

The Great Amendment.

To say that the passage by Congress of the Constitutional Amendment forever prohibiting Slavery within the jurisdiction of the United States, marks an important era in the history of our country, is but feebly to express the significance of so great an event. It is the glorious consummation of the hopes of oppressed humanity of the world over, who have longed to see this "land of the free," their refuge and asylum, made such in reality as well as in name. It will rejoice the hearts of the friends of free government in every clime and nation. Its beneficent results will be as universal as Man, and as lasting as time. We can hardly realize that the passage of this Amendment is an actual reality, and not a delusive dream—that the curse of Slavery is, indeed, so near its complete and final extinction. Had any man predicted as much ten or even five years ago, he would have been regarded as little better than a lunatic. Then, all that the most ultra political Anti-Slavery men hoped to achieve or presumed to ask, was the freedom of the Territories,—the abolition of Slavery in the States where it already existed being deemed an event too far distant or impracticable to be made a subject of political action. Even the few earnest Abolitionists, who accepted the name and the odium thereof for the sake of their principles, while laboring and praying for the redemption of the country from Slavery, dared not to hope that it would be effected in their day. But now, through the folly and wickedness of its supporters, they are permitted to see the end, which might otherwise have been deferred for generations. The great events which have preceded and prepared the way for this greatest event of all, in the progress of Freedom, have followed each other in such rapid succession, since the war began, that it has been difficult for the most zealous and hopeful to keep pace with them. More have been crowded into the past four years than are ordinarily comprised in centuries of peace. They are too vast to be comprehended, in all their bearings, by those who now witness them; the future alone can reveal their magnitude and importance.

The Joint Resolution embodying the Amendment is as follows: Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States: when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of said Constitution, namely: Art. 13.—Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. We gave the vote on the Amendment in the House, last week. Of the 119 ayes, the following 17 were Democrats: Bailey, Coffroth and McAllister, of Pennsylvania; Baldwin, of Michigan; English, of Connecticut; Gannon, Oriewald, Horrick, Nelson Odell, Radford and Steala, New York; Hutchins, of Ohio; King and Rollins, of Missouri; Wheeler, of Wisconsin; Yeaman, of Kentucky. The 56 nays, and the 8 absent or not voting, were all Democrats.

The scene in the House on the day appointed for the final vote was deeply interesting and exciting. Says the correspondent of the Times: "It was an epoch in the history of the country, and will be remembered by the members of the House and spectators present as an event in their lives. At 3 o'clock, amid profound silence, the Speaker announced that the yeas and nays would be taken upon the pending proposition. During the call, when prominent Democrats voted aye, there was suppressed evidence of applause and gratification exhibited in the galleries, but it was evident that the great interest entered upon the final result, and when the presiding officer announced that the resolution was agreed to by yeas 119, nays 56, the enthusiasm of all present, save a few disappointed politicians, knew no bounds, and for several moments the scene was grand and impressive beyond description. No attempt was made to suppress the applause, which came from all sides, every one feeling that the occasion justified the fullest expression of approbation and joy."

The correspondent of the Tribune says: "The tumult of joy that broke out was vast, thundering, and uncontrollable. Representatives and auditors on the floor, soldiers and spectators in the gallery, Senators and Supreme Judges, women and pages, gave way to the excitement of the most august and important event in American Legislation and American History since the Declaration of Independence. Article V of the Constitution, under which the Amendment was adopted, is as follows: ARTICLE V. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on application of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

There are 36 States in the Union, 27 of which must ratify the Amendment before it can become a part of the Constitution.—The following 22 are counted as certain to ratify, several having already done so: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada, Oregon, California, West Virginia. New Jersey may be reckoned doubtful, but there is ground for hope that her Legislature may be carried for the measure.—The Democratic party there will hardly venture to array itself now on the side of slavery. Some of the members of that party in the Legislature will imitate the example of Odell, Herrick, Gannon, etc., and go for the measure. New Jersey, added to the above list, will make 23. Add Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Virginia, and we have 27, the required three-fourths of all the States. The status of the three States last named is a question now in dispute, but ere long they will no doubt be restored to the Union on some terms, and their concurrence in the Amendment may be surely counted upon. Delaware cannot be carried at present, but the election of next November may give us an Anti-slavery Legislature even in that State.

The Peace Conference. There are various rumors and speculations in relation to the recent Peace Conference, for which we have no room, and to which we attach but little importance. It is reported and generally believed to have been an utter failure, though Mr. Greeley does not so regard it. The following account may not be entirely authentic, but is as clear and intelligible as any we have seen: New York, Feb. 6.—The Times' Washington special says: Mr. Seward reached Fortna Monroe in advance of Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell. Upon the arrival of those gentlemen they were at once invited to an interview and informed Mr. Seward of their desire to proceed to Washington for the purpose of discussing the question of peace with the President. Mr. Seward informed them that it was the President's wish that the discussion should take place at Fortna Monroe and that he had been sent to meet them at that point upon that subject. The Commissioners pressed, with considerable earnestness, for leave to visit Washington and finally alleged that their Government had consented to send them out, in consequence of Mr. Blair's assurance that they should have a personal interview with President Lincoln. Mr. Seward assured them that this pledge should be fulfilled and at once telegraphed to the President that his presence was necessary. After Mr. Lincoln's arrival the conference lasted four hours and was perfectly friendly and good tempered throughout. On our side the conversation was mainly conducted by the President. On theirs by Mr. Hunter, Mr. Stephens occasionally taking part. The rebel commissioners said nothing whatever of their personal views or wishes, but spoke solely and exclusively for their Government, and at the outset and through out the conference declared their entire lack of authority to make, receive or consider any proposition, whatever, looking toward a close of the war, except on the basis of a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States as a preliminary condition. The President presented the subject to them in every conceivable form, suggesting the most liberal and considerate modification of whatever in the existing legislation and action of the United States Government might be regarded as especially hostile to the rights and interests, or wounding to the pride of the southern people, but in no single particular could he induce them to aver for a moment from their demand for recognition. They did not present this conspicuously as resting on their own convictions or wishes, but as the condition which their Government had made, absolutely indispensable to any negotiations or discussions whatsoever concerning peace. President Lincoln, on the other hand, informed them at every point that such recognition was utterly and totally out of the question; that the United States could stop the war and arrest even temporarily the movement of its armies only on the condition precedent—that the authority of the National Government should be recognized and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States. This point conceded, he assured them that upon every other matter of difference they would be treated with the utmost liberality, but without that recognition the war must and would go on.—All the conversation which took place between the respective parties, come back to and turned upon this radical and irreconcilable difference. Neither side could be awayed a hair's breadth from its position, and therefore the attempt at negotiation was an utter failure. Upon separating, it was distinctly understood, and explicitly stated, that the attitude of each government was to be precisely what it would have been if this interview had never taken place. The Cabinet received these explanations as complete and satisfactory, and the feeling was unanimous and earnest that the country must now arouse itself to renewed efforts, and prepare to make fresh sacrifices in defense of the integrity of the Union, and the preservation of the Government. As you know the source of this dispatch, I need not assure you that it is perfectly reliable.

The Legislature of this State has ratified the Constitutional Amendment.—In the Senate, on Thursday, a joint resolution to that effect, offered by Mr. Howells, was passed by a vote of 20 to 3.—The House concurred on Wednesday, but we have not seen the vote at this writing. A bill, introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Mass., making several important amendments to the Enrollment Act, has passed the Senate. The bill itself was amended in several particulars, before its passage. One feature of the bill is, that enrolled men may be accepted as substitutes.

Summary of News. The Army of the Potomac is reported to be on another grand move. A sharp fight occurred on the 5th, in which our loss is said to have been light, and that of the enemy heavy. The movement, at last accounts, was still in progress, and the final result unknown, though the prospect of success was flattering. Major General Gillmore has been appointed to the New Department of the South, which includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and a part of the whole of North Carolina. He supersedes General Foster; but General Sherman, of course, still remains in command of the army in the field, as heretofore. Gen. Gillmore and staff started from New York for Hilton Head on Thursday. Major General Pope has been appointed to the command of the Military Division of the Missouri, comprising the Departments of Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and the North-west. He was in Chicago on Friday, on his way to St. Louis. The shipping of the Atlantic Cable commenced on the 19th of January, and will continue without intermission until the end of May, when all the cable will be coiled on board the Great Eastern. The London Times feels confident that the enterprise will this time be successful. The Black Laws of Illinois have been wiped from the statute book, the repealing bill having passed both branches of the Legislature. The Copperheads tried every means to save the relic of slavery, but in vain. The records of the Prairie State show wonderful progress of abolitionism during the rebel war. Illinois, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia have ratified the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. Mr. Richardson, who lately escaped from the rebel prison at Salisbury, publishes in the Tribune a clear, candid, and moving statement of the condition of our prisoners in rebel hands. He proposes first an immediate and general exchange, or second and immediate retaliation upon rebel officers, and informing the rebel Government that they are being subjected to the same treatment that is being meted out to our prisoners. He shows how effective retaliation was in the cases of Sawyer and Flynn, and the negroes who were put to work on the rebel fortifications under our fire. By a late fire at Savannah one hundred buildings were destroyed, about 20 persons killed, and a number wounded.—Among the houses consumed was one in which a number of shells were stored, the explosion of which kept up a bombardment for about two hours, causing the wildest alarm. It is not yet fully ascertained whether the fire was the result of accident or rebel design, though the general belief was that they were caused by the latter. The Canadian Government has delivered up the rebel pirate Burleigh, who was one of the thieves who stole the steamer Parsons on its voyage from Detroit to Sandusky, and robbed the boat's officers of their money. General Curtis retired from the department of Kansas and assumes command of the department of the Northwest. The department of Kansas and Missouri are united and placed in command of Major General Dodge. Major General Reynolds retains command of the department of Arkansas. It is announced that Prince Napoleon has been designated by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, with the consent of the Emperor, to be Regent of France, in case the Emperor should die during the minority of the Prince Imperial. The statement made some time ago that Beauregard is to command in person the army lately under Hood and now under Dick Taylor is repeated. Illinois has the honor of being the first State to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. Both branches of her Legislature did it on the 1st inst.—the Democrats making no fight against it, and some of them voting for it. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A whole family, named Bishop, six in number, were suffocated by gas in Washington street, Brooklyn, last night. One or two of the children were found dead. The others were rescued nearly exhausted, and conveyed to the hospital. By late southern papers it appears that the rebels now had all their able bodied men forced into the army by conscription and are singularly calling for volunteers, and a bill has been introduced into their Senate urging all except those already in the army and deserters to form military companies to serve during the war; and the members to select their own officers. Mr. J. L. Pugh, member of the Military Committee in their House of Representatives, in a letter which he has written gives the outlines of a bill for the conscription of all males between 18 and 55 years for the placing in the army of all men between these ages now exempted under detailment for other service and for reduction to the ranks of all officers without command. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA has recommended an appropriation of \$60,000 in gold, to replace the money returned by Judge Counsel to the St. Albans raiders. The feeling in Parliament was very strong against the rebels who have abused the right of asylum. The Canadian authorities are rapidly re-estimating themselves in the good opinion of the people of the United States. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Gold at Gallagher's Exchange to night, 210.

The Congressional delegation from the new State of Nevada have taken their seats.

Our Columbus Correspondence. COLUMBUS, Feb. 31, 1865. ED. DEM.—The Committee on the Judiciary reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of the bill allowing divorce to be granted in cases where the husband and wife remain in rebellion and adhere to the rebels. House Proceedings.—The following bills have passed: To authorize the councils of cities and incorporated villages to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors. House bill authorizing guardians to lease the real estate of their wards in cases where such lands are supposed to contain protozoa, carbon oil, or other valuable substances. House bill requiring the bonds of constables and justices of the peace to be deposited with the township clerk, and be recorded only by said clerk. House bill authorizing soldiers to redeem lands sold for delinquent taxes during their absence. This bill provides that all lands and town lots have been, or may hereafter be, sold for taxes at a delinquent land sale, under the laws of this State, may be redeemed at any time within two years from and after the sale thereof; and all lands belonging to minors, insane persons, persons in captivity, or persons serving in the army or navy of the United States, may be redeemed at any time within two years from and after the expiration of such disability. House bill to authorize township trustees to take charge of and keep in repair monuments that the people have or may hereafter erect in memory of deceased soldiers. House bill to repeal sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, of the act to regulate enclosures, and to provide against trespassing animals; and to amend section 7 as to make trespassing animals an exception to the laws exempting property from execution, when judgment is rendered against the owner for trespasses committed by such animals. The bill repeals a number of the present laws as provided for calling on township trustees to examine fences, and decide upon their sufficiency in such cases. The Committee on Fees and Salaries reported back the bill to increase the compensation of township assessors, with an amendment fixing such increase at fifty cents per day. The bill was recommended to the Committee on Finance. On the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, the Senate amendment to the bill to increase the salaries of State officers was disagreed to—yeas 63.

The Senate has spent most of the time during the week, in considering the Relief and Bounty bills, without coming to a direct vote on either. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Davis, the escaped correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, spoke for about an hour and a half, in the hall of the House. The meeting was presided over by Gov. Brough. Gov. Brough followed in a few remarks, giving facts within his knowledge of the barbarous treatment to our men in rebel prisons, in confirmation of what Mr. Davis had related. He exhibited a day's rations which a soldier had brought from Andersonville, consisting of a small bag with a tumbler full of salt tied in one corner, a little meal in one end and less rice in the other, all amounting to less than six ounces in weight. He related the circumstances attending a conversation with President Lincoln on the subject of exchanges, and handsomely vindicated the latter. The audience were strongly impressed with the feeling that the President had, not earnestly to secure the release of our poor prisoners in rebel hands. The Governor also announced that a new cartel had been agreed on. He said the treatment received from the Confederate authorities, by Union prisoners, was all the proof wanted that it is our duty to ourselves, and a duty we owe to the world, to put down the Rebellion, and settle that part of the country with civilized people. On Thursday, the 2d inst., the Senate and House met the Governor in joint convention, for the purpose of congratulating him, and through him, the people of Ohio, on the passage, by Congress, of the Constitutional amendment abolishing Slavery.—As the Legislature was adjourned over till Tuesday, the said amendment will not be ratified by this body before Wednesday.—The Senate amendment to the House bounty bill, upon which that body has spent much time, provides for a State bounty the same as the United States pay. Sec 3 provides, that any person, upon being mustered into service, shall take from the mustering officer duplicate certificates, giving the regiment to which he is assigned, and the locality to which he is credited. On the back of one of said certificates he shall indorse his election as to the terms of payment of bounty, and forward the same to the Adjutant General of the State, who shall make payment thereof as therein provided. The Quartermaster-General shall, ex officio, be Paymaster General under the provisions of this act. W.

A Negro Admitted to Practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. A Washington special of the 1st inst., to the Cincinnati Gazette, relates the following incident, which strikingly illustrates the great change that has been wrought in the Supreme Court of the United States: The Court room, that a few years ago heard the decision that a negro has no right which a white man is bound to respect, to day witnessed the admission of a negro as a counsellor of the Supreme Court. Senator Sumner brought him in and moved his admission. Chief Justice Chase quietly assented, and directed the clerk to administer the necessary oaths and the whole ceremony that marked the practical reversal of the Dred Scott decision, by the same tribunal that had pronounced it, was over in three minutes.—Judges Nelson, Wayne and Grier, who united in rendering the Dred Scott decision, were on the bench, but made no objection. The negro admitted is a full black. He is a practicing lawyer in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. IMPORTANT LESSON.—Hon. E. P. Weston, in his eulogy on Edward Everett, in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, uttered this important truth: And this lesson I read most clearly, from the closing pages of that life which is opened to us with new significance, to-day; that whatever of scholarly attainments a man may reach, whatever of intellectual stores he may gather, whatever graces of rhetoric he may have cultivated, he attains the highest power to sway the great popular heart, and move it to generous purposes, only as his own heart is inspired with the best impulses of humanity and the highest patriotic devotion.

Elloquent Extracts. We met a school boy the other day who was inquiring for a "piece" for his exercise in declamation. Possibly this paragraph may meet the eyes of other boys in a like case. If so we cannot do better than recommend the following passages spoken in April last to a mass meeting at Knoxville in Tennessee, by Andrew Johnson, now Vice President elect of the United States. Though a poor boy in his childhood, and without the advantage of schools, his utterances here quoted are equal to anything in the thrilling passages of Patrick Henry: "My countrymen! my heart bleeds for you; I am one of you. I have climbed yonder mountains which you have climbed, mountains rock-ribbed and glowing in sunshine, in whose gorges and caverns your sons, hunted like wild beasts, have fallen to rise no more. I do not speak of these things to draw your tears, it is not the time for tears, but for blows. I speak of them that I may fire your hearts with holy indignation, and give your arms for unconquerable fight. And I speak of them because the mountains seem to talk to me. My house is among the mountains, and though it is not far away, I cannot go to it. It is the place where I met and loved and married her who is the mother of my children. Do I not love the mountains then? And if liberty is to expire, if freedom is to be destroyed, if my country, in all its length and breadth, is to tremble beneath the oppressor's tread; let the flag, the last flag be planted on yon rocky heights, and upon it let there be this inscription: "Here is the end of all that is dear to the heart and sacred to the memory of man!" Since this matter is in hand, another extract is offered for a like purpose. It is the concluding part of Gov. Andrew's remarks in his recent inaugural address, on the duty of the State to encourage education through the agricultural college: "When the commonwealth touches such a subject, she ought to feel herself to be like the priestess advancing to touch the sacred symbols, and on holy ground. She should remember her own dignity, the immortality always possible to states, the error of which she is the promoter hereafter, if she commits herself to error now, and the boundless scope of her good influence, the millions of men on whom her influence may be made to tell through all the amplitudes of space and time.—When I contemplate such a subject, the reason is content to yield to the imagination. I remember the photograph, the magnetic telegraph, the discovery of vaccination, the painless operations of surgery—the triumphs, the miracles of genius. I seem to see, for the earth herself and her cultivators, the coming time when husbandry, attended by all the ministries of science and art, shall illumine and rejuvenate her countenance, and re-create our life below."

A Characteristic Anecdote of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln's practical shrewdness is exemplified in the following anecdote, which is sufficiently characteristic. In the parlors of the Capital at Washington the story goes that after the death of Chief Justice Taney, and before the appointment of Mr. Chase in his stead, a committee of citizens from the Philadelphia Union League with a distinguished journalist at their head as chairman, proceeded to Washington for the purpose of laying before the President the reasons why, in their opinion, Mr. Chase should be appointed to the vacancy on the bench. They took with them a memorial addressed to the President, which was read to me by one of the committee. After listening to the memorial the President said to them, in a very deliberate manner: "Will you do me the favor to leave that paper with me? I want it in order that, if I appoint Mr. Chase, I may show the friends of the other persons, for whom the office is solicited, by how powerful an influence and by what strong personal recommendations the claims of Mr. Chase were supported."

The Charleston Mercury shrieking for "nerve, more nerve," says: "It is nerve that has carried Sherman to Savannah, it is that which is now carrying him to out the Confederacy in half. His is an army of discipline—an army of soldiers—not a mob of ragamuffins. He has no Generals with rolls of twenty or thirty thousand men, and twenty or thirty hundred in the field. His men stand to their guns—not to people's chicken-coops and barn-yards. His men are full in hand at their posts. He holds them there. He is a General. The condition of the confederate soldiery in this department (and others are little better) is a disgrace to the cause, to the country, and to the science of war. Is there any incompatibility between a confederate soldier and the discipline of law? We say no. It is demagoguism that says yes; or worse, it is cowardice. The Almighty never made a race of men that cannot be made subject to discipline. The world has no use for such ruffians. Law is supreme. Obedience to law is civilization. Are we not civilized? We are. Yet everywhere does lawlessness and disregard of authority prevail. And why? Because, everywhere, in the army and in the Government, is lacking the nerve to enforce the performance of duty."

Gen. Sherman Vindicated. Referring to the attempt made, in certain quarters, to cover Gen. Sherman, with opprobrium for certain alleged acts of cruelty to the colored people of Georgia, the New York Evening Post says: "We have this reason to believe such reports untrue, that our correspondent with Sherman's army, who takes the greatest interest in the condition and treatment of the blacks, and who has excellent opportunities for observation and information, has in all his letters, private as well as published, spoken of the fair and kind treatment accorded to the fair and whole march. He has written repeatedly of the kind and humane disposition of Gen. Sherman towards the blacks; and he mentions no act of cruelty. Such conduct as is ascribed to Gen. Davis ought not to be imputed to any one without the clearest proofs. We do not know anything of Gen. Davis except that he has served bravely and skillfully, ever since the opening of the war; to say off hand, and without any offer of proof, that a brave and faithful soldier who has worked his way from a lieutenant to the command of the army corps, deliberately caused the butchery of three hundred women and children, and did so out of mere cruel spite, is scarcely fair to him. If the charge is true, hanging would be too good for him—but is it true?" Mr. J. E. P. Doyle, correspondent of the New York Herald at Savannah, testifies as follows:—"I learn that the Washington correspondent of a New York paper publishes a letter from the army, condemning Gen. Jeff. C. Davis for his action in driving the contrabands from his column. What motive the writer had in view I know not, but I presume it is to prejudice the government against the General, and to defeat his confirmation. It was my privilege to know all the facts in the case, being present when the order for turning the contrabands out of the column was given; and while I do not wish to appear as the apologist of Gen. Davis, I take pleasure in bearing witness to the fact that, along the whole march, Gen. Davis exhibited a deep interest in the condition of the poor contrabands; permitted or at least did not object to the riding of women and children in army wagons, and only turned them out of his column when he found that the safety of his column, which was far in the rear of the other columns, harassed by Wheeler, and threatened with momentary assault from Bragg, depended on rapid movements. The negroes were turned out to prevent the obstruction of the movement of the column, and not on account of any objection on his part to the unfortunate people obtaining their freedom from the tyranny of rebel masters."

The Illinois Black Laws. The repeal of the Black Laws of Illinois marks the rise of the tide of genuine democratic principles, which recognize the equality of all men before the law. The first movement towards the enactment of these laws, was initiated by John A. Logan, in 1853. He introduced a bill prohibiting immigration of free colored persons to the State of Illinois or the setting free of slaves within the limits thereof. Two years later (1855) this bill was passed, with supplementary enactments, since known as the Black Laws of the State. Three leading democratic members supporting these measures were John A. Logan, Andrew J. Kuykendall and S. W. Moulton. General Logan is now fighting rebels and slavery at Savannah; Colonel Kuykendall and Mr. Moulton are Union Congressmen elect from Illinois, and have been watching with interest the undoing of the work which they helped to consummate just ten years ago. Thus, while General Logan and the soldiers of Illinois are extirpating slavery in the rebel States, his old democratic associates are plucking out the roots which they aided in planting in the loyal soil of their State. Freedom gains another State.

Sherman's Movements. The latest dispatches from Charleston represent that a portion of Sherman's forces have crossed the Whippy Swamp river, a tributary of the Salk-hatchie, a tributary of the Combahee. It is probably the intention to concentrate the larger portion of his forces at Barnwell Court House, from which place he may easily seize the railroad from Charleston to Augusta, at Blackville. Then we may look for the destruction of that road between Branchville and Auzusta, if General Sherman should conclude to give Charleston the go-by, he may readily strike northward from Branchville to Columbia, the capital of the state. Once at Branchville both the Combahee and the Edisto with their tributaries will have been flanked so that the rear of Charleston might be easily accessible. Everything yet known in regard to Sherman's progress is highly satisfactory and will ensure the most important results.

CHANGES IN MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.—By orders from the War Department the territory of Arizona is reassigned to the Department of the Pacific, under the command of Major-General McDowell—headquarters at San Francisco, California; General Sherman's department now includes North Carolina; and the Departments of the Ohio and the Cumberland are consolidated, embracing such parts of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia as may be occupied by troops under command of General Thomas. General Schofield is directed to turn over to General Thomas all archives, papers &c., appertaining to the headquarters of the Department of the Ohio.

NEW AND UNTRIED Medicines should not always receive the entire confidence of the people, but when a remedy has BEEN PRACTICALLY TESTED FOR TEN YEARS in the general practice of a thorough physician, as has Dr. H. Scudder's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, and NEVER FAILED, persons afflicted with Catarrh should immediately test its merits.