

APTEDI.

VOL. 8.-NO. 141.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

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Stoneman's Raid. THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

a particular phase of public of literary history Thus, "Pericles and his Times" treats of the great Athenian, (495-429 B. C.,) who so long and so ably uled in his native land, making Athens the shrine of letters, painting, sculpture, and architecture, no less than of arms and political freedom—that Pericles, who, in a long public life, was only once unpopular with his countrymen, and that for the briefest time, while at his death he truly coasted that not a citizen of Athens had ever been obliged to put on mourning on his account Thus, the article on "Leo X. and his Times" no only relates the leading events in the career of that conular Medici, but introduces critical sketches of flourished during his reign. Leo, born in 1475, was only forty-six at his death, in 1521, but great men ived in his time and under his patronage. Such were Leonardo da Vinci, the painter; Bramante, the first architect of St. Peter's; Bandello, the rival of Boccaccio; Vida, the Latin poet, the Virgil of his age; Ariosto, the poet; Guicciardini, the historian of Italy; Michael Angelo and Raphael; Cardinals Bembo and Sadolet; and, least understood of all these, the crafty Machiavelli. Thus, too, carrying on our notice in chronological order, we have of that productive writer who actually wrote 1800 dramatic compositions and 401 autos. Born in 1562, he died in 1637, in the seventy third year of his

panying each with a translation, faithful and spirited. The account of Lope de Vega, we should ave stated, is prefaced by a discussion on the cause of the decline of literature and science in Spain, among which, he contends, the religion of that country must not be numbered:

age. No notice of Lope de Vega that we have read has made us so well acquainted with the vast-

ness of his labors and the character of his produc-

tracts, in the Castilian, from his writings, accom-

tions as this. The reviewer has given copious ex-

among which, he contends, the religion of that country must not be numbered:

"It is not sufficient to compare Spain with Germany, England, and America; it should also be compared with Denmark, Sweden, and Holland. If this were carefully and intelligently done, it would afford no evidence that religion has anything to do with the phenomenon under consideration. Still less evidence would be afforded were Spain compared with France, Belgium, and Austria. What Protestant countries exhibit more intellectual activity, or more intellectual vigor, than these?

"Now, if Oatholicism does not stunt the French, Belgian, or Austrian intellect, by what process of logic can it be said to stunt the Spanish intellect? But what was the religion of Spain in the golden age of its literature? Were not the Spaniards Catholics then as well as now? Its greatest writers were not only Catholics, but ecclesiastics. This is true both of Lope de Yega and Calderon; and if Cervantes was not an ecclesiastic, he was at least a monk. Nay, the most renowned Spanish authors were familiars of the Inquisition. If we make another comparison or two, we shall see still more plainly how absurd it is to make the intellectual vigor or activity of a people depend on their theological opinions. It can hardly be pretended that either the Greeks or Romans were Protestants; but what Protestant nations have produced more sublime geniues? At no time were the Greeks more superstitious than when Homer wrote; the poet himself was not altogether free from that feeling; but that did not prevent him from surpassing all others, including our Protestant and Puritanical Millon, undoubtedly great and sublime as the author of 'Paradise Lost' is."

Luther, Calvin, and Melancthon were originally Catholics, but the religion clearly did not synt

Luther, Calvin, and Melancthon were originally atholics, but their religion clearly did not stunt their intellect. Lastly, here is a biographical sketch of the late Chief Justice Taney, born in March, 1777, and dead in October, 1883. This memoir eyidently emanates from a lawyer, who is also a pol tician if not a statesman. We have no hesitatio in accrediting the articles on Pericles and Lope de Vega to the pen of Dr. Edward I. Sears, editor of the National Quarterly Review. We do not know any other writer of review articles so capable of treating Greek and Spanish subjects with equal ability. In the Men and Women of Homer, showed Dr. Sears ntimate familiarity with the subject, and he has iso discussed the Poetical Literature of Spain anp the Saracenic Literature of Spain in the most exhaustive manner. The article on Leo X is able, but we should hesitate to affiliate it upon the same mind. Other papers here are "The Civilizing Forces" and "Chemical Analysis by Spectral Ob-

rest for us. The only political disquisition here, upon the President's Message, is not over friendly to Mr. Lincoln's policy, but strongly says:

It percrates in an emphatic manner, too, (having previously said, "Never did the sympathizers with the rebellion speak out more boldly than they do at the present moment. There is at least one daily ournal in New York which is as much in the inerest of Jefferson Davis as if it were published at Richmond, and patronized by the rebel Govern-ment; but it is allowed to utter its treason daily without any attempt being made to suppress it, or to incarcerate its editors and publishers,") and, in erence to Mr. Lincoln's declaration "that the war will cease on the part of the Government when-

ver it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it," says:

"For the rest, we hope the rebels may be induced to accept the terms offered. It seems to us that it would be their own interest quite as much as that of the North to put an end to the horrors of war by simply laying down their arms, especially as there can be little doubt that they will have to do so eventually. Not, indeed, because they are wanting in courage or bravery; none could have displayed more herolem than they; but their resources in men and money—in all that is essential for carrying on a protracted war, being confessedly so much less than those of the North, they must necessarily become exhausted in time. And none can admit this without shows of the North shows the sooner they put an end to the war the better. Let is hope, for the sake of North and South alike, that the success of General Sherman, now before Savannah, may be such as to North and South alies, that the success of creatral Sherman, now before Savannah, may be such as to convince the brayest and most desperate that any further resistance to the power of the inexhaustible and resolute North can only result in disaster and ruin to themselves."

This is plain speaking, and simple truth. The briefer Notices and Criticisms, at the close of this Review, upon the various publications of the the more important articles, because they are critical, and not the mere whipped cream of ordinary censure or commendation.

Romance Realized. FOLLOWING A SPIRITUAL IMPRESSION—THREE LIVES SAVED.

FOLLOWING A SPIRITUAL IMPRESSION—THREE
LIVES SAVED.

We have read the following in the guise of romance, but never in the guise of reality iin which it is now presented by the Boston Courter. It seems, according to that journal, that two children belonging to Mr. John B. Nichols, of Haverhill, and the servant girl living in the family had a very narrow eccape from death by gas suffocation, on Monday evening, December 28th. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols left the family in the early part of the evening to attend the silver wedding of a friend, resident several miles distant. They intended to remain until rather a late hour, and gave directions to the children to retire at the usual time. They, however, subsequently gave consent that they might remain up and await their return. At about half past nine the parents felt an irresistible desire to return home, and accordingly started at once. Upon reaching the dwelling, they got no response to their endeavors to enter; the ringing of the bell was not promptly answered. By stooping they were enabled to look in through a crevice in the window by the curtain, and they saw the servant girl making attempts to reach the door, but prevented by constant falling. The little girl also was prostrate upon the floor, and the other appeared to be asleep upon a sofa. After a short time, they succeeded in getting-back the door bolt; the servant and eldest girl falling helpless by the door, prevented them from entering for some time. The odor of coal gas in the room and throughout the house 'explained the cause of the frightful condition of things. It required a long time to bring about complete recovery. It was attended by severe pain and vomiting, and it is certain that if the return of the parents had been delayed a few minutes' longer the death of the three persons must have ensued. The gas proceeded from a coal stove in the room, the damper of which in some way became disarranged, and the products of combustion were turned from the proper channel. What makes this circumstance quite requer

THE BOUTHERN STATES. Moseby Reported Alive—The Dutch Gap Canal-The Wilmington Expedition-

The following extracts from the Richmond papers of the 7th inst. will be found interesting. The Sentinel gives the subjoined mysteriously-worded report concerning Moseby's whereabouts and condition:

Several premature reports have gained currency of the escape of Colonel Moseby from the vicinity of the escape of Colonel Moseby from the vicinity of the escape of Colonel Moseby from the vicinity of the escape of Colonel Moseby from the vicinity of the escape of these were put out through policy, others through mistake. We have the gradification of announcing new, on the authority of one who attended him in his journey, that the gallant Colonel has, within the last three days, reached a place of safety and repose. His situation on the lines has been very hazardous, from the slow movement and the care which his wound required, and from the diligent search made for him by the enemy-no less than three hunding parties having endeavored to find him. At one time they were nearly upon him, and his escape semed very improbable. It would be indiscreet to deafrice, as we should like to do, and have the means of doing, the adventures of those critical days.

The country will recice to sessured not only of the certainty of his arrival at a place of safety, but also of the comparatively light character of his wound. His attendants safe, we may confidently expect to see him in this gay within thirty days, ready for work again. The bircomstances attending his wounding were as follows: He had been shrimishing, during the 21st with the enemy, and at night was getting some supper at a farmer's house. The enemy, who were supposed to have retired, suddenly surrounded his house in large numbers. Colonel Moseby, having their footsteps, passed out of the room in which he was and found himself confronting a squar that had entered the house. At the same moment he was shot through the window by tome one willimit. The ball entered just under the ends of the rise, on the left side, and passed out at a similar point on the right side, without wounding the howes. He walked into a room and lay down. The Yelvees roiled him over and examined his wound, seclaring that it was mortal, in which port concerning Moseby's whereabouts and condi-

could to avert the result of the engagement, but it was inevitable.

The cavalry retreated through Wytheville, the Yankees taking possession of the place, and Vaughn, discovering their defeat, was forced to the lead mines. During this time General Breckinridge, as soon as he found that Stoneman had passed up the railroad, came out from the salt works, where he had concentrated his force, and moved on his rear. Near Marion he met him returning from Wytheville, when a severe engagement followed, lasting for several hours. The enemy inally threw a heavy column in General Breckinridge's rear, forcing him to abandon his position. He retired in good order and took position at Mount Airy. The enemy remained at Marion for about two days. Finding that General Breckinridge, on leaving the saltworks, carried with him all the forces but a few reserves, the enemy at once moved to attack the latter and gain the long coveted prize—the salt depot of the "rebel Government." In this they were successful. They demolished the machinery and buildings, and dropped railroad iron in the well, which, it is said, cannot be drawn out. The depot and public buildings were destroyed, but this was done by stragglers in the rear of the army, who formerly lived in the place, and who wished to gratify their malice by burning the town. The depots at Glade Springs, Marion, and Wytheville were burnt, with such public buildings as were burnent. At Glade Springs, a train of cars and engine were captured; at Saltville two others. Considerable quantity of ordenace stores fell into their hands at Wytheville, including three pieces of artillands at Wytheville, including three pieces of artillands as were burned at Monace stores fell into their hands at Wytheville, including three pieces of artillands at Wytheville, including three pieces of artillands as were successful. ping of a dying man. A Yangee letter writer coolly says:

"Some of the men proposed finishing the rebel, but Captain Taylor, having axamined the nature of his wound, pronounced it mortal. Major Frazer, 13th New York Cavalry, also examined the wound, and declared the man would die.
"According to this confession, nothing prevented the nurder of a prisoner but the conviction that it was unnecessary. They did not know who Colonel M. was, but accepted his statement that he was an officer of the 6th Cavalry."

It seems that the rebels did not hear the evaluation derable quentity of ordnance stores fell into their hands at Wytheville, including three pieces of artillery. Large numbers of fine horses and mules were captured in the country, from citizens refugeeing. The largest portion of the fine stock in the country, west of Wytheville, and east of this place, was collected by Steneman. The rapidity with which he moved enabled him to capture all the stock that the citizens were running before him. The whole country was taken by surprise. When he came to this place he captured the telegraph operator, and forced him to give the "words," or "calls" for the different offices along the entire line. He is said, by this means, to have telegraphed to Gen. Breckinridge and obtained all the information he desired. His advance on Abingdon and Glade Springs was a complete surprise. The damage done the railroad is serious, and will require some time to repair. It. All the bridges of any importance are destroyed. Every inducement was offered our soldiers captured to take the amnesty esth and go North. Transportation to any Northern State or to Callfornia was offered. Gillem visited the prisoners in prison, and looked after their wants. This was only done for effect. Stoneman's associations with the citizens are represented as being of a kind and lenient character. Eurbridge is said to have been bigoted and vain. As to the defence of this department against Stoneman's raid the force was inadequate. It is hoped that the Administration may yet appreciate the importance of the defence of this department, and look to the security of that section of Virginia from whence a large proportion of two of the most important staples for the presention of the war is drawn—that is, sait and lead. It is impossible for General Breckinvidge to defend such an extensive frontier with a mere handful of men. If seems that the rebels did not hear the explosion on the blowing out of the marth of the Dutch Gap canal. Though they speak, enterprise, the knowledge however, to make them an onsly alert. The Dis

however, to make them an ionsly alert. The Dispotch says:

The most interesting news of the day is brought us by the Northern papers, and is the announcement that Butler's much talked-of Dutch Gap Canal has at length been completed. The importance of this news remains to be seen. Bit is a success, that is, if it admits the passage threigh it of the Yankee fleet, it is an important and isful work to the enemy, inasmuch as it puts then shout its miles nearer the city by water than they is all do had they been obliged to make the trip a mind Farrar's Island, which is the name of the per insula of which Dutch Gap was the isthmus. If it groves unnavigable to monitors and gunboats, the 'hole vast undertaking is so much time and labor lost. But even should it first the monitors comfortably, it is yet to be tested whether our batteries on the south side of James river and west of the gap will not effectually blockrade its navigation. We think they will.

The Yankees tell us the canal has fifteen feet of water in it at high tide. If sength is five hundred and sixty feet, its width fortylyards. To cut through the ridge of the isthmus, at its highest point to the water line, is fifty nine feet. The work was begun on the 10th of August, and the western end, which had been left untouched till the rest of the canal was finished, to protect the laborers against our batteries, was blown out last Sunday—the first day of this year. Even should the monitors sail through, it may be found that they have not improved their location over much. We may, however, expect them to attempt the excursion at an early day.

One of the most remarkable things about the completion of this canal is to us the fact that it should be done right under our noses (Dutch Gap being, as the crow flies, only twelve miles, from Richmond), and he were free the search and of it until the news was brought to us from New York.

The St. Albans Robbers.

THE JUDICIAL DECISION—THE JURISDICTION OF THE CANADIAN COURT MAINTAINED. The following is a report of the proceedings in Iontreal, on the 7th instant, in the case of the St. Albans raiders, reversing Judge Coursel's decision Albans raiders, reversing Judge Coursol's decision:

"The judgment was given by Judge Smith at
great length, the following being his Honor's decision: That the 24th Victoria was merely an
amending act to the 12th Victoria, cap. 19, and
simply substituted one mode of procedure for another; that power was expressly given the Legislature of Canada to legislate on the subject by the
6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 76 of the imperial Parliament; that the power given to legislate necessarily
implied a right to amend; that the provincial
tatuité having received the royal assent hereme orow hies, only twelve miles; from Richmond), and yet we heard not one word of it until the news was brought to us from New York.

Yery heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of the Dutch Gap Canal yesterday morning. We presume the firing from our batteries will be well up continually now, and may be expected to be tremendous whenever the first monitor shall show its nose in the canal. Except the firing just mentioned, the usual quiet prevailed on the lines yesterday: ment; that the power given to legislate necessarily implied a right to amend; that the provincial statute, having received the royal assent, became law, and is binding; that it had not the effect of reviving the imperial statute 6th and 7th Victoria; that the only law in force in his Province is the 24th Victoria; and that consequently this warrant, issued under the authority of that law, is legal to all intents and purposes. He might say he had never had any doubt upon the subject.

"The reading of the decision was listened to with absorbing interest, and the result received without demonstration of any kind.

"Mr. Kerr, for the defence, then raised the point whether the ctime of robbery, of which the prisoners stood charged, and which was an offence recognized by the courts of the State of Vermont alone, could be made a subject for the Federal authorities to claim the extradition of the prisoners. He argued the point at some length.

"Mr. Davin realied for the prosecution eiting Concerning the expedition against Wilmington

its nose in the canal. Except the fiting just mentioned, the usual quiet prevailed on the lines yesterday.

Concerning the expedition against Willington the Whig makes the following remarks:

The Wilmington expedition furnished not much of glory to the Yankees. It did not even give them a pretext for their chronic few de joie and pyrotechnical displays. Salutes and fire works in superabundant profusion celebrated the bloodless capture of the useless port of Savannah; but this was a poor compensation for the failure to take the valuable "port of Wilmington. In spite of all their vanuings of recent problematical successes, and vationations of imminent chimerical conquests, they cannot conceal the chagrin inspired by the miscarriage of what was intended to be the grandest expedition and the most magnificent triumph of the war. It is natural enough that mortification should be produced by a fasce so palpable and so lamentable. The disappointment at the defeat must be in the direct ratio of the anticipations of victory. The preliminary exaltation is fair measure of the subsequent depression. But we', who did not narticipate in the former, cannot, be expected to share in the participate in the former, cannot, be expected to share in the subsequent depression. But we', who did not narticipate in the former, cannot, be expected to share in meablininary exaltation is fair measure of the subsequent depression. But we', who did not narticipate in the former, cannot, be expected to share in the former, cannot, be expected to share in the participate in the former, cannot, be expected to share in the other properties of the content of the worth of the wo the point at some length.

the point at some length.

"Mr. Deviln replied for the prosecution, citing the case of Holmes, who, being charged with the crime of murder, had fied to Verment from Canada, and was demanded under the provisions of the extradition treaty.

"Mr. Bethune, also for the proceeution, contended that the manufact. Without was a rangelial with the manufact.

THE CAPTURE OF THE WYTHEVILLE SALT WORKS AND LEAD MINES:
A correspondent of the Whig, writing from near Bristol, Tenn., on the 27th ult., gives details of Stoneman's raid through East Tennessee and South-western Virginia. He asserts that the success of the expedition was due entirely to the fatal delusion that the position assumed by the enemy was for the protection of the transportation of their stores from trough the lines confirmed the false impression.

This information was communicated to General Breckinridge more than once by General Vaughn,

attend the sliver wooding of a friend, readent several miles olisant. They intended to remain until rather a late hour, and gave directions to the ever, subsequently gave comment that they night remain up and sawait their return. At about half part that the parents fail an eversicable derive to the parents fail an eversicable derive to the parents fail an eversicable derive to the contended to look in through a review of the parents fail an eversicable derive to the contended to look in through a review of the water canabled to look in through a review of the window by the curtain, and they saw the servant girl maining attempts to reach the door of the eversal girl maining attempts to reach the door shows the servant girl maining attempts to reach the door shows the servant girl maining attempts to reach the door shows the servant girl maining attempts to reach the door shows the servant girl maining attempts to reach the door shows the servant girl maining attempts to reach the door shows the servant girl maining attempts to reach the door of coal gas in the room and through they were also as the servant girl maining attempts to reach the door of coal gas in the room and throughout the house explained the cause of the frightful conductive to the servant girl maining the servant girl maining attempts to reach the servant girl maining attempts to the servant girl maining attempts to the servant girl maining and the servant girl maining attempts to the servant girl maining and the servant girl maining and the servant girl maining attempts to the servant girl m who was in command of the cavalry on the front in East Tennessee. But this delusion was soon corrected by a despatch received by General Vaughn

ing Canada, may take out taker passports either from the United States consular agents are not authorized to issue passports; they may, however, vise those of foreigners.

4. Travellers making transit through Canada, from one American port to another American port, must procure passports.

5. Fersons residing near the line, who desire to cross and recross daily, in pursuit of their usual avocations, are "travellers?" in the contemplation of the order, and must provide themselves with passports.

6. Females and minor children, travelling alone, are included in the order. When, however, husband, wife, and minor children travel together, a single passport for the whole will suffice. For any other persons in the party, a separate passport will be required.

7. Should any person, native or foreign, clandestinely enter the United States, in derogation of the order, the fact should be reported to the military authorities of the district.

These rules, added to the standing instructions on the subject, are believed to cover all ordinary cases. Should difficulty or doubt arise, you will communicate with this Department.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Should difficulty or doubt arise, you will communicate with this Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The instructions from the State Department referred to above, which are those generally relating to passports for American citizens travelling in foreign countries, and which bear the date of July, 1884, contain only the following additional particulars which bear upon the present case:
When the applicant (to the State Department for a passport) is a native citizen of the United States, he must transmit an affidavit of this fact, signed by him, stating his age and place of birth, and sworn to by himself and one other citizen of the United States named therein, to whom he is personally known, and to the best of whose knowledge and belief. the declaration made by him is true. This affidavit must be attested by a notary public, under his signature and seal of office. When there is no notary in the place, the affidavit may be made before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths.

If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, his certificate of naturalization must be transmitted for inspection. It will be returned with the 'passport. The widow or the children of the naturalization of the husband er the father, stating under oath that they are such widow or children.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following parof the husband or the father, stating under oath that they are such widow or children.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following particulars, viz: Age: — years. Stature: — feet — inches (English measure). Forchead: — inches (English measure). Forchead: — inches (English measure). Forchead: — Hair: — Complexion: — Face: — Mouth: — Chin: — Hair: — Complexion: — Face: — will be accompanied by his wife, children, or servants, it will be sufficient to state the name and ages of such persons, and their relationship to the applicant.

Persons who leave the country expecting to obtain passports whilst abroad from the diplomatic or consulting agents of the United States, are Hable to disaggment into to grant documents of that character, except to persons who care certainly known to be entitled to them; and it is sometimes difficult, if not impracticable, to procure page of this fact in a Voreign country.

Five dollars tax, as imposed by law, will be required in all cases.

Passports in Canada.—The following addition.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following addition.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following addition.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following addition.

The application should be accompanied by his sufficient to the state of the applicant is to be accompanied by his will be required in all cases.

The application of the person, stating the following addition.

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Passport Regulations

[From the Buffalo Express, Jan. 7.]

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FROM WASHINGTON.

with as much spirit as the nature of the iground would admit: Two miles east of Mount Airy they gained the summit, which afforded them a full view of the pike for some distance. No safe position could be obtained for planting the artillery; consequently it was hurried on in the direction of Wytheville. This the enemy could see, and also that the support would be unable to withstand their column. Our skirmish lines were driven in from the fianks to the pike, when a grand charge was made by the enemy, resulting in the rout of our cavalry. A running fight was kept up to within two miles of Wytheville, where they made a halt for a few minutes. In this charge they captured four pieces of artillery, two of which had been captured from Gillem. The officer in charge of the artillery showed no disposition to abandon his guns, but, with his brave lieutenants and men, fired their pieces into the enemy's charging columns until they were within a few paces of them. The officers and men of this battery displayed admirable intrepidity in the defence of their guns. Lieut. Butler was seriously wounded by a sabre cut across the head, and captured, but subsequently paroled. He and Lieut. McCamel deserve much praise for the gallant manner in which they supported the chivalrous Lynch in the defence of the cavalry after the engagement, commenced, did all that an officer cuid to avert the result of the engagement, but it was inevitable. The New Jersey Legislature. TRUNTON, Jan. II.—The House met this morning. A resolution requiring the majority of all the members to elect officers was adopted. The House then adjourned without taking any other vote. Efforts are still making for a compromise.

The Senate being in session, the Governor's message was read. The message gives a complete account of State affairs. The finances are in a heelthy condition. The receipts from the usual sources for the fiscal year are \$535,632.28.

The disparsements for the same period are \$396, 410.28. The balance in hand is \$133,773, and the State is out of debt. The total amount of the available school fund is \$511,439.29. The balance in favor of the war fund is \$511,439.29. The balance in favor of the war fund is \$512,500.79. The whole amount of bonds issued by the State for the war fund is \$2,500,600

The Senate has paid, or will pay this year on interest, and to extinguish the bonds, \$252,000. The premiums on the sale of State bonds amounted to over \$50,000. The State claims for advances to the United States Government a balance of \$940,037.

The Governor thinks there would be a much better state of feeling among the eighteen hundred thousand voters in the loyal States, who expressed their discent from the policy of the National Administration, if it was generally understood that they could oppose the policy of an Administration and still be firm friends of the Government and steadfast supporters of the Union.

He thinks the mode of reconstruction by a tithe of the people in very small parts of some of the States in rebellion, and elections for President of the United States in them, an act of great injustice to the loyal States in them, an act of great injustice to the loyal States in the foundation of republican government. He argues upon this point at length, and says, if we believe the war is not exhaustive in men and money, we shall not be in a frame of mind to consider the question of peace. He proceeds to argue that the war is and a crushing weight of debt. He thinks the war ought to cease whenever the rebels lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, but that subjugation and conquest will lead to an endless

to conclitate the masses over whom it exercises despotic control.

The Governor thinks that the condition of the rebel army is such as to isvor peace on the basis he suggests. Sudden and forcible emancipation would produce incalculable misery. It should be graduated, and with the consent of the people where slavery exists, to be a blessing. Whatever differences of opinion exist, we should be usited in the determination to maintain the Union of the States. MR. FERNANDO WOOD AS A BENEFACTOR OF

HIS COUNTRY.—Mr. Wood gave notice yester-day, in Congress, that he intended, "on a future occasion," to appear in a new character. He is reoccision." to appear in a new character. He is reported as saying:
"He should, on a future occasion, speak upon the condition of the country, and attempt to elucitate the following propositions: First, a tribute to the intense spirit of nationality which pervades all classes at the North. Second, sympathy with the Northern people, and a review of his efforts in behalf of their prosperity and happiness, and his struggless to prevent civil war and its consequent horrors."
On that "future occasion", may it come suitable. horrors."
On that "future occasion"—may it come quickly —we shall hear Mr. Wood's account of how he wrote to the Mayor of Savannah, deploring his lack of power to send arms to the South; how he advocated the secession of New York city from the State and the Union; how he didn't raise a volunteer regiment, but pretended he did; and a number of other matters of that kind.
Mr. Wood's exposition of his efforts in behalf of the prosperity of the country will be in the highest degree interesting.—New York Evening Post.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following Bank Directors were elected yesterday at the various institutions named:

The Manufacturers' Varional Bank.—John Jordan, Jr., Espigmin F. Huddy, Joseph H. Seal, Curwen Stoo'art. Peter Oliphant. Michael Moyer, John Gillert, Embor Weaver, Lewis Haehnlen.

Farmers' And Decharics' National Bank.—S. A. Mercer, Rawin M. Lewis, John Aschurst. Antonio J. Antelo, Joseph B. Lovering, Jr., Benjamin A. Farnham, Josepus B. Lovering, Jr., Benjamin A. Farnham, Josepus B. Lippin soit, James R., Campbell. Francis Jete, J. Edward Farnum, William M. Farr, Lindlev Smyth. William H. Merrick.

MECRANICS' NATIONAL BANK.—Joseph B. Mitchell, Benjamin W. Tingley, G. D. Rosengarten, Isaac F. Baber, Robert Steen, William A. Drown, Davis Pearson, George H. Stuart, James T. Young.

Ghard National Bank.—D. B. Cummins. Charles Rugan, Wm. Hay, S. B. Barcrott, Wm. Gillespie, Stephen Morris, J. M. Brooke, S. Celdwell, Jr., Redmar Gooper, J. H. Michener, Thos B. Watton, T. W. Markley, Washington Butcher

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.—Joseph Jones, Hugh Craig, Samuel Bangh. Alfred G. Baker, Thomas Williamson, Thomas H. Powers. Leon Berg, Joseph Wm. Bates, Charles H. Baker, George Fales, Daviel Haddock, Jr., Joshus Lippincott, Archimedes J. Backnor.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.—Wm. F. Hughes, Josiah Kisterloock, Chas. W. Trotter, Geo. W. Fahnestock, John Baird. Thos, Potiers, S. D. Walton, A. Boyd Cumming. it the various institutions named: CHY NATIONAL BANK.—Wm. F. Hughes, Josiah Kisterbock, Chas. W. Trotter, Geo. W. Fahnestor, John Baird, Thos. Potter, S. D. Walton, A. Boyd Cummings, Chas. E. Lex., Cofin Collet, Frederick Wilcox, J. P. Wetherill, G. Henry Garden.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTISS.—JOS.

MOOTE, JOSeph B. Myers, Chas. J. Salter, Edwin H. Fitler, Joshus Lippincott, Jos. W. Miller, Jos. Baver, Jas. N. Stone. Michael Baker, Israel Peterson, Wm. Overington, Alex. M. Fox, Jacob Riegel. Overington, Alex M. Fox, Jacob Riegel.

The stock market continues very dull, and there is no

The stock market continues very dull, and there is no speculative demand for any description of securities. Government loans continue in good request for investment, and prices are in proving. The 1881 loan sold at 111½, an advance of ½, and the 1-40s at 102½—an advance of ½. The new 7-30s were in demand at 99½. The new 6-20s improved ½. State 5s were weak, and sold at a decline of ½. City 6s were held higher, and the new sold at 101; the old at 95. There was very little said in company bonds, and prices were unchanged. There was a moderate amount doing in the share market, but prices were materially lower. Reading deket, but prices were materially lower. Reading declined to 57%; Pennsylvania Railroad to 27%; Minehil to 55%, and Little Schuylkill to 41%. The oils were very dull, and the sales there was little or nothing

conditions of the control of the con

20th instant,
The Liwellyn well, situated on forty feet square of
the one acre owned by the Rathbone Company, was
sold last week in this city for \$150,000 cash. The Liwellyn well produced 1,400 bbls. daily before it was we have received from Mr. Lewis the following Tra-

From the Buffelo Express, Jan. 7.]

Collector Nietz received circulars from the State and Treasury Departments at Washington, yesterday, relative to the regulations of the passport system, by giving publicity to which we shall furnish interested persons with all the information upon the subject which they require for directing their proceedings. The circular room the Treasury Department, after reciting the original passport order by Secretary Seward, lays down the following rules:

1. Passports are issued for one year, and need not be surrendered within that period.

2. Citizens of the United States, desirous of visiting Canada, may take out their passports either from the United States consulates, or from this Department. We have received from Mr. Lowis the following Treasury Gircular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OPPICE OF INTERNAL REYSNIM,

WASHINGTON, December 24, 1864.

Circular No. 23 provides that the assessor Will receive both the original and duplicate returns of tax due from banks, banking houses, savings banks, trust companies, railroad, canal. and turnpike companies, under sections 110 120, and 122 of the internal revenue act of June 30, 1664.

This regulation, after sufficient trial has not proved so advantageous in its results as was desirable. Assessors will therefore instruct all persons and corporations making returns under the above sections of the law, to forward the duplicate return, with payment, directly to the Commissioner, and the assessor will retain the original on file in his office, as heretofore.

The "quarterly statement," upon Form 36, should be so rendered as to show the amount paid upon each specific subject of faxation, and the aggregate amount also of each return should appear, in order that any discrepancy between the return received at this office and the assessor a statement may be more readily perceived and corrected.

Commissioner.

The condition of the banks of Maine on the 1st of Ja-The condition of the banks of Maine on the lat of Ja mary, 1865, compares as follows with their situation at he commencement of 1861: LIABILITIES 6 785, 900 7, 012, 093 5, 120, 762 258, 042 965, 566 12, 430, 897 759,859 2.558,181 mediate liabiliti

RESOURCES\$14,983,609 245,846 15,167,329 195,222 1,647,979 4,370,562 678,053 6,096,584 1,281,413 3,015,961 622,146 4,819,520 Specie. 678 053 622,146
Immediate resources. 6,096,584 4,819,539
Number of banks. 6,096,584 4,819,539
Number of banks. 761,492 612,249
Estimated loss on same. 111,355 96,146
The savings banks of Maine have on deposit \$3,672,975,
against \$3,61,476 on the 1st of January, 1864.
The last statement of the banks of Providence; R. I,
compares as follows with the previous returns:
Dec. 3, Dec. 3, Dac 31. \$24,764,100 6,412,000 340,400 4,452,800 The total value of the foreign exports from the port of altimore during last week was \$162,715 Baltimore during last week was \$353.719
The deposits in the various savings banks of Massachusetts increased during the year 1864 \$5,673,000, and the number of depositors were 19,897 more at the close than at the commencement of the year. The total an ount of the deposits is now \$62,557,000. Drexel & Co. quote:

AG Fostmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS, Ag- To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, age extra copy of the paper will be given. SECOND BOARD. 4000 Reading 5s '70 ... 101 | 15 Penna R 10ts 6' | 1000 do 101 | 200 Tarr Farm 10ts 6' | 200 Tarr Farm 101 | 200 Tarr Farm 101 | 200 Tarr Farm 101 | 200 Tarr Farm 101 | 200 Tarr Farm 101 | 200 Tarr Farm 101 | 200 Tarr Farm 101 | 200 Tarr Farm 101 | 200 Tarr Farm 101 | 200 Tarr Farm 101 | 200 Tarr Farm 101 | 200 Tarr Farm 101 | 200 Tarr Farm 101 | 200 Tarr Farm 101 | 200 Tarr Farm 101 | 200 | 1000 Leh tsh 6s 1870 | 100 | 200 City 6s | 0ash 95 | 201 da | 0.5 pref 50 | 50 St. Nichthas | bib 4 | 500 pref 50 | 500 St. Nichthas | bib 4 | 500 do | b30 45 | 500 do | b3 The following table shows the estimated wealth of the

THE WAR PRESS,

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy.

hey afford very little more than the cost of paper

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

entucky.....onisiana (N. O. only)... 88 685 000 90,250,000 ,677,204,000 319,725 003 733,296,000 115,704,000 19,989,000 53,775,000 Total. 168,925 \$4 944 766 Ora *These Sistes, in consequence of the disorganized state-of trade caused by the rebellion, are not fully repre-sented.

Philadelphia Markets

JANUARY 11-Evening The Flour market is rather dull, and the sa'es are in a small way only; about 1,300 bbls sold in lots at from \$9.7(@10 25 for superfine; \$10 5(@11.25 for extra, and \$11.5(@12.60 \$ bbl for extra family. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at the above rates for ©13 % bbl, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at from \$9@9.26 % bbl. Corn Meal is rather. Oatt are in growth and ask more.

COTTON.—The market is very quiet, and prices are upsettled. Middlings are quoted at 115@118: \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ th, cash, BARK.—There is little or nothing doing. First No. 1.

Ouercitron is quoted at \$22.\$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ ton. GRANA.—Interest instance of accounts. The stance of the control is quoted at \$42 Pb toon.
GROCKRIES.—Sugar continues active at full prices, with sales of 500 hade Gubs at 200@21½c Pb Coffee is rather quiet, and we hear of no sales worthy of netice. PETROLEUM.—Holders are firm in their views, but the sales are limited; small lots are selling at 50@51½c for crude; 75074c Pg.allon for refined in bond, and free at from 90@50c, as to quality.

EEDS.—Timothy is firmly held at \$6 5000 Ps but Flaxseed is firm, with small sales at \$100 to Ps but Gloverseed is scarce, and in demand at \$12015,00 Ps

Ho. IRON.—Pig Metal continues quiet; small sales of an-thracite are reported at \$5(@50 \$ton for the three num-bers. Manufactured Iron is in fair demand at former rates.

HAY.— Baled is selling at \$31@33 \(\foatharpoonup \)

PROVISIONS.—The sales are in a small way only,

PROVISIONS.—The sales are in a small way only,

other of the sales of Hess Pork are

eported at \$43@44 per bbl. Bacon is rather scarce;

mall sales of Hess are making at 20@22c \(\foatharpoonup \) for plain

ind forcy canyassed. emanication of name are making at 20@256 % 10 for plaing and farey: canvassed. WHISKY.—The market is quiet; small sales of Penn-sylvania and Ohio bbls are making at 228@230c per allon. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at New York Markets, Jan. 11. New York Markets, Jan. 11.

Ashes continue dull and nominal

Breadstuffs—The market for State and Western

Flour is dull and 6 to 10 cents lower, state and Western

59.669 80 for superfine State; \$10.160,20 for extra

State; \$10.260,00 86 for choice do; \$3.8569 85 for super
fine Western; \$10.16021, 20 for common to medium extra

Western; \$11.1021, 20 for common to good shipping,

brands of extra round hoop uho, and \$11.25611 for

trade brands.

Southern Flour is dull and drooping; sales 380 bbls at trade brands.
Southern Flour is dull and drooping; sales 380 bbls at \$10.60@12 for common, and \$12.10@14.75 for fancy and

Canadian Flour is dull and 6@10c lower; sales of 250 bbls at \$10.1(@)10.25 for common, and \$10.30@12 for good to choice extra. Bye Flour is quiet; Corn Meal is quiet. Wheat is dull, and nominally one to two cants lower. Bye is quiet; sales 7,000 bushels Western at \$1.68. Bar-By e is quiet; sales 7,000 bushels Western at \$1 68. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are quiet and firm at \$1.08\to 1.08\to 1 Boston Markets, Jahmary 9.

Flour.—The receipts since yesterday have been 5,334.

bbls. The market is steady; sales of Western superfine
at \$1(00.00; common extra \$12.01.25; medium ditto
\$11.50012; good and prime \$12.25014.25 \text{Pbbl.}

Grain.—The receipts since yesterday have been 7,400
bus Corn, 23,609 do Oats, 1,000 do Shorts. Corn is in
moderate demand; sales of Western mixed at \$1.05;
new Southern yellow \$1.9601 98 \text{Pbbl.}

Categories of Northern and Canada at \$500.98 \text{Pbbl.}

Sales of Northern and Canada at \$500.98 \text{Pbbl.}

Sales of Northern and Canada at \$500.98 \text{Pbbl.}

Sales of Northern and Canada at \$500.90 \text{Pbbl.}

Sales of Northern and Canada at \$500.90 \text{Pbbl.}

Sales of Northern and Canada at \$500.90 \text{Pbbl.}

Sales of Sales in the sales of Prime at \$33.500.

Sales in sales at \$200.43 \text{Sci.}

Sales in Sales at \$200.45 \text{Sci.}

Sales in Sales at Boston Markets, January 9.

Pittsburg Petroleum Market, Jan. 10.

So far as the Oil trade is concerned, business was anspended. We did not learn of a single transaction. The market for crude was firm, without any particular inquiry. So far as we could ascertain, only a few barrels remain on the market unsold. Navigation on the Allegheny being suspended, we have no receivts to record by that route, a few parcels that were on their way down having been caught in the ice. The Oil, however, was rolled on shore, and will be conveyed here per A. V. R. R. The rates for crude were 3%-9%-c packages returned, and 44@45c, packages included. Refined was quoted at 85c for bonded, and 88c for free, with a firm market. The stock to operate with is unsually small. NAPTHA —The market was quiet; sales of free at 35c. TAE —The market was unchanged. Holders were asking \$7.25@7.50 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bb. Pittsburg Petroleum Market, Jan. 10.

Chicago Markets, Jan. 9. The Flour, market to day is characterized with extreme dullness and depression. The only sale reported was a lot of 100 bils unsound winter at \$9,25. Quotations are little batter than nominal.

Owing to the decline in gold, the Wheat market is dull, and prices show a depreciation of %@ic, with sales of 65,000 bus at \$1.81 for No. 1 red, \$1.75 for Chicago extra, \$1 69%@1.70 for No. 1 spring, and \$1.55 for No. 2 spring, closing with buyers at \$1 t9%, and sellers at \$1.70 for No. 1 spring.

Corn is quiet at yesterday's range, with sales of 9,300 bus at \$4@56c for rejected on track, and Sec for No. 2 in store. store. There is a moderate degree of activity in the Oat market, at a decline of %@%c on the closing prices of yesterday. The transactions foot up 185 000 but at 61%@66% for No. 1, and 63% for No. 2 in store, closing at 64%@65% for No. 1.

Rye is in fair request and steady, with sales of No. I 04% @56% for No. 1.

Rye is in fair request and steady, with sales of No. 1 at \$1.12, and No. 2 at \$1.10 l.11.

New Barley is irregular, and fully 5c lower, with sales of New No. 2 at \$1.20 l.35. Old No. 2 sold at \$1.450 l.00.

Seeds are firm and in good demand at \$5.250 5.50 for Timothy; \$150 l.3 25 for Clover, and \$2.350 3 for Flax-seed.

Flour dull and heavy. Wheat quiet; Southern red, \$2.7:62 89. Corn very scarce, and prices nominal. Which garm and advancing; sales at \$2.35. Groceries more active and firm. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. SAML, E. STOKES, GRO. N. TATHAM, COMMITTEE OF THE MOSTE.
BENJ. MARSHALL.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan 11, 1865 Sun Rises....7 18 | Sun Sets...4 42 | High Watek... 2 30 ARRIVED.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 48 hours from Boston. with mose to Heary Winsor & Co.

Brig Manzoni, Smart, from Sombrero, 14 days to Breakwater, with guano to Moro Phillips; vessel to I beging to Co. On Fridgy night, while at nehor off Reedy Island Point, was driven ashore by the ice; on Saturday morning-gaged the ting Reliance toget the brigoff; the R, with another tug, after working till Monday morning, got her off and towed her to New Castle same day: the M is badly cut by the ice, and sustained other dameses. iage. Schr Blien Perkins, Perkins, 6 days from Sombrero, Fith guano to Moro Phillips: vessel to J E Bazley & Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, 8 days from Stone Iniet, in ballast to captaib.

CLEARED.

Brig Agnes (Br), Willar, Demarara.

Brig Eila Reed (Br), Tuzo, Havena
Schr Eveline, Laughlin, New Orleans
Schr Eveline, Laughlin, New Orleans
Schr John Dorrance, Rice, Beaufort.
Schr John Dorrance, Rice, Beaufort.

Five dollars tax, as imposed by law, will be required, in United States currency, with each application.

The oath of allegiance to the United States, as prescribed by law, will be required in all cases.

PASSPORTS IN CANADA.—The following additional passport agents have been appointed in Canada: Messrs. A. J. Patterson, Berlin; Thomas Wills, Belleville; Thomas Sparrow, Galt; S. T. Smades. Port Colborne, and Thomas Burgan, Welland. The Governor General has ordered that the charge shall not exceed one dollar for each passport.