

's Ointment.

ous Sores, Bad Breasts

d Wounds. ound, sore or ulcer can reretries of this excellent oint-es readily assume a healthy this medicament is applied; up from the bottom of the n of the surrounding skin is lete and permanent cure se of the Ointment.

d Internal Inflammation and weakening diseases may ed by the sufferers themselves, oway's Ointment, and closely instrustions. It should e heighboring parts, when all il be removed. A poultice of sometimes be applied at bed the most scrupulous cleanli-yed. If those who read this it under the notice of such of hom it may concern they will will never be forgotten, as a

Gout and Neuralgia. wer of reducing inflammation these complaints in the same cooling Ointment and purify d simultaneously they drive depravities from the system, all enlargement of the joints, ind muscles lax and unconlways be effected even under

Head, Ringworm, and kin Diseases.

with warm water, the utmost ure can be readily obtained in ag the skin and joints. by the the Ointment and Pills. But the Cintment and Pills. But d that nearly all skin diseases yof the blood and deranged stomach; consecuently in quired to purify the blood by a judicious use of the Pills. will recally be improved, almay be driven out more freely ich should be promoted; per.

theria, Quinsey, Mumps Derangements of the

of any of these maladies the rubled at least three times a d upper pa t of the chest, so as glands, as salt is forced into at once remove inflammation worst cases will yield to this of the printed directions g's Evil, and Swelling he Glands,

nay be cured by Holloway's intment, as their double action od and strengthening the system suitable than any other aints of a scrofulous nature e, the liver stomach and bowels, require purifying medicine to

ed Pills should be used in the oing cases:

Fistulas A status of the status of the

hment of Propessor Hollo ar Temple Bar; London; also ruggists and Dealers in Medi-civilized world at the follow-2s. 9d; 4s. 6d; 11s., 22s., and

or the guidance of pati

LIS BROWNES odyne.

ENTERY, DIARRHEA, FEVER, RHEUMA-MITION, ASTHMA,

UGH, &c. MITING AND DISTRES ninutes after taking a dose of TVE ANODYNE and ANTISPAS HUR ANODYNE and ANTISPAS HORDYNE, discovered by R.R.C.S. L., (ex-Army Medic which was confided solely to 33 Great Russell street, London (Pharmaceutical cal testimony of civil, hosval practitioners pronounces it eves pain of any kind, soothes ver, and imparts the most reat producing or eaving any of of oplum. Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., Lecturer upon Anatomy and

Lecturer upon Anatomy and irge's School of Medicine: "I aption, Asthma, Diarrhœa and a most perfectly satisfied with

Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two d me of Diarrhœa." Esg., Surgeon, Egham "As re Diarrhœa and an antispas! amps in the Abdomen, the re-

Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood ed "that it is clearly proved Dr. J. Collis Bro wne was the nd discovere of a remedy payne, and so highly appre-a, &c." General Board of Health

its efficacy in Cholera. itory—In this stage th remedy ose generally sufficient. I Vomiting and Purging—In possesses great power, more acquainted with, two or three

se—In all cases restoring the e we convinced of the immense that we cannot too forcibly using it in all cases. ery, Esq., late Inspector of Hos-nlorodyne is a most valuable. Asthma and Dysentery." To oration to health after eighteen ing, and when all other medi

odyne--In Chancery.

before Vice-Chancellor Sir avits from eminent hospital n. that Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne; that they pred mean no other than Dr. s., Jan. 12, 1864. The public, ned against using any other BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. without it. Sold in bottles. without it, Sold in bottles,
T. Davenport, 38 Great Rus
W. C., sole manufacturer,
none genuine without the
Browne's Chlorodyne' on the
ju24 lyw gents for Vancouver Island

THOMAS, E AND RETAIL same of

ALER IN . storedge bediev andies, Beers, of every Description, street, V. I. of Shift digor

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

The Weekly Colonist. the dignity as well as patriotism of their fellow-colonists on the other side of the Tuesday, January 24, 1865 THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

extract from John Stuart Mill on the ad-

vantages of free trade. No argument could

be more irrefutable, no diction more clear.

The fallacies of protection in the abstract

are ably exposed, and the benefits of free

trade generally made sufficiently apparent to

penetrate the understanding of even the most,

obtuse. Unfortunately, however, for our con-

temporary there are few rules without an ex-

ception, and John Stuart Mill is not a " fa-

natic." Like the great bulk of our populas

tion, Mr. Mill is against protection-he is

opposed to tariffs on general principles, as

mankind is opposed to war; but he is not

so bereft of reason-as not to see and acknow-

ledge that there are cases where protection.

like war, is necessary. He points out so

clearly the instance where this is the case

that one might readily fancy he was drawing

a picture of our actual condition when he

talks of "a young and rising nation" that

is defensible in its adoption of protection

"in the hopes of naturalising a foreign indus-

try in itself perfectly suitable to the

circumstances of the country." The fact

that so great a free trader as Mr. Mill pro-

mulgates this exception after the arguments

he had previously adduced on general princi-

ples, and in reference to older countries, in

favor of unrestricted trade, should be a les-

son to the short-sighted, unthinking men

amongst us, who have got a very imperfect

hold of one idea, but which they are never-

theless determined, like the Comanche with

his wild steed, to ride until it sinks with

pure exhaustion. Our contemporary is both

position. He persists, after all that has

been said, in repeating the stale clap-trap

expressions against the tariff supporters-

and in his attempt to disprove our position,

shows us that John Stuart Mill is a great free

trader! He might with equal truth and

pertinency have informed us that sugar is

sweet and vinegar sour. That the great

political economist advocates in general

terms the adoption of free trade, gives, if

anything, increased force to his remarks in

those instances in which he approves of pro-

tection. Instead therefore of placing before

the public principles that every one knew,

our contemporary should have endeavored to

prove that Vancouver Island did not come

trade were well adapted to older countries,

proves not only the very unsubstantial nature

of his position, but his consciousness of the

The position of Vancouver Island at the

present moment is like that of a man tied up

by strangers in his own house and left to

starve in the sight of his own eatables. We

have lumber, but we cannot sell it to our

neighbors. We have coal, but our best

market is shut out from us. We have fish-

eries still undeveloped because our American

friends with their tariffs make the business

unprofitable. We have land, but few will

think of settling upon it, so long as our neigh

bors of Puget Sound and Oregon, who have

had many years the start of us, can flood our

markets with agricultural products. We

have foundries, wagon factories, window sash

factories, breweries, tanneries and other in-

dustries that have started into being through

the energy of our inhabitants, but the strain

has been too great upon them at the outset,

and, with a few exceptions, one by one has

languished or is languishing, and in a little

time the town will see them no more. Now

is there an individual on the Island, who is

not positively a monomaniac about free trade,

who can say this is a desirable state of things?

Is there a man of the most ordinary compre-

hension who does not see in this gradual de-

struction of our sources of industry the hope-

less ruin of the country? Can ten, twenty,

or a hundred merchants, even with half the

export trade of the Pacific, set this to rights?

Surely the thing is absurd. We have shown,

over and over again, that our free port in its main feature has broken down—that its

export of imported articles is on the decrease.

Is it not time, therefore, that we should turn

our attention to more certain and more profit-

able pursuits? We believe there is to this

question but one response. The articles

which we import from the American Terri-

tory and which the Island will be capable,

after a few years protection, of producing

equally well with the exporters, must be

taxed-there is no use trying to evade it.

Farming will have to be encouraged for a

time, however high we may be obliged to pay

for our breadstuffs. Every import from Ame-

rica, whether raw material or manufactured

article, must undergo the restrictive process,

so long as it comes within the category

mentioned. This is not all; we must

take our stand on reciprocity, and force

from our prohibitive neighbors that free-

dom in trade which exists between the

British and American populations east of the Rocky Mountains. This question, however, like all the others in connection with our

present position leads us at once to union

with British Columbia, and to that we must

come sooner or later as the easiest solution

of all our difficulties. Union, with no free

port provisos or other vagaries, but union,

such as we have always advocated, uncondi-

tional and untrammeled. The interests of

both countries are thoroughly interwoven in

the question, whether we view them in an

industrial or political light; it is time there-

fore that the leading minds of the two colo-

nies should grapple with the subject, and in

show by quotation that the prin

unstable character of the ground.

Rocky Mountains, and make, out of two ricketty, infant countries, a healthy and robust youth that will be able boldly and with impunity to confront the blasts of adversity, Our evening contemporary the Vancouver should they ever again blow mercilessly Times has given its readers a very excellent

LATEST FROM LEECH RIVER.

Mr. Alfred Barnett, Expressman, has favored us with the following latest intelligence from Leech River mines.

There are six claims working at the north forks making from \$1 50 to \$5 per day to the hand. The water there is exceedingly low, which will afford miners an opportunity of working the creek to advantage.

From the forks to Bacon Bar there sre several miners at work, all making fair

From the bar to the forks of Leech and Sooke there are about a dozen companies working the banks the whole making good wages and being well satisfied with their

On Kennedy Flat a company known by the name of Cornish Fills, claim 30 feet from Steges House have sunk a shaft about 25 feet deep. Last week they worked with a single action pump and yesterday returned from Victoria with a double action pump finding the former insufficient for their purposes A person named Brooking offered \$500 for a share on Monday, which was refused, \$2000 being required. Encouraging prospects had been obtained in the shaft which had not yet reached the hed rock

Johnson's Mount Arrorat House affords great accommodation to miners and travellers. The proprietor has furnished his rooms comfortably, and gives good -beds and meals at

Williams' stage, which is now the only regular conveyance on the route, turnishea great facilities to travellers to and from the mines. McCausland, the driver, went out vesterday and brought eight persons to town including one lady, who would otherwise have unfair in his statement of the argument and had to walk to town, notwithstanding the stage being required for the expected mail illogical in his means of substantiating his

> Barnett leaves for the creek the day afterthe arrival of the steamer, taking an express from Williams' Livery Stable.

The first birth and death on the creek took place during last week. The infant only lived a short time.

The Frenchman who is reported to have struck good diggings on a new creek returned vesterday with his wife, family and baggage, expressing great confidence in his discovery, but refusing to divulge anything regard

A good bridge has been constructed by two working men, to allow pack trains to pass with ease across the mouth of Leech River, which is a great boon to the mining community. They will repay themselves by a subscription.

CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

under the category of those countries in which, according to Mr. Mill protection for a time at least, is desirable. The fact that NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Considerable opposition is manifested in some of the British American he begged the question and attempted to provinces to the proposed Colonial Confederation. In Prince Edward's Islands it has caused a Ministerial resignation, and it is claimed nine-tenths of the inhabitants are opposed to the scheme. In Nova Scotia, numerously attended and enthusiastic meetings of influential citizens have been held to protest against it.

A Washington special dispatch says: Considerable pressure is being brought to bear in the Senate to defeat the bill for the abrogation of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON AND JURY.

J. H. Todd v. J. T. Pidwell .- This was an action to recover \$125 for goods sold and delivered in the year 1864. Defendant pleaded a set off to a large amount in respect of a partnership concern between him and plaintiff, and Mr. Turner, in mining claims in Cariboo. This was a re-trial before a jury in consequence of some misearriage on the former trial by the Judge. Plaintiff and Mr. Turner, and a Mr. Underwood, were called in support of plaintiff's cause, and considerable documentary evidence given. The defendant, in turn, gave evidence in his own behalf. The advocates, Bishop for plaintiff, and Drake for defendant, having summed up in behalf of their clients, the Chief Justice charged the Jury, who returned a verdict for plaintiff with

Peatt v. Mackenzie .- A new trial before a jury in this cause was in part heard yester-

THE FARMERS ON PROTECTION. - We understand that a movement is on foot among the farmers in this and the surrounding districts, to let their sentiments on the "free port" and "union" questions be known. The expression of opinion, we learn, will take the form of a petition to the Legislature. We are glad our agricultural friends are taking this step as they are deeply interested in the issue, and it is only right and proper that they should express their views on these important political topics.

STORM AT PORT TOWNSEND .- A passenger by the Eliza Anderson yesterday informed us that on Monday morning it blew a perfect gale at Port Townsend, the weather being as rough as he ever remembers seeing it on this coast. At the same hour in this city the weather was perfectly calm, there being hardly a breath of wind. This shows conclusively the very partial extent of the high winds which frequently occur in the vicinity of the Straits of Fuca.

In Town.-His Excellency Governor Pickering, of Washington Territory, and Dr. Gunn, U. S. Collector of Customs for Puget Sound, came over on the Eliza Anderson, and are now staying in town. His Excellency, we regret to learn, has been a martyr to ague and fever, which attacked him during his visit in the fall to Indian settlements on the

a spirit free from petty jealousy, local pre-judice, and unmeaning obstinacy, emalate Later Eastern News.

Dates to the 12th. . CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

New YORK, Jan. 6.—The Times has a special, dated Huntsville, Alabama, which says:—The Tennessee campaign is ended. The last of Hood's army crossed the Tennessee river on the 18th ult., with eight pieces of artillery and about 18,000 men. He left Macon with 35,000, and was reinforced by 5,000, and had 110 pieces of artillery. After the battle of Nashville, toth armies floundered in the mud for ten days. Hood and the remnant of his infantry crawled off at night, his cavalry steadily resisting the pursuit during the day. It is believed that Hood has buried or thrown into the river at least thirty guns. He abandoned a large number of wagons and ambulances. Our official list of prisoners number 9,700, not including 500 captured from Roddy on the 27th. Over nine hundred deserters have also reported. It is said that Hood is going to Meridian to attempt reorganization. The chase in force has been abandoned, although Steadman is across the river with orders to harrass him and capture as much as possible. A new campaign is already projected, and the corps of Wood, Smith and Schofield are already moving.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7-The Charleston Mercury of the 31st December says Sherman has reinforced Foster for an expedition against the Charles. ton and Savannah Railroad.

The Augusta Register of the 31st confirms the report, saying Foster's batteries had been in-Official dispatches show that the people of Sav-annah are more loyal than those of any rebel city

yet captured.

The brother of Gen. Hardee, a resident of Savannah, is said to be decidedly in favor of the res-

toration of the Union. A Washington letter says that the entire lot of cotton captured at Savannah is to be shipped to England. The claims of English owners are to be examined and judged upon by Mr. Draper, Government Agent at Savannah. Savannah will immediately be opened as a port of entry. The same letter says: The rebels are preparing to detach a force from Lee's army to operate against Sherman, on the supposition that Grant can be held in check by a small force.

SHERMAN'S GPBRATIONS. NEW YORK, Jan. 5—It would appear that the destruction of the Gulf Railroad by Sherman has struck a staggering blow at Richmond.

The Post has seen a private letter from a citizen which states on the authority of an officer of the Gulf Railroad that it supplied Lee's army up to the time it was broke with 17,000 head of oattle per week, the cattle coming from Florida and Southern Alabama. There is reason to be-lieve from information in possession of residents of Savannah, that Lee has not thirty days' supplies on hand.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6-The California, from Hilton Head arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, with Colonial Ewing, bearer of despatches from Gen. Sherman. Sherman's army was resting and preparing for a great campaign. Kilpatrick was actively watching Hardee.

The Sevannah correspondent of the World writes that Sherman will march first on Augusta

and then to Charleston, where, with Dahlgreen in front, he will lay siege to the stronghold. The Petersburg Express is informed that the cotton found by Sherman in Savannah is owned. by private individuals and Great Britain but none by the Confederate Government. It appears that

only 1,000 pairs of blankets were sent to our prisoners. The Express says as there are 3,000 thirds. The Times' correspondent at Savannah says :-

The Times' correspondent at Savannah says:

No active operations to record, but on every side there are evidences of immense preparations for renewed activity. Every man in the army talks of a grand and overwhelming march on Charleston. Admiral Dahlgreen's men are busily engaged removing obstructions in the Savannah river. These obstructions are quite formidable especially those in the vicinity of Fort Jackson. It may be a week or two before communication will be open for vessels of heavy draft. The obstructions consist. or two before communication will be open for vessels of heavy draft. The obstructions consist mainly of strong piles against which have been sunk vessels loaded with stones. Where the next blow will be struck is not developed. A number of merchants formerly connected with the business community of New York are to proceed North by the next steamer and propose to settle up old accounts and start again on the old basis.

The Richmond Dispatch says that since Sherman left Milledgeville he has changed his policy. In that town and at Atlanta he was all harshness and brutality; at Savannah, he has been all conciliation. The *Dispatch* forgets, that Sherman announced that his conduct would be governed by the treatment he received.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8-The Times' special says It is rumored that Sherman has communicated to the President that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary Stanton's visit to Savannah is doubtless in connection with this object.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11-The Richmond papers of Monday contain a telegram from Charleston stating that a portion of Sherman's forces have occupied Grahamsville, S. C., 35 miles north of Savannah.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The Herald gives a complete history of Dutch Gap Canal, from the time it commenced, August last, up to the day of the explosion of the bulk-head. The canal is 522 feet long, and width of the excavation is 122 feet; depth 45 feet; width of the canal proper is 60 feet at the top and 45 feet at the bottom. From these facts some idea may be formed of the immensity of the work. It is supposed that the canal in consequence of the heavy batteries bearing upon it cannot be com-pleted at present. The work, so far as it has been carried, is so much gained in an enterprise which, when it shall be completed will always be of incalculable importance to the commercial interests of Richmond. The explosion of the bulkhead of the canal on the 1st was witnessed by a large number of officers and a strong body of troops under arms, to be ready for emergencies.

The Tribnne's Army of the James special says: The Dutch Gap Canal is regarded as a complete success, the result of the explosion of the bulk-head being all that was expected. The dredging machine now finished the work. Sixteen feet of water have been in the canal since Dec. 16th.

The Times' correspondent says: The investigation of the mine explosion before Petersburg has closed, and the verdict will show a divided responsibility, falling upon Burnside and the General who led the assault. Nor does General Grant hold himself entirely blameless, especially in permitting the selection of the officer who led the assault to be made by lot.

The Tribune's Army of the James correspondence, of the 3rd, says: Mr. Pollard of the Richmond Examiner, has gone to kichmond to seek to exchange himself for Mr. Richardson, the cerrespondent of the Tribune, captured 15 months

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 8th says: Gen. Butler has been removed by the President from the position of command of the Army of the James and the department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to report at Lowell, Mass. The official document in the case directed him to turn over his command to the person named by Lieut. Gen. Grant as his temporary successor, Gen. Ord, lately in charge of a corps, succeeded temporarily to the important position.

The Herald's Washington despatch says: A leading Peace Democrat, who took a prominent part in the peace movements during the election, and whose personal relations with the President have been very friendly, has gone to Richmond and will probably be heard of there in a day or

The World's special says the Democratic politi-cian who has gone on a peace mission with the approval of the President, is General Sirgleton, of Illinois. He preceded Blair a day or two. It is at last known that Blair goes to Richmond with the full knowledge and consent of the President, and is clothed with authority requisite to open negotiations with Jefferson Davis, with a view to restore peace, and the rebel authorities will feel assured of this when he shows his cre-

His instructions are embraced in three propositions. First: Amnesty to all, no matter what they may have been since the war began. Second: The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was,— The South to return to the Union with all rights and privileges held before any of the States seceded. Third: The total abolition of slavery.— From this last point the President will not re-tract one iota. He does not insist upon immediate abolition, but he does that measures may be taken to secure its extinction within a reasonable length of time.

It is stated on what seems good authority, that Jefferson Bavis is strongly inclined to peace measures, and willing to accept less liberal terms than it was at first supposed he would. Lincoln on the other hand is disposed to be as lenient as possible, but insists that the first public action on the part of the South must be to lay down its arms and acknowledge the supremacy of the Union. There is no desire to humiliate the South. It is to bow to the Union pot the North. to the Union not the North. As an instance of the temper of the Administration to obtain peace, it is stated that Gen. Butler was removed not solely for he incompetence and misdemeanors, but also as evidence that our Government is disposed to treat with the South on liberal terms, and is willing to remove any obstacle that may stand in the way of a perfect understanding with that

NEW YORK, Jan. 7-The Golden Rule. from Greytown on the 30th, arrived this evening. Col. Bulkly and party, of the Russian Telegraph expedition had reached Greytown in safety, en route to San Fran-

Washington, Jan 9-The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Alexander S. Johnson, of New York, as Commissioner for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricul-tural Company, vice Daniel S. Dickinson, declined.

NEW YORK, Jan 9—The Commercial's special dispatch says: — Horace Greely is in Washington, urgent and persistent in his demands for peace, and predicting a speedy termination to the war. The Tribune does not think he will succeed. It urges the fixing up of our army and making short work of the rebellion.

The Mobile Tribune learns that on the 10th, a party of Yankee raiders, numbering 1,300, reached West Pascagoula and were embarked on launches. They destroyed several ferries but did no other damage. The pirate Captain Semmes met with an enthusiastic reception at Mobile.

The captain of the ship Kate Prince captured and burned by the pirate Shenandoah, says that the pirate is not armed for fighting but only for the destruction of ships. She was purchased in Eogland at nearly twice her value, with the understanding that she was to be fitted as a pirate. She is 1,100 tons burden and can run about eleven knots per hour. Her crew consists of 43 men, nearly all Englishmen.

CAIRO, Jan. 11-The remnant of Hood's army is reported to be fortifying Corinth with a view of going into winter quarters at that place. It is also said that he is repairing the Mobile and Ohio rail-

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12—A resolution passed the Ohio Legislature asking Congress to adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution for the abolition of slavery.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says: It is rumored that Lee has been placed in command of all the rebel armies and had put Beauregard in command of the defences of Richmond, intending himself to proceed to South Carolina, and concentrate the rebel forces in that quarter to check Sherman's proposed movement Northward. Sherman's movement was considered by Lee as of Sherman's movement was considered by Lee as of more importance than any that Grant can make upon Richmond in five months. On the 11th gold was 220@223.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11-In the Missouri Constitutional Convention the Committee on Emancipation reported as follows, which passed sixty to four. Be it ordained, That hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crime, and the party duly convicted. All persons so held are hereby declared free.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12-Part of General Sherman's army are at Beaufort. The Richmond Enquirer of the 9th says: No man is safe in Virginia who dares express the least willingness to favor re-construction. The people of this State have taken Sherman at his word and mean to fight it out like men.

Gen. McCiellan starts soon on a European tour. He intends to be absent for about two

Forrest is represented as concentrating a large force at Paris. His men are conscripting and robbing the people. An attack on Paducah is ex-

CHICAGO, Jan. 12-Nothing of importance has yet transpired in Congress. The House is engaged in discussing the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. The vote will not be taken this week. Elliott of Massachusetts introduced a substitute for the bill, reorganizing the rebel States, providing that no State is allowed to to resume a political relation till loyal citizens organize a Republican form of government, forever prohibiting slavery. Further, that Louisiana shall resume her relations. The banking law will be passed by the Senate next week. Gold en the 12th, 217@219.

Greenbacks, 46@47. PORTLAND, Jan. 14-The steamer Pacific arrived last evening, and leaves for Victoria on Sun-

ST. Louis, Jan. 11 .- In the Missouri Constitutional Convention, the committee on emancipation reported the following ordinance at ncon, which has just passed the Convention by a vote of 60 to 4: Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri in Convention assembled, That hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. All persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 .- The steamer C. C. Collins, from Port Royal on the 9th, has arrived. Part of Sherman's army had arrived

at Beinfort, S. C., by water.
The Richmond Enquirer of the 9th says No man would be safe in Virginia who dared to exhibit the least willingness to reconstruct the Union upon the most favorable terms, The people of this State have taken Sherman at his word and mean to fight it out like men, They ought to hang every man, be he Congressman, Legislator, Common Councilman, or private citizen who exhibits the first act towards submission or reconstruction, and we believe they will do it.

New York, Jan. 12-It is announced that Geo. B. McClellan leaves for a European tour on the first week of February. He has declined the offer of a private vessel tendered by his friends. He leaves on the steamer China, and will be absent two years.

Gen. Butler in his farewell address to the Army of the James pays a high compliment to the conduct of his troops on the field and in the camp, saying they have captured forts which the enemy deemed impregnable, and held them against the fiercest assaults. He asserts that their lines of defence were upsurpassed in strength, and are objects of universal admiration, and says he has refused to order the useless sacrifice of his soldiers knowing them to be willing, obedient and devoted to the country's cause. A portion of the address is directed to the colored troops, of whose bravery and fidelity he speaks in the warmest terms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11-The vote on the Constitutional amendment will probably be taken in the House this week. The indications are that it will be close. Its friends are not yet satisfied that the result will be favore

Admiral Farragut visited the Senate today in company with Capt. Drayton, com-mander of the Admiral's flag ship. The Senate took a recess of ten minutes to afford the Senators an opportunity of an interview with that distinguished officer. The Admiral afterwards visited the House, where many members were introduced to him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12-Deserters from the rebel gunboat Richmond report that craft lys ing near Chapin's Bluff, on James river, with scarcely a complement of men to work her. Desertions among her crew having been so numerous within a month past.

Forrest is represented to be concentrating a large force at Paris. Tenn. A number of his men are hovering around their homes in Tennessee and Kentucky, conscripting, robbing and murdering Union men.

Rumors prevail that a force is being organized to attack Paducah, Ky., again. The steamer Ormeda, from Evansville, Ind., reperts Uniontown, Ky., in possession of guerillas, who are firing into passing steamers, robbing and murdering people.

CONGRESSIONAL

CHICAGO, Jan. 12. - Northing of importance has transpired in Congress during the session as yet. The house had been engaged the greater part of the time in discussing the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. The debate continues to-day. It is not likely that a vote will be reached this

New York, Jan. 12,-The Commercial's special despatch says: The bankrupt law will be passed next week by the Senate, and if it is amended by the House the Senate will

adopt the amendment. Washington, Jan. 12 .- In the Senate, the Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, giving information as to an agreement between the United States and Great Britain concerning the naval force on

the Lakes, which was ordered printed. . frumbull, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing that committee to inquire if further legislation was necessary to authorize the President to call an extra session of Congress without giving sixty days' notice, reported and asked to be discharged. Trumbull said they could find no law requiring the President to give sixty days' notice. No notice whatever was required by law.

Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to inquire into tne causes of the failure of the late expedition to Wilmington and report back to the On motion of Sumner, the Senate pro-

ceeded to the consideration of the resolution to repeal the reciprocity treaty. Howe, of Wisconsin, took the floor in opposition to the repeal. Morrill, of Maine, advocated the repeal. Hale, of New Hampshire, argued against

the repeal, stating that its advantages had been reciprocal. After a few remarks he moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Finance. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, explained why he should vote for the resolution. The new revenue system of the Government demanded the abrogation of the treaty, and he had prepared

an amendment that, instead of repealing, a commission be appointed to make a new Further remarks on the subject were made by Conness, of California. Riddle, of Delaware, and Hendricks, of Indiana. The two former in favor, and the latter against the re-

A motion to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee was lost. The ayes and noes were then called on the passage of the resolution which was adopted.

Ayes 31, noes 8. In the House Elliot, of Massachusetts, introduced a substitute for the bill to reorganize the rebel States, providing that none of them shall be allowed to resume their political relations till the loyal citizens organize a government republican in form, and forever prohibiting involuntary servitude; and further providing that Louisiana shall resume her political relations under her constitution, adopted in April, 1864. Ordered printed. The House resumed the discussion of the

proposed Constitutional amendment. MEXICO AND ST. DOMINGO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d ult., have been received, which represent Maximilian's troops as making progress in various directions, having captured the towns of Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Colima, Tepic, Ocal, Ulma and various other places. Several additional victories over the

exican forces are also claimed. A riot growing out of a drunken quarrel occur-red at San Lusi Potosi. The Imperial officers ar-rested three hundred persons, over thirty of whom

rested three hundred persons, over thirty of whom were shot on the spot. The customs of the country are evinced by the number of robberies, murders, &c. The Belgian legion for service in the Empercr's army, entered the City of Mexico on the 10th.

From St. Domingo we have dates to July 4th:
The papers are filled with proclamations of victories over the Spanish invaders, The President of Hayti offered his services to mediate. It was hoped peace would succeed on the basis of Dominican independence. If not the Dominicans say they will fight till there is not a man left.