inevitable.

Americans neither appreciate the strength of England nor understand the unanimity with which war will be prosecuted if forced upon a reluctant Government and nation. The first result of war would be the immediate and irrevocable establishment of Southern independence.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—Cotton quiet, with rather a better tone.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions steady.

Consols close at 89½ for money.

Illinois Central shares 51@52 discount; Erie 37@39.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.—Bourse closed firmer.

Rentes 66f 25c.

BIG NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

The steamer Arago, from Port Royal on the 9th, brings reports of importance, if true. It is said several counties of Georgia have recently held elections and declared in favor of a return to the Union, by overwhelming majorities.

It is also reported that the people are arming to protect themselves from secessionists.

Governor Brown is said to be the principal promoter of these movements, and that he has disbanded the Georgia militia and they have returned to their homes.

These rumors are all published in the Savannah *Republican* extra of the 7th inst.

ELECTED.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 13.

General Lane was to-day reelected to the United States Senate, for six years, by vote of 82 to 12.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

The *World's* Washington special says It is rumored in that city that the peace commissioners had asked permission to cross our lines, and that no reply had reached them.

The [illegible] special says: It is reported that Mr. Adams has returned from Richmond.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 19th, reports an interview between the Commissioners of Exchange, but does not know the result.

Dates from Mexico of the 28th, show that the Republican troops are giving the Imperialists plenty to do. Between four and five thousand of the Emperor's soldiers were defeated by the Republicans at Etta.

The reported defeat of the Republicans, under Eregeta, is unfounded.

Throughout all Southern Mexico the supporters of Juarez are very active. In one town the Imperial garrison had revolted, put the "Prefect" to death and joined the Republicans.

The *Times* City Point correspondent says that the indications are that Lee is contemplating some movement, whether it is the one to astonish the world or not, remains to be seen.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.

Burliegh was again before the Court to-day.

Davis' manifesto was objected to because it did not bear the seal of the so-called Confederate States.

The decision was deferred till Tuesday

Railroads.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Fall and Winter Arrangement.

Takes Effect Monday, November 28th, 18[illegible].

Two Through Express Trains (Daily) bet[illegible] CLEVELAND and NEW YORK.

"DAY EXPRESS, leaves Cleveland (Sundays excepted) at 9:50 A. M., arrives at Meadville at 2:[illegible] P. M., (Dinner) Salamanca at 6:55 P. M., (Sleeping Cars) and New York at 1:10 P. M.

"NIGHT EXPRESS," leaves Cleveland (Saturdays excepted,) at 9:15 P. M., (Sleeping Cars attached,) arrives at Meadville at 1:20 A. M., Salamanca at 6:50 A. M., and New York at 10:30 P. M.

WESTWARD.

Day Express	—Leaves New York at	7:[illegible] A. M.
	Arrives at Cleveland at	7:[illegible] A. M.
Night do	—Leaves New York at	6:00 P. M.
	Arrives at Cleveland at	9:10 P. M.

MAIL TRAINS.

Train leaving	Cleveland (East) at	9:50 A. M.
	arrives at Franklin at	7:45 P. M.
Train leaving	Cleveland at (East)	9:15 P. M.
	arrives at Franklin at	10:10 A. M.
Train leaving	Cleveland at (South)	3:45 P. M.
	arrives at Youngstown at	7:20 P. M.
Train leaving	Youngstown at (North)	6:45 A. M.
	arrives at Cleveland at	10:25 A. M.
" "	Salamanca at (West)	6:40 A. M.
	arrives at Meadville at	10:45 A. M.
	arrives at Akron at	4:40 P. M.
" "	Akron at (East)	7:10 A. M.
	arrives at Meadville at	12:30 P. M.
	arrives at Salamanca at	7:20 P. M.

LOCAL ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Train leaving	Akron at (West)	10:00 A. M.
	arrives at Mansfield at	3:15 P. M.
	arrives at Galion at	4:25 P. M.
" "	Galion at (East)	9:00 A. M.
	arrives at Mansfield at	10:00 A. M.
	arrives at Akron at	4:15 P. M.
" "	Galion at (West)	7:15 A. M.
	arrives at Urbana at	1:00 P. M.
	arrives at Dayton at	4:00 P. M.
" "	Dayton at (East)	7:00 A. M.
	arrives at Urbana at	10:23 A. M.
	arrives at Galion at	4:40 P. M.

Ask for Through Tickets via "Salamanca."

[illegible] WEBNER, Gen'l Sup't.

T. H. GOODM[illegible] Ticket Agent. no22

CLEVELAND & ERIE RAILROAD

1865. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

On and after Monday, Oct. 31st, 1864, Passenger Trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):

LEAVE CLEVELAND:

9:50 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS TRAIN—Stopping at Willoughby, Painesville, Madison, Geneva, Ashtabula, Conneaut and Girard only, and arrive at Erie at 1:20 P. M., Dunkirk 3:15 P. M., Buffalo 5:30 P. M.

2:25 P. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Stopping at Painesville, Ashtabula and Girard only, and arrives at Erie [illegible] P. M., Dunkirk 8:25 P. M., Buffalo 10:00 P. M.

2:50 P. M.—MAIL AND ACCOMMODATION—Stopping at all stations and arrive at Erie at 7:55 P. M.

9:20 P. M.—NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN—Stopping at Painesville, Ashtabula and Girard only, and arrives at Erie at 12:30 A. M. Dunkirk 2:06 A. M., Buffalo 4:25 A. M.

LEAVE ERIE.

7:00 A. M.—NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN—Stopping at Girard, Ashtabula and Painesville only, and arrive at Cleveland at 7:20 A. M.

6:15 A. M.—MAIL AND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Stopping at all stations and arrive at Cleveland at 10:[illegible] A. M.

10:25 A. M.—TOLEDO EXPRESS—Stopping at all stations except Swanville, Saybrook, Unionville, Perry, Mentor and Wickliffe, and arrives at Cleveland at 2:15 P. M.

5:25 P. M.—DAY EXPRESS TRAIN—Stopping at Girard, Conneaut, Ashtabula, Geneva & Painesville only, and arrives in Cleveland at 9:25 P. M.

☞ Second Class Cars are run on all through Trains.

All the trains going westward connect at Cleveland with trains for Toledo, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, &c.; and all through trains going eastward, connect at Dunkirk with the trains of the New York & Erie Railroad, and at Buffalo with those of the New York Central & Buffalo & New York City Railroads for New York, Albany, Boston, Niagara Falls, &c., and at Erie with trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

☞ Day Express, East and West, connects at Girard with Trains on Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad for Linesville, Meadville, Jamestown, &c.

H. NOTTINGHAM, Sup't.

Cleveland, Oct. 31st, 1864.

New York & Harlem Railroad.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY—(Sundays excepted.)

MORNING EXPRESS, leaving Troy at 9:15 A. M.; from Albany at Hudson River Depot at 9:35 A. M., arriving at New York at 2:58 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS, leaving Troy at 3:00 P. M.; from Albany at 3:35 P. M., arriving at New York at 9:35 P. M., connecting with express trains for Philadelphia and Washington City.

The Cincinnati Express from Buffalo connects with the 9:15 at Albany for New York by the Harlem Road.

For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Co. and those of the N. Y. and Harlem Railroad Co. at different hours from Albany and Troy.

New Cars of the best construction, and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been placed on THE HARLEM ROAD.

Passengers will be Ticketed and Baggage checked over this road direct to New York by the Central R. R. Co., and all connecting lines North and West.

Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Co. and of this Co. will be received by either road; and Baggage checked by either Company will be delivered in New York without change of checks.

Nov. 24, 1864. F. A. CHAPIN, Sup't.

FORD H. GREEN, Advertising Agent. no22:[illegible]

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In consequence of the death of our Mr. DeWitt, the business heretofore carried on under the firm of Younglove, DeWitt & Co., will from this date be conducted by the remaining partners under the firm of YOUNGLOVE, MASSEY & CO.

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