THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1865. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. FOR THE WHEE ENDING SATURDAY, JAM. 21, 1885. I. POETRY: "The Sixteenth Battle!" A Skaling Song," by W. W. Caldwell-"Andersonville Past Office." Office." IN THE WOODS"—An Original Novelette, written for the War Press, by Emm. Eggleson. III. Eb) TORIALE .- The Capture of Wilmington-Retaliation - Free Tennessee - Ed sur 1 Everet: - The Abolition of Slavery - Maximilian, Mexico, and Austria -The Law of Evidence.

IV. WILMINGTON. -Victory of the Army and May,

Details of the great Attack--Capture of Fort Fisher-Details of the great Atta-k-The Fort carried by effect assault-230 Union soldiers

ed and wounded by the explosion of the mesazinanews in Richmond.
V. LATE REBEL NEWS.—The condition of Georgia and South Carclina—The arrest of Mr. Foote—His liberation on parole at Fredericksburg. &c.
VI. FAVABRAH — Mr. O'Donnel's despatches—
The celebration of the New Year in camp and city herman's soldiers and the freedmen-How Savans

VII. CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.
VIII. THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.
IX. GENERAL NEWS.—The death of Edward Everet -Report of his last speech on the 9th instant-Death of Wm. H. Fry-Generals Butler and Weltzal's reports of the first attack on Wilmington-Freedom in Tennessee and Missouri—State news, &c.

X. GITY INTELLIGENCE —Address of Geo. Thomp-

son at Concert Hall-Substitute brokerage-Shocking ase of homicide—Skating, So XI. CHE'S DEPARTMENT —Automatic chess—Pro blem chass in Philadelphia, Holland, and Germany. XII. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The War Press also confains a large amount of in-creating matier, not included in the above onu mera-

AT Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" Will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for sin-gle sopies is \$2 per year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Prior two courts

The Rebeilion against Davis. We have never sincerely believed in any real disaffection towards Davis among the class of men who may be said to compose the Southern Confederacy. This remark will be better understood when we compare the tone of Fouthern sentiment with what we see in the North. In the South there are two classes—what may be called the governing class and the producing class. The predominance of each is marked by the wealth and temper of the States. Virginia is a governing State, because the interests of the people were in large plantations and works of general and local improvement. Virginia was the mother of slavery. The eastern counties, with planta tions, were permitted to overshadow and oppress the western, although Yankee enterprise is rapidly showing that in the Kanawha Valley there is more wealth than in the eastern border of the State. Labor is developing the riches of West Virginia, and labor is not a characteristic of the old Virginians. In South Carolina and Alabama the same feeling exists, and in some. parts of Louisiana and Georgia. In North Carolina and Tennessee, and in the northern parts of Georgia, we find the manufacturing and agricultural communities. The people labor and are attached to freedom, but as yet they have taken no way to show their devotion to freedom. Under wise laws, and with a civilized and rigorous administration, these communities might have become as prosperous as Pennsylvania or New England. The war has not properly educated them, and thus far the leaders of the rebellion have succeeded in repressing and crushing any feeling of loyalty. The policy of SHERMAN has been directed towards this class, just as the policy of BUTLER was directed to the former class in New Orleans. SHERMAN finds a people predisposed to loyalty, for their interest is not that of slavery. BUTLER found a people predisposed to rebellion, for their interest was with slavery; they were leaders in the Confederate conspiracy; they gloried in its growth, and labored for its success. BUTLER properly crushed them. SHERMAN finds a thrifty, honest, progressive, industrious people. The rebellion has ruled and intimidated them, and in destroying the rebellion we enable them to assert their power. SHER. MAN caresses Savannah, and properly

does so. We assume this proposition: when the laboring people of the Southern States are enabled to exercise their political rights we shall have permanent union. In other words, when labor is allowed the ballot labor will assume dignity, and when once its dignity is assured we shall have perpetual freedom. If every owner of a Northern mill were allowed a power in the State to which his workmen could not aspire, we should have aristocracies in Philadelphia and Lowell as offensive as those in Richmond and Charleston. But our laws make all men equal, and labor with a ballot becomes manhood in the North, while labor without a ballot becomes treason in the South. We think this principle, once established, will secure us a true and rapid method for reconstructing the Union. Let us slay the leaders and strengthen the people. With DAVIS and the insurgents, of course, there can be no terms. They are against the Union because it affords them no means of advancement. Republican Government means the happiness of the many—the wealth of the many—the political advancement of the many. Look at the men who stand before the world as the leaders of the North and the South. Davis is the creature of an aristocracy. He was educated at the expense of the public, and from his boyhood he was in the service of the Government. He never knew what labor was. He never knew what it was to work for his bread and education. Lincoln is a laboring man. When Davis was lounging his hours away on frontier posts, Lincoln was chopping wood and studying law. He was once a village postmaster, and afterwards served two years in Congress. But. with this exception, Mr. LINCOLN never earned a dollar that did not come from his own toil. Therefore, this war is the strife of two systems, and we shall see it succeed only when the system that Lincoln represents triumphs over that represented by

We see indications of its triumph in the Southern States. The laboring men of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Georgia have made themselves a power in their States. They have done this by the aid of the Federal Government. And although the work has been slowly done, it has been most effectual. We read that a grain of mustard seed became a great tree, upon whose branches the birds of Heaven sang. The growth of free labor in the South will The growth of free labor in the South will become as abundant and manifest. We havior, as if in their native town. Trade is restricted. see evidence of its strength from day to for the present to actual military necessity. Many day, in what may be called rebellion against Davis. And we shall watch it with the earnestness of war-weary men, who look lobeingly for necessity. Many at Hilton Head for permission to go to Savannah, but General Sherman has admitted only a limited quantity of supplies, required by his troops. A miswho look longingly for peace.

General Officers. More than once we have been asked whether the number of General officers in our army is proportionably greater or less than that in the military forces of England We reply that our want of general officers is about equivalent to the superabundance of them in England. The statistics of our own force are to be found in the army list, and need not be crowded in here. The British statistics, on the particular point in question, may be of interest; and we, there

fore, subjoin them. The entire British army, employed at The entire British army, employed at home and in the Colonies, (which now include the East Indies,) amounts to 220,918 manitors and tron-clads. He says his experience has been with the Monadnock, Mahopac, Canonimen—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—
maintained, in "these piping times of construction, and built, he believes, by different peace," at a yearly cost of \$74,000,000. Of these about one-fourth, or from forty-three Hampton Roads on December 13th. On the men-artillery, cavalry, and infantrythese about one-fourth, or from forty-three to fifty thousand, are quartered in Great Britain and Ireland. Let us see how this force, actually less than Pennsylvania could readily raise on an emergency, is officered: In October, 1862, the date of the latest British Army List in our possession, there were three Field Marshals, 66 full Generals, 106 Lieut. Generals, 170 Major Generals: 10 Generals and 30 Major Generals on halfpay; 10 Generals and 138 Major Generals on unattached pay of twenty-five shillings sterling per day; 6 full Generals, 28 Lieut. Generals, 34 Major Generals, and 10 Brigadier Generals having local, temporary, and honorary rank. Making a total of 606

all arms, or one general to every 365 men, officers included. Contrast this with the positive want of Generals in our army, where, in many instances, Colonels and Lieut, Colonels have to command divisions in the field, and the difference will be surprising. If it be asked why has England o many of these officers of high rankthere also being 506 full Colonels, each of whom may hope to become a General, if he survive long enough—the ready reply is that the army and the navy are held there as establishments out of which the sons of the aristocracy, the governing class, can be maintained, from the moment they leave school, out of money annually raised by heavy taxation from the industrial classes, who constantly toil, and are barely able to keep the wolf from their own door. Any one can see at a glance how different the British system is from ours, and we shall not insult their common sense by suggesting which is best.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE FORT FISHER BATTLE.

Secretary Stanton's Report of the Affair.

Admiral Porter's Opinion of Iron-Clads-He Considers the New Ironsides the Best.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY STANTON - HIS AC COUNT OF THE ASSAULT ON FORT FISHER—THE STRENGTH OF THE REBELS—A LIST OF THE MILLED AND WOUNDED TO BE MADE UP WITH-OUT DELAY—RECEPTION OF THE FLAG OF THE PORT-GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS-AF-PAIRS IN SAVANNAH.

FORTBESS MONROE, Jan. 17, 1865-19 P. M. The rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to me on board the steamer Spaiding, off that place, yesterday morning, January 16th, by Major General An acknowledgment and thanks for their gallant

schievement was given in your name to Admiral Porter and General Terry, from whom the following particulars were obtained : The troops arrived off Fort Fisher on Thursday night. On Friday they all landed, under cover of a heavy fire from the squadron. A reconnoissance was made by Gen. Terry. On Saturday, a strong defensive line against any enemy's forces coming from Wilmington was established and held by 4,000 men, chiefly colored troops, and an assault was determined upon. The assault was made on Sunday afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock. The sea front of the fort had been greatly damaged and broken by a continuous and terrible fire of the fleet for three days, and the front was assaulted at the hour mentioned by a column of seamen and marines 1,800 strong, under command of Cap-tain Breese. They reached the parapet, but, after a short conflict, this column was checked, driven back in disorder, and was afterwards placed on the defersive line, taking the place of a brigade that was brought up to reinforce the assaulting column of troops. Although the assault on the sea front failed, it performed a very useful part in diverting the attention of the enemy, and weakening their resistance to the attack by the troops on the other

The assault on the other and most difficult side of the fort was made by a column of 3,000 troops of the old 10th Corps, led by Col. Curtis, under the immediate supervision of General Terry. The enemy's force in the fort was over 2 200. The conflict lasted for seven hours. The works were so constructed that every traverse afforded the enemy a new defensive position, from whence they had to be driven. They were 17 in number, and the fight was carried on from traverse to traverse, for seven hours. By a skilfully-directed fire thrown into the traverses, one after another, they were occupied by the enemy. Admiral Porter contributed to the success of the assaulting columns, and by signals between imself and General Terry at brief intervals, this fire was so well managed as to damage the enemy without injury to our troops.

At about 11 o'clock P. M. the enemy were entirely driven from the fort, and forced down towards Federal Point, followed by a brigade of our troops, and about midnight General Whiting surrendered himself and his men to General Terry, unconditionally, as prisoners of war, numbering over 1,800, Our less was not accurately accertained on Monday afternoon, but was estimated at between 700 and 800 in killed and wounded, besides the naval loss, which was slight, not exceeding 100 in killed and wounded. Not a ship nor a transport was lost General Curtis was severely, but not mortally wounded. Col. Bell died of his wounds on Monday morning. Col. J. W. Moore and Lieut. Col. Lv. man were killed. Col. Pennypacker was badly wounded, also Lieus Col. Coan.

A complete list of the killed and wounded will be

forwarded as soon as it can be prepared. General Terry reported to Surgeon General Barnes that he had ample provisions of surgeons, nurses, and hos-pital supplies for the wounded. They will be sent North to their respective States as fast as they can be placed on transports, of which there is an ample supply.

On Monday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the megazine or Fort Fisher exploded, killing and wounding two or three hundred persons. After the capture of the fort all the troops were withdrawn, except one brigade, left in charge of the works. How the explosion oc-curred was not known, but General Terry believed it was occasioned by accident or negligence. Gen. | was wrecked and became a total loss. Two of he was at Wilmington. A portion of it was thrown into the fort not long before the assault, and while

that was going on a demonstration was made by swept away, and was blown to sea. Vessels were Gen. Hoke against our defensive line, but it was sent in search of her, but without success. found too strong for anything more than a skirmishing attack. About eleven o'clock on Monday morning a heavy cloud of smoke was observed over the | bay. It was not believed that she could escape our naval officer commanding that station reported that ated that fort. You will be pleased to know that perfect harmony

and concert of action existed between the land and naval forces and their respective commanders. Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry yied in their comme nation each of the other. Eeach seemed more anxlous to do justice to the other than to claim any-thing for himself, and they united in the highest commendation of the naval and military ing and the confident spirit inspired may perhaps be attributed in some degree the success of our attack, with nearly equal numbers, against a reequalled, in strength, and which General Beaure regard a few days before pronounced impregnable. The armament of the fort was 72 guns, some of large calibre, and rifled, and one Armstrong gun. The troops in the fort had rations for sixteen days. Their loss in killed and wounded was between four and five hundred. Gen. Whiting had hree wounds in the thigh. Ool. Lamb, also, who had gone into the fort with reinforcements, and to relieve General Whiting, on Sunday, is wounded. On Monday everything was quiet as a Sabbath day; the dead were being buried, and the wounded

Gen. Sherman renewed the movement of his forces from Savannah last week. The 15th and 17th Corps went in transports to Beaufort on Saturday, Jan. 14th. The 17th Corps, under Major General Blair, crossed Port Royal ferry, and, with a portion of Gen. Foster's command, moved on Pocotaligo. Gen. Howard, commanding that wing of the army, reported on Sunday that the enemy abandoned his strong works in our front during Saturday night.

Gen. Blair's corps now occupy a strong position across the railroad, and cover all the approaches eastward to Pocotaligo. All the sick of Gen. Sher-man's army are in good hospitals at Beaufort and Hilton Head, where the genial climate affords advantages for recovery superior to any other places. The peace and order prevailing at Savannah since its occupation by Gen. Sherman's army could not be surpassed—few male inhabitants are to be seen in the streets, and ladies and children evince a tense of security.
No instance of disorder, or personal injury or in-

sult, has cocurred. Laboring men and mechanics, white and black, are seeking employment. The troops are cheerful and respectful towards every one, ake prevails at the North as to the present inducement for commerce at Savannah. There is not yet any large population to be supplied, no credit or money, no commodities to exchange, and there can be no great amount for a considerable period. All the cotton and products now within Savannah belong to the Government as captured property. Stringent precautions against supplies that might forced by General Sherman. The cotton captured in Savannah, of which there

is a good deal of Sea Island, has been turned over by the quartermaster to Mr. Draper, special agent of the Treasury Department. The Quartermaster General remains at Savannah to execute the arrangements for shipment. EDWIN M. STARTON. ADMIRAL PORTER'S OPICION OF TRON-OLADS

Zist it blew hard from the southwest. They made the best weather and rode easier than any of the other vessels in the fleet. All the transports cut and run, though he thought that was quite unnecessary. After the gale he inquired of the commanders of the monitors how they passed the ordeal, and they all seemed to think they got along very well. The smaller monitors, the Maho-pac and Canonicus, at times almost disappeared from view, and the commander of the former vessel complained of discomfort, owing to the decks leaking, but the versels were in no danger at any time. ing, but the versels were in no danger at any time.

As to the Monadnock, she could ride out a gale at anohor in the Atlantic ocean, and she is certainly a most perfect success so far as the hull and machinery are concerned, and is only defective in some pinor details, which in the building of these vessels require the superintendence of a thorough reaman and a practical and ingenious man."

The Monadnock is capable of crossing the ocean shore when her owners are one adjusted and Generals in the British army of \$20,918 of stone, when her compasses are once adjusted pro- on the road unless speedy assistance is sent,

erly, and could destroy any vessel in the French r British navy, lay their towns under contributio and return again, provided she could pick up coal without fear of being followed. She could certain ly clear any harbor on our coast of blockaders in case we were at war with a foreign Power, As strong and as thick as the sides of this vessel are, one heavy shot from Fort Fisher indented the fron n her side armor, without, however, doing any material damage.

These vessels have laid five days under a fire from Fort Fisher, anchored less than 800 yards off, and, though fired at a great deal, they were seldom hit, and received no injury, except to boats and light matter about the decks, which were pretty well out

to pieces. Compared with the Irousides, their fire is very slow, and not at all calculated to silence heavy batteries, which require a rapid and con-tinuous fire to drive the men from their guus; but they are famous condjutors in a fight, and put in the neavy blows which tell on the casemates and bomb-The smaller class of monitors, as at present constructed, will always require the aid of a steamer to tow them and take care of them. In smooth weather they ought to go along by themselves, and, when towed, the tow-rope should never be less than two hundred fathoms in length. It strains them very much to have a short tow-line.

Admiral Porter also says he has never yet seen a vessel which came up to his ideas of what is required r offensive operations so much as the New Ironfor ournered operations so intend as the new trou-sides. She combines very many good qualities, the most important being the comfort with which the people on board of her live, though she would be no match for the Monadnook in a fight, the latter aving more speed.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Forty-five Miles of the Danville Railread Completely Destroyed by Heavy Rains.

THE REBELS MAKING DESPERATE EFFORTS TO REPAIR IT-AN ATTACK ON OUR BEAR PICKET HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. -Evening.-A number of rebel deserters came nto our lines from in front of Petersburg, last night. They bring important news, if it is to be relied on. They say that the Danville Railroad between Danville and Greensboro, a distance of 5 miles, has been destroyed by the recent heavy rains, and that every culvert and bridge has been carried away, and that Lee's army is likely to be out of rations altogether very soon. The quantity they issue now is utterly inadequate, they say, to satisfy their wants, and these men were not disposed to remain and suffer almost starvation. Every effort was being made to reconstruct the road, and large gangs of men are detailed for that purpose, but even at that it would take some time to repair it, the destruction being so extensive. As this is their main road by which they get supplies to Richmond, it would not be strange if the state of affairs in this neighborhood should undergo an important change within a few days. The enemy made a demonstration with a small force on our rear line, on Wyait's farm, near the extreme left, this afternoon, and for a short time it was thought a fight was coming off. A part of the 26 Corps were put under arms, but the rebels remained in sight only a short time, evidently having come to that particular place after some forage, the Government journal which, it is believed, they carried off. No firing the Imperialist party. took place, as they did not come within the range of our pickets. Colonel Sharpe, so long connected with this army, in the capacity of deputy provost marshal general, and lately acting as deputy provost marshal general of the armies operating against Richmond, has been promoted brigadier general, and Lieutenant Stryker, adjutant of the Signal Corps at headquar-

ters, has been promoted captain. The services rendered by these efficers for the past three years have een of the utmost value. W. D. McGregor. THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. ARRIVAL OF COTTON FROM MEMPHIS—COLLISION BETWEEN TWO MISSISSIPPI STEAMSRS AND LOSS OF LIFE-THE GUERILLA-ATTEMPTED RAID INTO ILLINOIS. Cairo, Jan. 18.—The steamer Bells, from Mem

phis, has arrived. She brings thirty-eight bales of cotton for Cincinnati, and thirty-five rebel prisoners from Little Rock, destined for Alton, Illinois. Several lives are said to have been lost by a recen collision between the steamer Dickey and some ther steamer, below Memphis. No particulars of the casualty have been received. A band of mounted guerillas attempted to invade Illinois, at Metropolitan, on Monday night, but only a few of them succeeded in crossing the river.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE-DISCOVERY OF A PLOT TO CAPTURE A STEAMER.

CAIRO, Jan. 15.—The Steamer Atlantic, from New Orleans on the 11th, arrived at this port to-day; with 107 bales of cotton for Oincinnati.

Cairo, Jan. 17.—The British schooner Planet, from Matamoros on the 8d, has arrived at New O leans, and reports that in a severe gale off the mouth of the Rio Grande, the British bark John

A French bark (name unknown) from Bordeaux with a cargo of wires and liquors, had her mast . The steamship Sonora, captured at sea by the rebels two months since, is still lying at Matagorda blockade, should she attempt to run out. The New Orleans papers of the 11th make vague reference to the discovery of a plot to capture the steamer Morning Star, but give no particulars.

The Louisiana Legislature has elected Governor Hahn as United States Senator for six years from

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS. CAIRO, Jan. 18.—The New Orleans cotton market sunchanged. There is a brisk market for Sugar and Molasses at 221/@23c for the former, and \$1.10 @1.13 for the latter.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

QUIET AT RICHMOND—INCESSANT DRILLING OF OUR TROOPS BY OUR COMMANDING OFFICERS—A REBEL CONTRAST BETWEEN OUR PRESIDENT AND DAVIS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The Richmond Sentinel f the 16th contains the following items:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Richmond Sentinel of the 16th contains the following items:

The quiet below Richmond has been unbroken for several days, with no prospect of the resumption of active hostilities for some time to come. Gentlemen from the valley bring the gratifying report that last week General Rosser crossed the mountains and captured Beverly, Randolph county, including its garrison of seven hundred men, a large number of commissary and quartermasters' stores, and a number of horses. Although no official report of this capture has been received, we have strong reason to believe that it is correct.

"Reliable scouts just in from the interior and rear of Grant's lines," says the Petersburg Eapress, of the 14th instant, "report complete inactivity on the part of the enemy so far as military movements are concerned. The enemy is completely mud-bound, and in this condition is calmly awaiting the issue of movements elsewhere. One thing is, however, very apparent in the enemy's camp—the incessant drilling of the troops. The white and black troops, but particularly the latter, are put through the rigid discipline of the manual. In this respect we think our own officers might be taught a lesson. The guns of the enemy were kept quiet yestenday, scarcely a report being heard at the front. The accounts published in the Northern journals, of great damage being done to the ofty of Petersburg by a recent shelling, are false from beginning to end. We learn from the Rockingham Register that all is quiet below Hartsonburg. The enemy have a pleket below Bartonsville, five miles this side of Winchester."

The Register also states that Colonel G. W. Imbeden, of the 18th Virginia Cavalry, was seriously wounded in the recent demonstration on Gordonsville. He is in a fair way to recover.

Unicoln And Dayis—A Contrast.

ville. He is in a fair way to recover.

LINCOLN AND DAYIS—A CONTRAST.

When Abraham Lincoln took the chair of the Presidency of the United States, he promised in his fist boat lingo to "run the machine as he found it." Whether he has strictly kept his promise, those may doubt who choose to consider the subject. It is enough for us to know, that whether "running his machine" in the pathway of his predecessors, or not, he has run it with a stern, infiestible purpose, a bold, steady hand, a vigiliant, active eye, a sleepless energy, a fanatic spirit, and an eye single to his end—conquest—emancipation. He has called around him, in counset, the ablest and most carnest men of his country. Where he has lacked in individual shiltsy, learning, experience, or states, manishly, he has sought it, and has found it in the able men about him, whose assistance he unhest-attingly accepts, whose powers he applies to the advancement of the cause he has undertaken. In the Cabinet and in the field he has consistently and fearlessly pressed on the search for men who could advance his cause, and has as unhesitatingly out off all those who clogged it with weakness, timidity, imbedility, or failure. Force, energy, brains, carnestness, he has collected around him in every department. Blackguard and buffoon as he is, he has pursued his end with an energy as untiling as an Indian, and a singleness of purpose that might almost be called patriotic. If he were not an unscrupulous knave in his, end, and a fanation in is political views, he would undoubtedly command our respect as a ruler, so far as we are concerned. Abread and at home, he has exercised slike the sum our eyes to Richmond, and the contrast is appalling—sickening to the heart.

The Prokibition of the Disinterment of LINCOLN AND DAVIS-A CONTRAST.

The Prohibition of the Disinterment of Bodies in the South. [Special Despatch to The Press.] received information from Colonel Jordon, State agent at Washington, that from and after this date no permit will be granted for the removal of dead bodies interred at any point south of the District of Columbia. It will be utterly useless for parties to make application for any such permit, until the restriction is removed, of which public notice will be

The Indian Outrages in Colorado. DESCRIPTION OF SOME OF THEIR ATROCITIES VALLEY OFTY, Colorado, Jan. 17 .- The tele graph operator from Junction Station, arrived here his morning. He had an escort part of the way, out travelled the last twenty-two miles alone, in the night. He reported that two wounded men were at a ranch five miles west of this place, they having crawled a distance of ten miles. An escort was imediately sent from here to bring them in. The telegrapher also states that he found the America canob, which is fourteen miles west of here, on fire, and seven bodies burned to cinders. Among them were two children and one woman. A large number of Indians are all along the road. Signal fires are burning at night in every direction, and it is feared that the Indians will betoner every person

THE BLAIR VISIT TO RICHMOND His Object not Clearly Known to the Richmond Journals.

HE IS ASSURED THAT THE BREELS ARE ALWAYS WILLING TO RECEIVE PROPERLY AUTHORIZED PEACE COMMISSIONERS. Washington, Jan. 18.—The Richmond Sentinel of Monday says: "Mr. Blair left Richmond on Saturday morning, on the diag of trace boat on his return to Washington, There are many rumors afloat as to the object of his visit, and as a matter of interest to our readers, but without vouching for its correctness, we give the prevailing opinion is said that Mr. Blair sought an interview with the President estensibly for the purpose of procur-ing certain esptured documents, and that, in the course of the conversation, Mr. Blair touched or course of the conversation, are stair touched on the subject of peace, but admitted that he had no authority to negotiate on the subject. The answer of President Davis is said to have been that the Confederate Government was now, as the dalways been, ready to receive properly an thorized commissioners from the United States, or to send commissioners to that Government to ne-gotiate a settlement of the difficulties existing." The Enquirer of Monday says: "It is believed Mr. Blair returned to City Point on Saturday, with the simple assurance that this Government has at all times been ready and willing to send or to re ceive commissioners to treat upon terms of peacenothing more nor less. It is said that upon this assurance Mr. Blair bases the hope that the Lin-coln usurpation will accede to the appointment of such a commission, and that a contab on the sub-ject of peace will probably take place, but there will be no cessation of hostilities in the mean-The Examiner of Monday says: "Mr. Singleton, from Illinois, arrived in Richwood on Sunday, and

reiterates what is said as to Blair." MEXICO.

AN ESTABLISHED RELIGION DECLARED. Rumors of Recognition of Maximilian by

the United States in March next, ABRIVAL OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS AT VERA CRUZ.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 .- By the Havana steam we have advices from Vera Oros to December 31st, and from the City of Mexico to December 27th. Maximilian has written a letter to one of his mi. pisters reaffirming his views as to the Church ques ion, and announcing, though there is to be free and full toleration of religious opinion, yet the State re-ligion of Mexico will be that of the Roman Cathoc Church. Over one thousand soldiers and seventy musicians have landed at Vera Crus, being the first detachment of the Austrian lorce intended for Mexico. Count Thun has arrived, duly accredited as envoy

extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from It is stated in Mexico that the Imperial Govern ment will be recognized by the United States in March next, and this report finds credence in diplonatic circles at the capital. The present whereabouts of Jueres is uncertain, but it is supposed he is with General Patoni at Almas, a small town of onors. More Justist chiefs have, according to the Government journals, given their adhesion to CALIFORNIA.

OIL WELLS TO BE SUFE. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Much attention is now being attracted to petroleum bids for Callfornia oil wells, which will be sunk ere long. The Legislature of Nevada has passed an act requiring foreign insurance companies to deposit \$60,000 in State or national bonds, as a security to policy holders. The bark Philip Nelson, for Shanghae and Japan, salled to-day with \$10,000 in specie.

HAVANA. PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE HISPANO-PURU-VIAN QUESTION—ASSASSINATION OF A REBEG COLONEL-MOVEMENTS OF REEL PRIVATEERS AND BLOCKADE RUNNERS. NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The steamer More Castle brings Havana dates of Jan. 14th. Nothing of in-terest had been received from Mexico since the lask A letter from St. Thomas, on December 30, says the Peruvian Government had obtained a large majority in the Congress, and the situation in the interior is very pacific. Everything leads to the belief that the Hispano-Peruvian question will be settled amicably, and in a manner honorable to both Governments. From St. Domingo it is reported that the Domini-

only a few of them succeeded in crossing the river. A gunboat from Paducah shelled the woods, dispersing them.

Seventy-five guerillas were in Minortown, Kentucky, when the steamer General Anderson, from Evansville, passed that point.

Bentrish agent from Liverpool at Corinth, Mississippi, is paying forty cents for cotton, part in gold and part in supplies.

It is also stated that a considerable amount of cotton, after failing to get within our lines, has been taken to Corinth.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

A BEAVY CALE AND WRECK OF VESSELS AND SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE—DISCOVERY OF A PLOT

and Julia were lost in wying to get out of charactors,
On the 5th, the rebel steamer Council Danio at the first of the steamer Louisian and it is reported the included of or a privateer. On the 5th, the steamer Lark, of 216 tons burden, arrived from Liverpool, consigned to Chas. J. Helm, rebel agent; and on the 12th, the steamer Neva arrived, reporting in distress. It is probable the had been chased by a United Statesgunboat. The Benhigh was to have sailed last night. The Bonngahela left yesterday. The Gaiatea is to leave to day.

The Memory of Everett.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 18.—A joint committee of the Maine Legislature, to day, reported a series of esolutions eulogizing, in eloquent terms, the life and services of Edward Everett, and expressing the public grief for his death. The resolutions were manimously adopted. Boston, Jan. 18.—The call for the meeting of citizens at Fancuil Hall, in honor of Edward Everett, brought together to-day an immense assemblage, composed of eminent men of the city and State. The Hall was elaborately dressed in mourn-Ing, and the meeting was presided over by the Mayor, Eulogies were delivered by Charles G. Loring, Robert C. Winthrop and Bullook, Speaker of the House. The address of Mr. Winthrop, who had the House. The address of Mr. Winthrop, who had been for thirty years a warm and intimate personal friend of the honored deaft was profoundly impressive. He referred to a recent difference with the deceased on important public questions, and quoted the following words from a letter written to him by Mr. Everett on the day that this difference of opinion was avowed: "AI am not afraid we shall give each other gauss of offence, and we will not let others not the terminal will not be others not the terminal will not be others not the terminal war the process." and we will not let others put us at variance."

Here tears choked the utterance of Mr. Winthrop.

Among the resolutions adopted was one appointing a committee of fifty to take measures to raise a statue in honor of Everett. It is understood that the proposed statue will be placed in the terrace in front of the State House, near that of Mr. Webster. The meeting recommend that places of business be closed at the hour of the funeral, which will be uni-

NEW YORK CITY.

versally acceded to. The meeting lasted over two

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, January 18, 1865. TRIAL OF SPIES. In regard to the four suspected incendiaries which have been arrested, Common Rumor asserts that the evidence against them is of a very serious character. Common Rumor not being like the mother of the Gracchi, or Ayesha, Mohammed's favorite wife, may be herein merely malicious, therefore not above suspicion. It is singular how Rumor has ascertained the specific gravity of the evidence. However, it is very certain that we shall speedily have positive knowledge of the result of the trials. It found guilty the incendiaries will be respectably ong at Gibbet Island, always providing that they are not pardoned, in accordance with a very general expectation, by the powers that be. The real names of the accused will be given with the result of their

A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT. The question of the propriety of a paid fire department in this city is being hotly debated. A bill having this substitution in yiew is to be introduced during this session of the Legislature. The board of representatives of the department have held a meeting, and determined to defect it if possible, emissions. this intention. Among the firemen themselves the fever runs high and we have no reason to doubt that in the event of such an ensorment a violent protest in the event of such an enactment a violent protest would beginvitable. A firemen loves his engine with a species of idelatry, and about the last thing he thinks of doing without a right is relinquisting his idel. Among business men, opinions are divided, some being in favor of the volunteer organization, and others destring to make the experiment of a charge. One of the great ebjections to the present system is its costliness. It is alleged that a paid department, while more efficient, would be cheaper, and London is instanced by way of confirmation. Economy has at length become a desideratum with our citizens, and there exists but Httle inclination to humor the present fremen, provided that a substitution would result in a saving to the treat ubstitution would result in a saving to the trea

HECKER'S INJUNCTION having been removed, the street-brigade has again commenced operations, and a faint hope for the comparative cleanliness of the main thoroughfares is being indulged. The fact is, that for the last forthight we have sat, if not in sackcloth, at least in sakes and garbage. No tinkling bell of ashman iorthight we have sat, if not in passage in the same in sales and garbage. No tinkling bell of ashman greeted the ear. Upward piled the sahes in boxes barrels, and backets, even in Broadway. Like to Great Britan, by the residution ratifying the nouse that the treaty to fight, they were scattered everywhere. The unity masses are now being removed. Once more we breathefreely.

If no because, in giving the notice to terminate the treaty has a martyr nowise inferior to the recoin because, in giving the notice to terminate the treaty. The recoining was further discussed by Massra, John-ton, Davis, and Summer, after which it was passed.

THARKS TO TERRY AND PORTER. soundly. Yesterday, to cap the olimax, he washown the door by the 'errgeantatarms, while claiming the seat in the Board of Councilmen, to which he claims to have been elected.

which he claims to have been elected.

THE EVENING STOOK BOARD.

10 P. M.—Stocks very heavy. Cold firm, with large sales at 215%; Eric Railroad, 77; Hudson River, 105%; Reacing, 109; Michigan Southern 68%; Ellinais Central, 122%; Pittsburg and Cleveland, 87%; Rock Island and Chicago: 95%; Chicago and Northwestern, 36%; do. preferred, 66; For Wayne and Chicago, 94; Ohio and Massesteph Cortificates, 26%; Cumberland Coal, 46%; Quickeliver, 97%; Mariposa, 12, The Arkaneas Legislature. OATRO, Jan. 17.—The Logislature of Arkanias has adjourned until the year 1866.

A. New Day Bushington, Vt., Jan. 18.—Burlington a city charter to-day by 223 majority.

WASHINGTON. PROMOTION OF TERRY TO A MAJOR GENERALSHIP

WASHINGTON, January 16 SENATE CONFIRMATIONS. The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Brigadier General Alberd Terry, United States volunteers, to be brevet major general of volunteers; Charles B. Dyre, of Illinois, to be consul at Boulogne, France; ELISHA E. RICE, of Maine, to be consul at Hav kodadi Japan; William Taussig, of St. Louis, to be collector of internal revenues for the First collection district of Missouri. THE FORTIFICATION BILL. The fortification bill, reported in the House to

day, appropriates \$6,640,000. The items for defence of the lakes and the Northern seaboard are materially increased over the appropriations of last year. THE RECIPROCITY TREATY. The President has approved the joint resolution charging the President with the communication a notice to the Government of Great Britain of the

wish of the United States to terminate the recipr ty treaty of June, 1854. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-Second Session.

SENATE.

Mr. CO.W.AM, of Pennsylvanis, presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, asking the postponement of Snafestion on the backcupt offi until Forthern edizens chall have as opportunity to present the relations against the citizens of States in robellion. Referred to the Judicary Committee.

Mr. Mr. RGAB, of New York, presented the memorial of medical storekeepers of the army, asking that they have the rank and pay of surgeons. Referred to the Milliary Committee.

Mr. Walk, of Ohio, presented a lotter of Sanator Farding, asking to be excused from further service on the Committee on the Conduct of the War, on account of illiners. Bewarexcued.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticat, introduced the petition of a number of cigar menufacturers asking that that ix be taken of the Maufectured article and put on the raw material. Referred to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. CLANDLER, of Miebigan, presented a pottion of the B and of Tr de of Defroit, asking for the passage of a bill to make a ship canal around the Niagara Falls, on the American side, Referred to the Committee on Millitery Affairs. MEMORIALS AND VARIOUS PETITIONS.

NVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST COL Mr. POWELL said that some time are he offered a recolution calling for the proceedings of a commission to investigate certain charges against General Payae, of Illinois, while in command at Paducah. He wished to sak if the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom it e matter had been referred, was ready to report on PAYNE,

co. investigate assume that the value of illinots, while in combard examined consideration of the sek if the the wintites or Military Affect, to whom it is matter had been referred, was ready to report on the subject.

Br. Wilson, of Massachnesits, in reply to an incomply of the member from Kantucky, said: I have to say that the Con mittee on Military Affairs has not yet taken up the resolution offered by him. We shall probably he able to do so in a tow days. We have not had the control of the co

him This commission was composed of omeers of the Ditied kiates army, and they united in pronouncing him guilty

Mr TRUMBULL sa'd he had read letters from cliticass of Kentucky, endorsing, General Payne's administration, and stating that he (Payne) was the only man, with one exception, who had protected Union man in Kentucky and punished-rebels as they deserved.

Mr. CORBESS, or California, had no desire to take part in the discussion as to the merits of General Payne, but he was lired of hearing the Senator from Kentucky, concume the officers of the Union army, while he never said a word against robels or tratora.

Mr. BLOWN, or Missouri, trusted that while Senators professed their suxiety to take care of the credit sade honer of the officers of the Government, they would recollect that the question involved in the matter was between different officers. The men who matter was between different officers. The men who matter was between different officers are not against General Payne, were officered in the content of the description of the first of the content of the con

Mei edith was the exception which he made in his demunclation.

Mr. TRUMBUILL I don't recognize the authority of
the Senator from Indians to interregate me as to the
Coreption and I interned to say, and I Telleve I did
say, that I had been informed that Gen Parne, with a
diegle exception was the only cereon who had properly protected Upion mea and punished traitors.

Mr. HENDRUCKS, of indians. The S. nator questions
my right to sak the question which I have asked Perhaps be had a right to do so. If he has, then I have a
yell to question the propriety on his part of introducing ine testimony which can raise suspicion against
a Rallant man from the State of Indians. Gen. Merr
ditt has een service in the field. He has done gailant
service in battle, and, as I understand, he has never
mede a dollar wrongfully in this war. Els conduct at
Producan is commenced by officers of the army in unofficial reports, and as his fair fame and his good name
was at last placed in question by the statement of the
Senator from Illinois, I though it my duty to vindicate,
him from say anapoleon that may arise from what the
Senator from Ellinois, I though it my duty to vindicate,
him from say anapoleon that may arise from what the
Senator from Ellinois, I though it my duty to vindicate,
him from say anapoleon that may arise from what the
Senator from Ellinois, of Kentucky, reolied to the remarks

Senator from Illinois, Ithousant imy duty to vindicate lim from sary suspicion that may arise from what the Senator said.

Mr. POW ELL, of Kentucky, replied to the remarks of Mr. Conness. He (Mr. Conness) had shidthas he was weary of hearing nea denounce the Government, and wondered why the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Powell) had nothing to say against the robellion. The fact was that the Senator from California monopolized so much of the time of the Senata in enlightening, it moneyery question that comes up that there was no necessity for him (Mr. Powell) to say anything at all. The Senator from California could not be more weary of kearing then (Mr. Powell) itsik assinat officers of the Government itsn the Senate was of *raring the Senator krom California talking on everything that came up. He (Powell) had no doubt that the Senator from California talking on everything that came up. He (Powell) had no doubt that the Senator from California talking on everything that came up. He (Powell) had no doubt that the Senator from California to make the senator from California would only keep on in his own good cpulson of himself there was no doubt he would soon be President at least.

Mr. CONNESS said be would not violate the proprieties of the United States Senate by indulging in a vulgar itrade with the Senator from Kentucky. The Senator from Kentucky that his constituents were tired of him (Powell). He would leavest to the readers of the Congression of The to describe the readers of the Congression of The total describe and deske cleared, and to be left empty benches as an andence. If the Senator frow Hentucky that his constituents were tired of him (Powell). He would eavest to the readers of the Congression of The total describes in this body, and made them very brief. He (Mr. Conness) would say to the Senator from Kentucky that his constituents were tired of him (Powell). He can be an addence. If the Senator frow Kentucky that his constituents were the senator frow Kentucky that his constituents were the senator f

AN ORDER FOR PRINTING. Mr. ANTHONY. of Rhode Island, from the Commit-ee on Printing, offered a resolution for the printing of hree thousand copies of the Raval Register, which has passed. REMOVAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARSHNAL PROM Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to repeal an act to provide for the removal of the United States Areenal from St. Louis and the sale of the lands on which it is located. Ordered to be printed.

RETALIATION FOR REBEL ILL TREATMENT OF OUR Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, from the Military Com-mittee, reported the following, which was ordered to Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, from the Military Committee, reported the following, which was ordered to be printed:

Where as, It has come to the knowledge of Congress that great numbers of our soldiers who have fallen as prisoners of war into the hands of the insurgents, have been subject to treatment unexampled for crueity in the history of civilized war, and finding its parallels only in the conduct of savage tribes, atreatment resulting in the death of multitudes by the slow-but designed process of stavation, and by mortal disease, occasioned by insufficient and unhealthy food, by wanton exposure of their persons to the inclusion of timocent and unoffending men. and the innureer in cold blood of prisoners after surrender.

dilberage assassization of innocent and unoffending men and the murder in cold blood of prisoners after survey and the innocent and unoffending and otherwise, a continuation of these barbarities, in a few otherwise, a continuation of these barbarities, in a contempt cast of the nestional anthorities, has presented to a the alternative of entiring on prive so diers thus to be destroyed to apply the principle of retailation for the procession of the property of the principle of retailation for the process of a property in the principle of retailation for the law of the law of the law of the president should, in order to the a way of civilized war, itself insurped to the absorber of the new price and to be retailation for the law of civilized war, itself insurped to the angular of the law of civilized war, itself insurped to the law of civilized war, itself insurped to the law of the law of civilized war, or the law of the l

Mr. DIANN TO THERY AND PORTER.

Mr. DIANO obtained the analimous consent to intro
duce resolutions tendering the thanks of Congress to
General Terry and Anomiral Forter, severally, and the
efficers and men of their commands, for their gallantry
in the attack on Fort Fisher.
The resolution concerning Admiral Porter was referred to the Mayel. Committee, and that concerning Gen
Terry to the Military Committee.
The Berate then went into executive session, and
soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The EPEARER appointed Mesers. Windom of Minneada, Hubbard of hows, Ross of Hilbois, Higby of California and Worthington of Reveals, the special committee for the purpose stated in the following reasulation, which was adopted resterday, on motion of Mr. Indica, which was adopted yesterus, on motion of mr. Whelver, it is believed and all eged by many persons that the noutles in which the United States are involved with various ladien tribes are the result of an universal indian policy, and the fraudinent dealing with sead ladiens by the whiter; and whereas an investigationic the factor my smaller the Government to adopt a better policy, and also correct any shunes that many existince where the committee of free by an obtained, whose duty it exall be to investigate, so far eachey may

deem necessary, all dealings and transactions of the Government, through its agents or officers, with said Indians and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers. A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. Mr. EMITH, of Kentucky rose to a question of privi-lege. He stated that one of his colleagues; Mr. Lucien Anderson, had been charged with a serious and grave offence in certain documents accompanying Governor Bram'este's message to the Kentucky Legislature. on January fourth. He there ore offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five members to investigate the charge of correction, bribery, and mericasence in office, against Lucien Anderson, a mem-ber of this House, in convection with General Payn's proceedings. The resolution was adopted.

APPROFERIATION FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. STEVERS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repulse of certain fortifications for the year ending with study, 1865. The bill was made the special order for Friday next. PROXIES FOR ASSISTANT TREASURERS, WTG. PROXIES FOR ASSISTANT TREASURERS, ETC.

Mr. STEVENS also reported a bill providing, to ease
of sickness or other unavoidable absence of any asystaut treasurer or public depositury of the United States,
he may, at his discretion, anihorize his chief clerk or
other person to act in his place; provided the official
bond and other responsibility shall asked to the substitute. The bill was passed

AMENDMENTS TO THE REVENUE LAW.

A resolution was passed instructing the Committee of A resolution was passed instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expedience of sameoding the internal revenue law as to except sorg hum from cuty.

On motion of Mr AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of assessing a duty on perfoleum according to the qualities respectively produced by small and lay go dealers

DUPLICATES OF LOST BONDS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetty, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law tax where satisfactory proof is franked; that a bond has been lost, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue a duplicate thereof. COURTS FOR NEVADA. Mr. WILSON reported a bill, which passed pro-riding circuit and district courts for the State of Newsde THE PRISONERS IN THE OLD CAPITOL AND CARROLL Mr GARSON, of New York, offered the following re-Mr GARSON, of New York, offered the following resolution:
Resolved. That the Millitary Committee he and they are hereby directed to ascertain and report to this House, as soon as possible, the number of persons now confired in the Olar Capitol and Carroll prisons, when such persons were respectively accessed and onlined, and upon what charges their arrests were made; whether any of such persons are officers of the army, and have been coofined without a trial bay and the time in that respect prescribed by law, or by the regulations of the military service; and whether any persons in prison are confined without any written charges made against them; and whether there are any persons now in said prisons who have not had any trial; and if they were arrested, and the sileged cause of toeir arrests respectively, and that the said committee be and they serve alrested, and the sileged cause of their arrests respectively, and that the said committee be and they are hereby anthorized to send for persons and papers.

papers.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. STEV kNS, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, moved to reconsider the vote, with a view to an atteration of the resolution, so as to instruct the committee to inquire into the expediency of making the income. mines to inquire into the expediency of making the in-quiry.

Mr. GANSON cald a captain from New York, who had been three years and a half in the service, had been in prison since the 27th of October last, and was altogether ignorant of the charges, if any, against him. He called on the prisoner on Saturday, and was per-mitted to inquire into bis case, but in the oviewnee of the turnkey, who sat between them. He held that to be a percept indire ity. he to have a personal indignity.

Mr. STEVEN: said he was sorry the gentleman hought that was a personal indignity, but no doubt the turnley felt a pride in being seated between the gentle-

met. . Mr. GANSON observed that the resolution he had offered had the sanction of the Chairman of the Comoffered had the sansup we have a substitute on Military Affairs.

Mr. BTEVENE. Why wo instruct the committee to inquire into the expediency of the measure?

The GANGON. The House is satisfied with the expension.

Mr. STEVENS. Why yot instruct the committee to inquire into the expandency of the measure?

Mr. GANGON. The House is satisfied with the expediency.

Mr. STEVENS. I am not.

Mr. STEVENS. I am not.

Mr. DAYIS; of Maryland, taid it was the right of the House, and, more that that, the dairy of the House, to see that the liberty of the clizzon is not unlawfully vicilated. If persons have been conflued in prisons beyond the period allowed by law, the House have the fight to know it, and to apply a remedy. The fact two cases. The law suscending the writ of the fact two cases. The law suscending the writ had instanced two cases. The law suscending the writ had instanced two cases. The law suscending the writ had instanced two cases. The law suscending the person who shall be arrested under the order of the President, or a military officer may be laid some time in conducting the copy, and not stop the secretary of the president, or a military officer may be led a some time in conducting the copy, and not stop the persons are when he are shall be reported by the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of War, to the Circuit or District Court, and strent he Grand Jury shall have met on the indictment, the persons det dued shall be discrarged, unless prisoners of war. There were not a few person in Marvland confined under similar circumstances to the secretain whether there is any law to authorise the confinement of any persons in the Judgment of a military commission.

Mr. COX. of Ohio, said he wished the committee on Military commission.

Mr. COX. of Ohio, said he wished the sentieman from Maryland would emisra the scent of the persons in the judgment of a military commission.

Mr. COX. of Ohio, said he wished the sentieman from Maryland would emisra the scene of the requirements of the law were rewarded, and whether the parest of persons had been furnished to the courts, or whether the requirements of the law was no furnished to the courts. The confinement of the law was not naised when he had not submitted his remain from

HARRISBURG.

THE "ANACONDA" BILLS-OCCUPYING THE BED OF

THE ALLEGHENY AND THE PHILADELPHIA PARK

-TOLLE ON THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-

ROAD-A NEW MUSICAL ASSOCIATION IN PHILA

HARRISBURG, January 18, 1865.
The exposure by the Philadelphia and Pittsburg

seeing at what moment the movement may again take shape, and it would do no harm if protests were forwarded to the Legislature against the passage of the bill incorporating "The River Oil Tim-

It is singular that so much apathy should exist in

the State, when such unpopular projects are before the Senate or House for consideration. Not half a

dozen protests have probably been presented against the above bill; and, up to the present time,

against the above bill; and, up to the present time, I doubt if a single one has been sent here against the consummation of the plan which has for its object the compulsion of the Councils of Philadelphia to purchase a large tract of land on the west bank of the Schuylkill of a public park. That project is maturing rapidly and the bill is already in the picket of one of your members. The country representatives cannot be supposed to be well informed as to the merits or demerits of a bill exclusively affecting. Philadelphia, unless the people

sively affecting. Philadelphia, unless the people themselves—the tax-payers of the city—evince by

petition and protest their wishes. The compulsor purchase will be found to be if I am not much mis

purchase will be found to be, if I am not much mis-taken, the result of a long-conseived and well-matured plan, the product of the fertile brains of some of your leading lawyers and most respectable citizens—men of wealth and influence, whom one would suppose would have their pocket-books suffi-ciently filled without finding it necessary to dispose of land, in the sale of which, it is presumable from their exertions, they have either a direct or indirect interest. If the bill should pass it will be an im-portant direction to answer whether the Legislature

portant question to answer whether the Legislature can also force the Councils to appropriate money

for the purchase.

Senator Connell has this week offered several

bills, among others the following:
One giving the North Pennsylvania Railroad

One giving the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Company the right to charge the same rates for tolls and transportation on that portion of their road which is laid through the highways in Philp-delphia, and worked by horse and mule power, as are charged upon the Willow-street railroad. One incorporating the Philadelphia Association, an organization designed to cultivate the art of mustic in all its branches, and to promote good feeling and friendly intercourse among the members of the

DELPHIA: [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

DELPHIA;

menthers, but to the votes of the Sepublicans. It was their law They took the liberty of susseading the written their their was to guard against their their was to guard against men on the other side to sustain their own law and their tit be a dead letter. It was their duty to find out in what respect and by whom the law had been broken. Mr. GARSON, of New York, eatd he had been credibly their their was the control of the control of their was the control of the by addressing sither of these gentlemen those who are fortunate enough to secure tickets will no doubt be delighted with "Beauty and the Public Entertainments

farewell concerts will be given this evening at Concert Hall. The programme comprises a number of the favorite instrumental compositions of Mr. Gottschalk, and a selection of vocal, operation music to be sung by his pupils, Miss Lucy Simons and Signor Ardavani. Miss Simons will also sing Gottschalk's new cradle song, accompanied by the composer himself.

LA COTERIE BLANCHE.—Last year the Fancy ungrammatical title,) was undoubtedly the best thing of the season. The ball is to be repeated early next

menth, at the Academy of Music, with many new and attractive features. There will be two bands and abundance of fine music—some of it composed or the occasion. The Foyer of the Academy will b for the occasion. The royer of the Absalemy was or appropriated for those who desire refreshments, and these will be prepared by and under the charge of one of the best cuisinlers in this city. This ball will be given on the evening of Tuesday, Fe-CITY ITEMS.

20,000 Acres of Coal Lands for Sale. In another column of our paper to day the reader will find an advertisement of 20,000 (twenty thou-sand) seres of Coal Lands, situated in Pulaski, Wayne, and Whitley counties, in the State of Kentucky, upon the Cumberland river. We have au thority, in which we place implicit confidence, for stating that these lands are immensely valuable. containing large quantities of iron as well as coal and within the last month large tracts in that im The exposure by the Paneausipula and Pitteburg correspondents in Hairisburg of the great scheme to plunder the State by ceding to a few speculators the bed of the Alleghens from the two of our most valuable oil producing counties, has had the effect to delay the operations of the projectors and of the borers interested therein. Still there is no fore-seeing of what moment the movement may again. nediate vicinity have been leased as Oil Lands The opportunity afforded for profitable investment in these lands is one that is rarely presented, and we therefore cheerfully recomm tion of capitalists.

tion of capitalists.

WHAT AN OLD MUSSULMAN SAID.—A Mussulman told his son, when he pointed out to him a Parisian dandy, "My son, fear God and keep his Commandments, or you may come to look like that!" It is very evident, from his remark, that Paris, with all its boasted taste, contains no such establishment as the Brown Stone Glothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street. above Sixth. Genuine taste, like the appreciation of real beauty, is cosmopolitan, and no one, whether he lives here or at the antipodes, fails to admire the elegant garments made at the popular estal BARGAINS IN READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Bargains in Ready made Clothing, Bargains in Ready made Clothing, Under the Continental Hotel. Under the Continental Hotel.

FORTUNATE OIL COMPANY.—Among the fortunate oil companies we notice the Winslow Patroleum (office Second and Chestnut streets, over the Corn Exchange Bank). One of its proparties, comprising one hundred and thirty acres, in fee simple, is in the vicinity of the two hundred and fifty barrel flowing well lately struck on Pithole Oreck by the United States Oil Company, of New York. The new Hoydrick well on the Alleshaw sic in all its branches, and to promote good feeling and friendly intercourse among the members of the society. The following well-known musicians are named as incorporators: Dr. Wm. P. Cunnington, A. Birgfeld, C. R. Dodworth, Carl Sents, J. C. Heith, L. A. Tsohriner, L. Engelke, B. C. Cross, Michael Cross, Mark Hassler, S. Hassler, A. above maladies from well-known dithenascan be expected. The control of th

Clarendon, John Greim, John Bitter, B. G. S. Wilks, J. Beck, F. G. Huebner, C. F. Stotte, Carl Plageman, Willis Davis, A. Kerndoeffer, B. K. McClurg, and Fred. King. The company are au-thorized to hold real estate, the yearly value of which shall not exceed \$3,000, and are empowere to erect a hall and other necessary buildings for the ommodation of the members. Ros kor,

Legislative Proceedings. SENATE.
The SPEAKER presented a communication from Major
Herry White, accoming the tortistion to give an account
of his imprisonment in Bichmond.
Various local petitions and reports of committees were
presented. presented.
The only one of importance was the repor by Mr. LOWEY, from Federal Relations, in avor of joint resortion requesting our Congressmen to yole for the amendments to the Constitution abolishing elayery.

ments to the Constitution shoilshing elayery.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. (CONNELL read a supplement to the act incorporating the Powelton Goal and Iron Co-upany.

Mr. HOUSHOLDER, supplement to act incorporating Beaford Improvement Company.

Mr. KOYER, extending the general mining law of 1863 to Montgomery county.

Mr. KOYER, extending the general mining law of 1863 to Montgomery county.

Mr. ETABK, relating to Hazieton Goal Company: also relative to fees of mercantile appraisers in this state; also compensity give clerks of commissioners of the several counties, for services in making military envoluments.

Mr. EOGR, sutbortsing the creation of a bridge over oil Creek at oil City.

Mr. RANDAL!, relieving the sureties of Wm. Bickel, late Trees niver of Schurykhile tunny.

Mr. WILKON, supplement to act incorporating the McKean Bailroad and Navigation Company, (allowing them to purchase and mine lands).

Mr. MGGANDLESS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads to inquire and report to the Senate whether any relification or transportation companies in this Sixte are charging a greater rate of to is than is surforized by law, and with power to said for personal and pepers. Passed.

The rusplement to the Western People's Telegraph Company (allowing them to construct lines any wayers in the Sixte) was defeated, but afterwards reconsidered and postponed. It will probably pays.

Mr. CONNELL called up supplement o act incorporating the Youghlogeny Coal Company. Passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE. The House met at 10 A M.
Mr. MILLER introduced the following act;
Section 1. Be it enacted. That the rainroad companies whose lines are located or terminate in the city of Philadelphia. be and they are hereby severally authorized to use dummy steam engines for the propulsiva of care ever all the streets of said city upon which their respective tracks may now or hereafter be placed, and the ordinary locomythy engines are not permitted to be used. Regd. The rate of speed for said cogines and cars abeli not exceedeight miles per hour. A bell shall be rung continuously while they are in motion. The strans whistle shall not be used upon them user as y circumstraces, and they shall be so constructed and haudied that no volume of smoke or steam shall be permitted to escape or be bown off while moving or standing upon any of the highways of said city. Befored to the Railroad Committee.

OBIGINAL RESOLUTIONS. Mr KERNS, giving use of Hall of the House to Major Barry White, for this (Wednesday) evening, to deliver an account of his imprisonment in Richmond Passel Mr. WEISER, inquiring of the State Treasurer what books have availed themselves of the enabling act of 1864, and what amount anch hanks have paid to the Sate duving the last year. Passed.

Mr. Mc:): URR, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of framing a general law to legalize to towarbips the bounties which they have paid in excess of the smount they were authorized to procure by taxation. Passed. GENERAL HANGOCK'S CORPS. The bill anthorizing the extension of State bounties to veterans who enlist in General Hancock's corps cam

Mr. HAKES, while according to General Haucock Mr. HAKES, while according to General Haucock pret bravery and parintiem, was of the opinion that the bill was in reality an attempt to sanction by the Legitalure the appointment by the United diates of affects to command Penneylvania troops. Mr. Hakes cited the message of Governor Curtin, who had asked General His cook we sther the force he proposed for raise was under the millia law-or under some national law, and had received no answer why would it not answer the purpose for Penneylvania to raise a few regiments, as surgested by Governor Curtin, allow them to be officered by the Governor, and furnished to Hagesch? Mr. DENNES apprehended that the bill involved no question as to the commissioning of officers.

The bill passed unantimously.

BILLS INTRODUCED,

Mr. ALLEYAN, returning thanks to Rear Admiral Porter and Major General Terry. Passed manufacturing order, Mr. SSIMES. extending the mining law of 1863 in Northwards on the control of the mining law of 1863 in thempton county, r COCHRAN, supplement to the South Mountain ren Company.

Mr QUIGLEY incorporating the Seamen's Boarding. Burshespers' Association
Mr. SMITG. of Philadelphia. a supplement to the
divorce law (eggasting proceedings in courts).
Also, extending mining law of 1963 to York county.
Mr. Biown, preventing frauds by substitute bro-Mr. BhOWN, preventing frauds by substitute brokers.

Mr. GUERNEY. spojuting a committee to consider that portion of the Governor's message relative to prisons and poorhouses. Passed.

Mr. SWITH, of Philadelphia, supplement to North Penneylvania Reliroad (authorizes came rates of toll to be charged on ruch bortion of track as is laid in the streets of Philadelphia and worked by horse as are charged mon Willow-street Road.)

Mr. THOMAS offered joint resolutions ealogistic of the lete Kdward kverett. These resolutions he supported in an address, giving a review of the career of the distinguished stateman. Adjourned.

Extension of Telegraph Lines. St. John, N. B., Jan. 18.—The Montreal Telegraph Company have completed arrangements t New Brunswick, to intersect with the wires of the American Telegraph Company at Sackville, N. B. in anticipation of the speedy completion of the At. lantic, Telegraph Cable from Jutland to New

Vessels Ashore. PROVINCETOWN, Jan. 18,-The brig Fannie, o came ashore two miles below Cape Race Point, at 2 clock this morning. Has lost foremast with sails and rigging attached. The crew were saved. BOSTON, Jan. 18.-The schooner Elle Hoderdon of Bangor, from Key West, is ashore on Nantucket beach. The crew were saved, but the vessel is pro-

bably a total loss. · Sailed for Liverpool. Boston, Jan. 18 -The steamship Asia, for Lierpool, via Halifax, sailed at half past one o'clock this afternoon, with icrty-eight passengers for Liverpool and twenty-four for Halifax. She takes \$11,000 in specie. Some five inches of snow fell last night, which detained the New York mail train til noon. The Asia waited for the mails, which were duly forwarded.

The Massachusetts Legislature Возтол, Jan. 18.—The Senate to day voted to go into an election for United States Senator on Friday, its former, action having been reconsidered by

day, its former, action having been reconsidered by a vote of 30 against 8.

— At the recent election held among the prisoners of war at Camp Chase to designate three officers to be paroled and go upon duty as Confederate agents at that post, the following were felected:

Col. William S. Hawkins, of Tennessee; Col. J. E. Josey, of Arkansas; and Captain C. T. Smith, of Virginia. It is announced that any inquiries as to prisoners supposed to be at Camp Chase, on the part of their friends, will be promptly attended to by addressing either of these gentlemen. - George B. McClellan procured, on Tuesday, at

the United States Collector's office in Newark, N. J., a passport to go to Europe in the steamer Chi He also, at the same time, paid his war tax of \$195 75 on an income of \$3,915. His pay as a major general last year was \$4,173, and from other sources, \$342; amounting in all to \$4,515, from which was made a REV. HENRY WARD BRECHER, the Napoleon of ecturers, will deliver his new lecture on "Beauty and the Beast," at the Academy of Music, this evening. The tickets are selling as rapidly as though Mr. Beecher had never been in Philadelphia before. The desire to hear this lecture is very great, and

GOTTSCHALR'S CONCERTS.—The first of the two

At Chas. Stokes & Co.'s New Stand. At Chas. Stokes & Co.'s New Stand. At Chas. Stokes & Co.'s New Stand,

AN ARTIFICIAL MOON.—The residents of Fourth and Diamond streets were startled, last evening, at ing from Campbell's Union Skating Park, Fourth and Diamond streets. When the true facts were secretained they all cried aloud: "It is the moon! t is the artificial moon throwing its beauteous rays all ever the neighborhood!! Its great ferce had to be curtailed to confine it to the Park.

York. The new Heydrick well, on the Alleganny river, reported in the Privoleum Recorder to be flowing one hundred and fifty barrets, is in the neighborhood of another property of the Winslow containing one-thousand sores. jals thatust

JARRO'S " EMAIL DE PARIS," for imparting bear ty and freshness to the complexion, clearness and sections to the skin, is now used by the most reliaeoftness to the skin, is now used by the most reduct and sorupulous ladies as a tollet article. Europa Jouin, 111 S. Tenth, below Chestnut, sells it. July SEATING ON PHILADELTHIA PARK, TRIETY, FIRST AND WALRUT STREETS.—Balley's Stratts. Band, afternoon and evening. Park open until it o'clock to night. The Park will be illuminated to night by powerful reflectors, made expressly for the

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE LATE EDWARD EVERY PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE LATE EDWARD EVERTY.

Our readers will be glad to learn that Mr ?

Gutekunst, Nos. 702, 704, and 706 Arch street, hy
now ready, at his counters, fine photographic platures of the late Edward Everett, from card to
the late Edward Everett, from card to
the late Edward Everett, from card to dise, taken from life, recently, at his galleries, OIL LANDS.—Persons desiring to make bons Me purchases of oil territory on the Clarion River at cheap rates, from first hands, can be accommodated sheap rates, from more named to o'clock A. M. 1971 to by calling, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 1971 to next three days, at room No. 232, Girard House. George Steok & Co.'s Planos, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, for sale only by J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

EYE, EAR, AND CATAREH, Successfully trooled by J. Isaacs, M. D., Coulist and Aurist, 511 Place.
Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination. SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLGATE'S HONRY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such naiversaling mand, is made from the CHOICEST materials is Mile mand, is more a von its nature, FRAGRANTLY SCREEN ED, and EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL in its action a pro the Skin. For sale by all Druggists and Facty Goods THE DOWNFALL OF AMERICANS AND diminished number of broken or bruised limb, maric prevented by wearing Greepers upon your shoes 32

reral kinds for eals by

It TRUMAN & SHAT

No. 836 (Eight Thirty five, MARKET St., beits while eral kinds for sale by CAR BUILDERS, WHEELWRIGHTS, CARL. net Makers, and other workers in hard wood, will fad the Snatl Bit, from its peculiar shape, a superior article for boring pin or serve boles. For eals, with a variety of other Bits and braces, by TRUNAN & SHAW.

No. 836 (Bight Thirty five) MARKST at, below Min. TRUSSES, BRACE AND MECHANICAL SUR

ports, of approved construction, and light Early, id-justed with judgment, at C H. NEGELES', corol of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. (Ladder Dept has condusted by Ladies, or Twellth Street firstder that Race.) An extensive variety of Superior Bath Braces, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Mursery Articia, GRORGE STECK & Co.'s

HAFON & HAWLIN'S

CABINET ORGANS

Over 500 each of them fine
inst unents have been spid
by Mr G, and the demand
is convinuity increasing.
For sale culty by

SEVENTH and CHESTNUTSIS.

SEVENTH and CHESTNUTSIS.

OGGING

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OR OVERCOATS FROM \$14 TO \$55. OVERCOAN.

OVERCOATS FROM \$14 to \$55. GVERCOAPS. OVERCOATS FROM \$14 to \$55. OVERCOATS OVERCOATS FROM \$14 to \$55. OVERCOATS WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL,

B. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

Young Men's Suits and elegant variety of the sect class Clothing at REASONABLE PRICES. Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Previty LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST, Salegrooms, 70 1 C TESTNUT Street, above Seventh.

MARRIED. WHEELER-CARPENTER. On Wednesday, January 19th, 1865, in St. Lube's Church, by Rev. Or. Howa, Andrew Wheeler and Sarah, eldest daughter of Eiward ABGIEW WHILE AND Wednesday, the 18th inst. by the Rev. William Suddards, D. D. William P. Objecto Emeline F., daughter of Marshall Hill, all of the off, SIC FOLLS—RANDOLPH.—On Tuesday, January 17th, 1865, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks. Captain D. P. Ptchelle, U. R. A., to Elizabeth E., daughter of the late William Randolph.

DIED. SHARSWOOD.—On Monday afternoon, the left inst, William Sharewood, in the first year of his are.
His friends and those of the family are invited to thend his funeral, this (Thursday) morning at 10 o'left, from his late residence, Twenty-fourth and Jeferse attracts. from his late residence, a wenty louist in the streets streets at TRINER—On the evening of the 17th inst. Whise A'bert, see of John C, and Mary M. Steiner, ageil year, 7 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family arrespectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the redece of bits parents, No. 315 North Eight in street, whiley afternoon, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock. To proved to Manument Cemetery.

Mornment Centerv.

Mornment Camber.

At Wilmington. Del., after a brief illnes, Devid Fush. of Louisians. in the oith year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, George W Buel, No 300 French atreet, Winington, Del., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock S. M. UNGAN.—On the afternoon of the 19th inst., Joseph

BLACK ALPACAS —A NEW STOCK QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLARS. A few more dozen of wide Reviere Cellars, just ceived. Also, new style Fansy Crape Collars BESSON & SON. Megrating Store. No. 918 CHESTNUT Sued.

865.—CARD FOR NEW 1865. 100J.
100 Honey-Comb Guille.
200 Colored Connerpages.
1,000 Guills for Hospitals.
Fine stock of Blankets, Towels, &c., &c.
EVER & LANDELL,
jal2 POURTH and ARCH Street. NOTICES

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHERS GREAT LECTURE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1855.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

SUBJECT: "Beauty and the Beast." ickels for unreserved seats Rals of Tickets at 606 CBRSTNUT Street, CLA TOB'B (formerly Martien's) Book Store, communicative of the communicat

WAR AND GENERAL GRASS THE BUBJECT OF JNO. S. C. ABBOTT'S

(OF NEW HAVEN)

LECTURE BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHIE TIAN ASSOCIATION,

NEXT MONDAY EVENING. is18-54 CONCERT HALL.

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"THE HOME MISSIONARY SO

CIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILIPED THE CONTROL OF THE CITY OF PHILIPED THE PROPERTY OF THE ABOVE The demands on the treasury are now and the funds are very low. It and little children are suffering from the and little children are suffering from the child

GEORGE H. ST AST. ALEXADOR G CATTELL BUDOL PH K. BOLYLICH THOMAS T MASON.

THOMAS T MASON.

No. 428 MARKET Street

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James Appleton,
Charles Bantes,
Robert P King,
Charles L. Orum,
James B Butter,
Samuel Work,
Jeans R. Smith,
George Burgent,
John Weist,