VOL. 8.-NO. 148. SEWING MACHINES.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1865.

THE SOUTHERN STATES. THE PORT OF WILMINGTON EF-

FECTUALLY CLOSED. REBEL PHILOSOPHY OVER THEIR MISPORTUNE.

Hopes that Hoke's Division will P capture Fort Fisher. APPOINTMENT OF BRECKINRIDGE AS SECRETARY OF WAR-FOOTE DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY-SINGLETON, THE VANKEE PEACE DEMOCRAT AND COMMISSIONER. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 -The following is from

he Richmond Dispatch of the 17th instant:
"The fallof Fort Fisher, we presume, closes the port of Wilmington. It commands the main ontrance to the Cape Fear river, and will, we fear, enable the enemy to blockade the river completely,

giving them, as it does, a secure lodgement on the left bank. Fort Caswell and several other works till guard the southern channel of the river. "Fort Fisher is thirty miles below Wilmington. Some regard the fall of Fort Fisher as a disaster. while many are disposed to consider it a blessing in disguise. The latter are, it must be said, a numer ous and sensible class, contend that Wilmingto as a scaport, has, from the beginning, done us more harm than good. They say that the goods im ported through it have been of little good to us while millions of dollars worth of our cotton has nence found its way into the hands of our enemies It is proper to add that possibly our force, which,

according to Gen. Lee's despatch, was making eavy demonstration against their rear, may retake "It was reported yesterday that General John C Breckinridge had been made Secretary of War of the Confederate States. We could obtain no confirmation of the report in official circles, but there are no reasons for it. General Breckinridge was expected to arrive in the city last night. It was als reported that Colonel Northrop, commissary gene-"Judge Hallburton, of the Confederate Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, on yesterday, issued a writ of habeas corpus, on the petition of Hon. Henry S. Foote, a member of the Confederate House of Representatives from Tennessee, commanding Captain Hugh S. Daggett, the provost

marshal of Fredericksburg, to bring before the judge the body of Henry S. Foote, on Thursday next, and to show cause why he should not be set at liberty. Mr. Foote, in his petition, states that he had been arrested, and was held in custody by order of Captain Daggett, who professed to be acting by the order of one James A. Seddon, Secretary of War. &c. Happily this matter had been settled by the House of Representatives, to whom it was referred by the President, declaring on yesterday that they are of the opinion that the good of the creed that three or four enterprising individuals country would not be subserved by the forced at-tendance of the said member upon the sessions of the case it is expedient that the military authorities discharge him from custody. We presume Mr-L'oote has already been set at liberty. "Mr. J. W. Singleton, of Illinois, the Yanke

Peace Democrat and Peace Commissioner, is still at the Spottswood Hotel. His presence in the city has not produced a great sensation." THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

The Departure of Blair and Arrival o Singleton at Richmond.

THE RESULTS OF MR. BLAIR'S VISIT GENERAL HARDEE'S POSITION NEAR CHARLESTON.

The Richmond papers appear to be in a fintter o excitement in regard to the peace movements, al. though they endeavor to treat the subject with apparent indifference and even ridicule. The arrival and departure of any Northern man, who may hap-pen to visit the "Confederacy," excites, however, the greatest possible amount of rumor and inquiry. the greatest possible amount of rumor and inquiry. The Whig, of the 16th, contains the following:

The flag-of-truce boat which conveyed Mr. Frank P. Blair, Sr., to Boulware's landing, Saturday, brought to the city, on the return with (reneral I we singleton, or liminds, who is mentioned in some of the Yankee journels as another "peace as another part of the Yankee journels as another part of the Jankee journels as another part of the Yankee journels as another part of the Yankee journels as another part of the Jankee journels as another part of the Jankee journels of the Jankee journels and journels of the most conservative and rational class, and took an active part in the Cincinnati Peace Convention (composed chiefly of dissenters from the Chicago nomination), which, it will be remembered, adjourned to reassemble in the city of Philadelphia early in March. General S. will, no doubt, avail himself of overy opportunity to ascertain the curcentral in March. General S. will, no doubt, avail himself of every opportunity to ascertain the current of public sentiment in Richmond on the important questions of the day, with the view, as we presume, of promoting, if he can, the interests of peace and of communicating to his political associates on his return the impressions of his intercourse with officials and private citizens in the Confederate capital.

officials and private citizens. In the Confederate capital.

It is understood that Mr. Blair had a private and confidential interview with the President. He came in no official capacity, and had no official intercourse with any member of the Government. The belief in well informed circles is that this interview may lead to a conference between authorized agents or commissioners of the two Governments. It is known that President Davis will permit no obstacles of form to stand in the way of sending or receiving commissioners. In its news columns it states that Mr. Blair was handsomely entertained during his sojourp in Richmond, and adds: "We also assured that the report is true that President Davis has sent an authorized to send or receive commissioners authorized to negotiate a peace."

The Dispatch gives some perticulars of the interview between Messrs. Blair and Davis. It says: view between Messrs. Blair and Davis. It says:

As the end and object and results of his mission have furnished the theme for endless speculation and discussion, we are glad to be able to relieve public curiosity by laying before our readers some facts concerning his interview with the President on Friday morning. The meeting, especially upon the part of Mr. Blair, was marked by a degree of cordinity that was as rofreshing as it was unexpected. He shook the President's hand warmly, assuring him at the same time of his undiminished regard and esteem. The first compliments over, he requested a private conference with the President, which was immediately accorded him. After a private conversation of an hour's duration, Mr. Blair tock his leave, expressing himself highly gratified with the reception he had met and the results of the conference. Some time after his departure, the President wrote him a note, stating what he (Mr. Blair) would like to have in writing what he (Mr. Davis) had said to him, he had written to report that he was willing, as he had ever been, to appoint commissioners to Mr. Lincoln, with a view to the adjustment of the difficulties existing between the two countries. It is understood that Mr. Blair told the President with the two wards and the content of the conference of the difficulties existing between the two countries. It is understood that view between Messrs. Blair and Davis. It says:

between the two countries. It is understood that Mr. Blair told the President that he came in no official character, but simply with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Lincoln. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Lincoln would certainly appoint commissioners to meet the commissioners appointed by our President. Referring to the arrival of Gen. Singleton, the Dispatch adds:

This peace commissioner, business is fast becoming ridiculous. For the benefit of whom it may concern, we will state that Gen. Singleton is at the Spottswood Hotel, where he has been called on by a number of citizens. We should not be surprised to see old Horace Greeley next, flying around in Richmond as a peace commissioner.

The Sentinel says: There are many rumors affoat as to the object of his (Blair's) visit, and, as a matter of interest to our readers, but without vonching for its correctness, we give the prevailing opinion. It is said that Mr. Blair sought an interview with the President, ostensibly for the purpose of procuring certain captured documents. That in the course of the conversation Mr. Blair broached the subject of peace, but admitted that he had no authority to negotiate on the subject. The answer of the President is said to have been: That the Confederate Government was now, as it had always been, ready to receive properly authorized commissioners from the United States, or to send commissioners to that Grovernment, to negotiate a settlement of the difficulties now existing.

The Examiner refers to Gen. Singleton's arrival Referring to the arrival of Gen. Singleton, the Butler is replaced in the estimation of the Gobemouches by the Hon. Mir. Singleton, member of Congress from Illinois, who is commissioned "Peace
Commissioner" by the New York Herald. Mr. SinThe Commissioner of Pickmand through the lines on research to the Commissioner of Pickmand through the lines on research to the Report of Last Letter A STATUE TO BE BREGIED

- Lord Lyons, on his return to London, stayed

or some time at the Norfolk House, St. James

Square, the residence of his sister, the Duchess of Norfolk, also the birth place of George III. At the end of last month he was at Arundel Castle,

one of the abodes of the great ducal family, and

Commissioner" by the New York Herald. Mr. Singleton game to Richmond, through the lines, on yesterday and put up at a hotel. We understand that he declares he is without the least authority to be Peace Commissioner, and has come here on his own motion to look after his own affairs, and see his relatives, who are Virginians. Mr. Singleton has no more business here than Blair, than Prentiss, than Kirk, than Jacques—none at all. TO HIS MEMORY. The departure of General Butler from the army s thus alluded to by the Dispatch: Is thus alluded to by the Dispatch:

The Army of the James last week witnessed a very touching scene—old Benjamin Butler's fare well to his troops. He was torn suddenly and ruthlessly from his beloved niggers by Lincoln, and sent into the shades of private life at Lowell, Mass. Among them was the following: THE ARMY NEAR CHARLESTON. The communications between Richmond and Charleston do not seem to be in a very perfect con-Charleston do not seem to be in a very perfect condition. The Richmond Whig says:

We rarely receive a Charleston paper now-a-days, and therefore copy from the Macon Confederate the following items, derived from an officer in the army near Charleston, who arrived at Macon a few days ago: He says that our forces are in first-rate condition, and not in the least dispirited or depressed by what has occurred. They are as enthusiastic as ever, and ready and willing to confront the foe and oppose his advance as soon as he attempts one. Confiding in the judgment of the gallant, chivalrous Hardee, they but awatthe command to pounce upon the foe. The army is advantageously disposed along the line of the road between Hardeeville and Charleston. The enemy is estimated to number about fifty thousand, a proportion of whom will, it is expected, be left as a garrison at Savannah, together with a number of negro troops. It is expected that as soon as the enemy completes his arrangements a combined land and naval attack will be made on Charleston—the land attack from the direction of Savannah. The negroes taken by Sherman are leaving him in large numbers, an officer having met one crowd, numbering at least fifteen hundred, on their return to their homes, their treatment having been so different from what was promised. Our informant also states that a large number of negro children were either jostled into the river by the treacherous Yankees or thrown in by their deduced mothers, their captors having told them they could not take them along.

— Lord Lyons, on his return to London, stayed lition. The Richmond Whig says: thirty-six hours of his death :

OMISSION TO PAY THE TONNAGE TAX-OOLORED PERSONS IN THE PASSENGER RAILWAY CARS— A DESERVED PETITION FOR A DIVORDE—A TOLL BRIDGE OF OIL CREEK—EVASIONS AND SHORT-COMINGSOF DORPORATIONS INQUIERD INTO AND SQUELCHED.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]
HARRISBURG, January 19, 1865.
Two of the important ratioad corporations, which own lines courging through the extreme western counties of our State, are apparently about to be brought to grief for fallure to obey the requirements of the tonnage law passed last year. It appears that while the Pennsylvania Central and Reading Railroads have paid into the treasury the nectax, some \$76,000 being the aggregate paid by these we corporations, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago and the Cleveland and Pittsburg Companies have not paid a single copper, nor have they made a return to the Auditor General. Such fallures cannot, and will not, be permitted, as the de-

nquents will soon ascertain. This morning an interesting discussion took place in the Senate, upon a bill introduced by Senator Lowry, prohibiting the exclusion of colored people from the passenger ratiway cars. The Republicans are by no means unanimous in their belief that such a bill should pass, and it is not, therefore, unlikely that when it comes from the Judiciary Committee it will again be ventilated, and perhaps be killed. Mr. Donovan was the only Philadelphia Senator who discussed its merits and demerits today, and he gave as one strong reason why it should be defeated was, that although the subject had been before the Senate some days ago, not a single petition had been presented in favor of its passage. Mr. Lowry read a lengthy speech in favor of unierent Scheroussicxpressed their views upon the subject. Same of the ranway companies, it appears from the remarks made, are standing upon their dignity and rightly, and assort that the Legis.

Inture cannot now make them perform certain acts which are interdicted by their charters; but, if that is the only prop-they-have to sustain them they may expect the fabric to form. may expect the fabric to fall, as that prop will certainly be knocked from under them at an early day. Mr. Donovan, who, you know, is a conscientious Democrat, stated that, if this bill were passed, a prejudice would be created against the colored people which would prevent their being permitted to ride in cars for many years; but if the matter were left with the companies he believed that in two years every company in the State would allow persons of whatsoever shade of color to avail

Lowry will have the bill reported by the Judiciary. Committee at an early day, when another debate will doubtless take place. You have been already informed that a petition has been presented here by a Mrs. Barton, of Baltimore, asking for a divorce from her husband, who is a gambler in Baltimore. The case appears to be one of peculiar hardship, and, I judge, will be favorably considered, and a divorce granted. The lady herself, was in the House to-day, with her little child, and created much sympathy. A bill was passed this morning, authorizing the crection of a toll bridge over Oil Oreek, at Oil City. The old bridge is sadly in need of repair, which the County Commissioners of Venango de-

themselves of the accommodations of the cars. Mr.

cline to make, and accordingly the Senate has deusing the materials of the old structure. This will be good newsdo the petroleum speculators who go thither, and to the dwellers thereabouts.

It is evident that the portion are not to expect that their shortcomings will be overlooked. Yes, terday the railroad companies received a slight intimation that they would not be allowed to charge excessive tells, and to-day the banks are informed that no subteringe to evade the laws of the State will be deducted from the parallel that no subteringe to evade the laws of the State will be deducted from the final payment to made to such person. will be tolerated. These actions on the part of the Senate will have a beneficial effect, and will make both railroad and bank corporations more careful

Legislative Proceedings. SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 A. M.
Various local petitions, were presented and bills reported favorably. Among the latter was one, by Mr.
FLEMING, anthorizing the purchase of a law library
for Dauphin county. BILLS INTRODUCED Mr. CONNELL, incorporating the Pennsylvania Trust Company, an act authorizing courts to increase to its of turppike and plank-road companies.

Mr. HOGE, a supplement to the general mining law.
Mr. RANDALL, divorcing John D. Felty and Mary Mr. RANDALL, divorcing John D. Felty and Mary Ann, his wife.

Mr. ST. CLAIR offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banks to ascertain and report to the Senate if any of the Banks of the Commonwealth have paid their dividends in specie for the purpose of avoiding the payment of the proper tax to the State, and with power to send for persons and papers.

The following bills were passed:

Mr. CONEELL called up the act, for the opening of His hland and other, streets in the Twenty-second ward. Passed Passed
Also, an act which gives the Junction Rallicad the right to borrow as additional sum of money. Passed depths (extending the provisions of the supplement passed in 1861, authorizing the refunding of the difference paid between the city and rural taxes by owners of meadow-laids in the Twenty fourth ward to all such owners in the city. of meadow-lands in the CTWenty fourth ward to all such owners in the city).

Mr. LOWRY called up bill prohibiting passenger rail-road companies from excluding colored people from cars, and made a lengthy speech in its favor.

Mr. DONOVAN said that not a single petition had been presented from the people of Philadelphis in favor of award hill of any such bill.

Mr. HALL did not know that the Legislature had the Mr. HALL did not know that the Legislature had the right to make such as enactment.

Mr. Fl.BMING thought that persons excluded from the cars had their remedy in the courts.

Mr. WILSON declared that the Legislature had full power to make the law as proposed. The chariers of all the companies were subject to the revision of the Legislature.

Mr. DONOVAN moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. This was finally agreed to.

The Senate concarred in the House retointion appointing a committee to consider that portion of the Governor's message relative to poorhouses and prisons.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, presented the petition of Laura V. Barton for a divorce.

The petition sets torth that Laura V. Barton, at the age of fourteen years, while at school, was enticed from her home in Baltimore, December 31, 1850, by one Theodore M. Barton, a gambler by profession, and was conveyed by him to Philadelphia, her present residence M. Barton, a gambler by profession, and was conveyed by him to Philadelphia, her present residence M. Barton, a gambler by profession, and was conveyed by him to Philadelphia, her present residence in the time that in Order to at the period of the case o HOUSE. ceedings for these reasons, the petitioner seeks a divorce.

The petition was refered to the Committee on Divorces. During the presentation of this petition the lady was present, accompanied by her child.

Mr. ALEXANDER, a petition from Wm. Gaines (a colored man accused of having shot his brother) for a change of yenue in his case from Clinton to Centre county.

Mr. BILLING FELD, petition of Mary Brown, widow of John Brown, deceased, an old soldier, for a pension, Laughter.] of John Brown, accessed, an observation of John Brown, accessed, an observation of Langhter.]

Mr. COCHRAN, from Trustees Deaf and Dumb Institute, for an increase of appropriation. Also, from the Phenix Mutual Insurance Company, for a supplement to its charter.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia; for a free bridge at

Manayunk. 8, for the State to pay a bounty of \$300 to volunteers who have received no bounty.

Mr. LEB thered a receivable, authorizing a revision of the pamphlet giving the particulars of the battle of Gettysburg, and ordering the printing of 10,000 copies. Getlysburg, and ordering the printing of 10,000 copies. Agreed to.

Mr HILL offered a resolution, appointing a committee of three to select and engage a chaplain to open the Mr HILL offered a resolution, appointing a committee of three to select and engage a chaplain to open the sessions with prayer.

Mr. ALLBEAN took occasion to speak in praise of the clergymen of Harrisburg, who had fulfilled their duties to the Legislature, until their lebors and responsibilities had increased to such an extent as to render it impossible for them to open the callyssessions with prayer. One of these clergymen, Father Maher, a loyal Democrat, and a Catholic during the rebel raid, had bean the first to raise the stars and stripes upon his church. Mr. Alleman offered a resolution declaring Rev. Bryan Hill (a memberof the House) to be the chaplain.

Mr. SEARIGHT moved to amend by substituting the name of Father Maher. This zmendment was lost by a vote of syes 26 to 66 noes.

Mr. McGLUBES moved to amend by authorizing a committee to report the name of a chaplain for approval, such chaplain to receive the same pay as a member of the Legislatore

After much discussion, numerous amendments, and a call of the previous question, the Rev. Bryan Hill was appained to act during the session, it being understood that he is to be recompensed before the final adjournment. Adjourned.

RETT'S LAST LETTRE-A STATUE TO BE BRECTED On Wednesday morning the citizens of Boston met in Fancuil Hall to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of Everett. The meeting was presided over by Mayor Lincoln, who made the opening address, in which he spoke in enlogy of the telents, virtues, and public services of Mr. Everett. A series of resolutions were offered and adopted. Resolved, That a life so full of well-directed, in Resolved, That a life so full of well-directed, industrious effort, coupled with powers of a high
order—a life marked strongly throughout, but
brilliantly at its close, by deeds of unselfish patrictiem, deserves to be held up no less for the imitation
of posterity, than for the commendation of contemporaries; and in order to associate in the minds of
future beholders the lineaments of his person with
the history of his greatness, it is expedient that a
statue should be created in konor of Edward
Everett. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. C. G. Loring,

and Hon. A. H. Eullock made speeches. Mr. Winthrop in the course of his remarks read the following letter from Mr. Everett, which is one of is last, if not the last, as it was written within thirty-six hours of his death:

"SUMMER STREET, 12th January, 1865.
"My Dean Mr. Grax: I am greatly obliged to you for sending me word of the success of the Savannah subscription. What a large-hearted, openhanded place we live in! it is on these occasions that I break the tenth commandment, and covet the wealth of you millionaires. I have been in bed almost ever since Monday, having narrowly escaped an attack of pneumonia. I had been in the court hours all the morning, and had to return to the for three hours in the afternoon, to attend to a harassing arbitration case, and left Faneuil Hall with my extremities ice, and my lungs on fire. But in such a cause one is willing to suffer.

"Ever sincerely yours.
"EDWARD EVERETT."

The following despatch was received from Mr. Seward: "Washington, January 18.
"His Excellency Governor Andrew, Boston:
"It is impossible for the President and the Cablinet to attend the funeral.
"The President of the United States and the heads of the Departments tender to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts their condolence on the lamented death of Edward Everett, who was worthy to be enrolled among the noblest of the nation's benefactors.
"W.H. Saward."

CONGRESS. Thanks of the Nation to our Victorious Army and Navy.

BE INSTITUTED Protection to Immigrants to our Shore: PROPOSED TAX ON THE EXEMPT INCOMES OF SGOO WASHINGTON, January 19, 1865.

SENATE. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented the peti-ion of the colored soldiers at Camp Casey, Va., seking that they be allowed equal pay and bounty with other soldiers. Efferred to the Committee on Military Af-THANKS TO GEN. TERRY. Mr WILSON of Massachusetts from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the resolution of thanks to General Terry and his soldiers for their con-duct at Fort Fisher, with a recommendation that if

pass. The resolution was taken up and passed unan THANKS TO ADMIBAL PORTER.

Mr GRIMES, of lowe, from the Committee on Naval-Affairs, reported back the resolution of thanks to Admiral Porter and his command, with a recommendation that it pass. The resolution was taken up and passed unanimously. IMPARTIAL JUSTIOS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill en-titled an actito secure impartiality in the dispensation of justice in the District of Columbia, which was re-ferred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provides that in any case involving a question of fact before any court in the District of Columbia, in which any corpora-tion is a party, the fact of any man owning property-in the District which is taxed for the support of such cor-poration, will be sufficient cause for challenging him as a juror.

THE REGULATIONS OF COMMERCE.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, called up the bill entitled "An act to regulate commerce between the several states," which anthorizes any ratiroad to convey passengers and mails from one State to another.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, addressed the Senate on the above subject, urging that Congress had no right to pass a law which would interfere with a charter granted by any State over the internal commerce of a State. He said the State has exclusive jurisdiction, and the United States cannot, according to the Constitution of the United States, obtain jurisdiction over the territory of any State without the consent of that State life anavy yard or arsenal is to be built. Congress must first get the consent of the State before it can locate it. It was at one time contended that the right of Congressive establish post offices and post roads gave it ineright to make such roads, but it had since been decided by judicial authority, and was now generally conceded, that this right only meant the right to designate roads already established. Mr. Johnson contended for the right of the Usamen and Amboy Railroad to collect a tariff on passengers and freight for the benefit of thes State of New Jersey, and for the right on the part of the Baltimore and Chio Railroad to collect a tariff for the benefit of the State of Maryland.

A State had a perfect right; he said, to pres ribe the conditions upon which a charter would be grauned. The measure before the Senate he regarded as destructive of the principle of State sovereignty.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the farther consideration of the bill was postponed until Thursday next, at 1 o'clock.

THE PAY TO A BREVET BANK. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill amend an act defining the pay of the army officer which provides that the bevet rank shall not entit the holder to any increase of pay. Passed. TAX ON SALARIES FROM THE GOVERNMENT. Mr. WILSON introduced the following, which was referred to the Committeetof Finance:

Resolved. That the special income tax authorized by joint resolution approved July 4th, 1863, now remaining unpaid by persons in the receipt, of salaries from the United States Government, shall be levied and col-

made to such person

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, introduced a bill to amend the act to encourage immigration, which was referred to the Committee of Finance. It forbids, under penalty of imprisonment and heavy fine, any intercourse with immigrate before they are landed, except by permission of the commissioner of immigration, and any restraint of the liberty of any immigrant, or any attempt to induce aim. by any improper means, to callst in the United States army or navy, are punishable also.

It authorizes inspectors of passengers to arrest any perron violating the act to regulate the carriage of passengers, and amends the said act in several sections, the better to insure the comfort and protection of passengers; and requiring liets to be kept of the age, nativity, and proposed place of settlement of the immigrant, with a statement of deaths on the pisseng; the entire manifest to be sworn to by the capitain or master. It also requires the capitains of passenger ships to pay for the death of every person over eight years of age the sum of ten dollars to the collector of customs or superintendent of immigration, to be a fund for the roller of sick or destitute immigrants. It authorizes the superintendent of immigration to sue for the collection of fines incurred under this act, and suppowers him to employ clerks for his assistance, under the direction of the Secretary of State.

After the consideration of some private business, the fenalte were line of the secretary of state.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced Myssis Smila of Ron-tucky, Socied of Fennsylvania, J. C. Allen of Ill-Rois, Hubbard of Connecticut, and Brown of Wiscon-appointed to investigate the alleged charge of corrup-tion and malfeatance against Lucien Anderson, a mem-cer of the House of Representatives, in connection with Gen. Paine's proceedings.

A TAX ON EXEMPT INCOMES. On motion of Mr. MILLER, of New York, a resolu-tion was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of assessing one per cent on the first six hundred dollars of income, now exempt. LIGHT-HOUSE DUES UPON FOREIGN VESSELS. Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, recommending the levying of light-house dues upon foreign vessels trading to this country. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. A NEW WESTERN BAILBOAD.

Mr. COLE, of California, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill to aid the construction of a railroad connecting the Pacific road from California to the Columbia river, Oregon. Its consideration was postponed for one week from to day. AMENDMENT TO THE STEAMBOAT LAW OF '52. On motion of Mr ELIOT, of Massachusetts, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the steamboat law of 1825 by providing safeguards in the appointment of pilots by local boards appointed for the purpose, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. NATIONAL HOUSES OF REFUGE. On motion of Mr. WILSOM, of Iowa, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expeditacy of reporting a bill providing for the imprisonment of juvenile officuedra against the lawfor the United Enters in houses of refuge instead of jails and penitentia-

REFUNDING OF EXCESSIVE IMPORT DUTIES. Mr. PEDDLETON, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, declaring that the fifty per cent. additional duties on imports in the act temporarily increasing such duties, approved April 29th, 1862, was due and payable only while the said act was in operation, and that all excess of duties paid be refunded. INQUIRY INTO THE RECORD OF A COURT MARTIAL.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, called the attention of the House to the finding of a court martial lately held in this city, before which Major David H Hastings was arraigned on three charges—namely, embezzlement of money belonging to the United States, knowingly using false youchers, and forging such vouchers. He was convisted on each charge, and sentenced to be cashiered, utterly disqualified from hereafter holding any office of trust and emolument under the United States, and to refund to the treasury \$25,575, to pay a fine of five thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned at such place as the Secretary of War may direct for one year, or until the whole amount be paid into the treasury, the entire term of imprisonment not, however, to exceed five years. The proceedings and finding of the court were reported to the War Department, which did not interfere with the verdet of guilty, but commuted the senience to suspension of rank, pay, and emolument for the period of six months.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered z resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the record of the said court martial.

OREDIT FOR OND-HUNDRED-DAYS MEN. INQUIRY INTO THE RECORD OF A COURT MARTIAL

CREDIT FOR ONE-HUNDRED-DAYS MEN. OREDIT FOR ONE-HUNDRED-DAYS MEN.
Mr. NOBLB, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution,
which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, that the Secretary of War be instructed to give
credit in any draft herester made for the hundreddays men from Ohio and other States, AMENDMENT OF AN ORDER OF GENERAL FRY, Mr., EUBBARD, of Connecticut, offered the follow-

Mr. RUBBARD, of Connecticut, offered the following:

Wheveas, A circular has been issued by Provoet Marshal General Fry, Which is in the words following:

"PROVOET MARSHAL GREERAL'S OFFICE WASHINGTON, JANUARY 2, 1865.

"CIRCULAR NO. 10.—The attention of acting assistant provost marshal generals of States and boards of enrolment is called to the fact that the quotas assigned under the call of December 19, 1864, for three hundred thousand men, must not be reduced except by actual enlistments in the army, navy, and marine corps since the 19th ult.

"Provost Marshal General."

And whereas, The said order is manifestly unjust to each localities as have in good faith filled their quotas by enlistments in advance of said call; therefore, be it a Resolved. That the Committee on Military Affairs be adopted to inquire whether some measure should not be adopted to obviate the hardship that will result by such a construction of the law, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. RODIWWELL of Massachusatts and that he had a construction of the law, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said that he had been assured that there would not be such a result as the gentleman from Connecticut apprehended.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, remarked that the Provost Marshal General had, in a conversation with him, explained all objections away. Full credits would be given for all men put in before the 18th of December. There was no necessity for the passage of the resolution, as no injustice was designed to any section or locality.

Mr. HUBBARD was happy to be assured that the circular did not mean what it said, and hence withdraw his resolution.

Mr. SCHENCK said the bill amendatory of the enrolment act was now printed. The Committee on Military Affairs had made the amendments as few as possible, but had in view greater efficiency in its operation. The consideration of the bill was assigned for this day two weeks.

Mr. BRANDAGER of Connecticut, offered a joint reconsideration of the bill was assigned for this day two weeks.

Mr. BRANDAGER, of Connecticut, offered a joint resolution tendering thanks to General Terry and Rear Admiral Porter, and through them to the gallant officers and men under their respective commands; for their splendid, un tied operations by sea and land which resulted in the capture of one of the strongest forts ever defended than closed the only port by which the rebels derived their splents. MITSOHENOK, of Ohio, while declaring his readiness to tender the theory of the committee on Military Affairs, following the precedent as to the resolution of thanks to General Sherman. the precedent as to the resolution of thanks to General Sherman.

Mr. BRANDEGEE urged the passage of the resolution. The people, in view of the recent brilliant result, were willing to thank those officers and men, and surely Congress should not hesistate to make the declaration.

Mr. FARNSWOETH, of Illinois, said that when the resolution of this nate to General Sherman was offered he asked for an immediate vote upon it, but the House decided to refer the resolution. They should treat all alike; and although be did not approve of the reference in that case they should not depart from the precedent in this.

Mr. GRIDEE, of Kentucky, would merely say he hoped that every man would be willing to tender thanks also to General Thomas for his brilliant achievements. ments.
The resolution, after further debate, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. THANKS TO THOMAS AND HIS ARMY. Mr. COX introduced a resolution of thanks to General Thomas and the army under his command for the skill, courage, and endurance which resulted in the ex-pulsion of the rebel forces of General Hood from Ten-

nessee. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Mili-tary Affalia. THE APPROPRIATION BILL

The House resumed the consideration of the legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill.

The clause appropriating two millions of dollars to pay the necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Cougress authorizing loams and the issue of treasury notes having been read.

Mr. MORBILL, of Vermout, offered an amendment appropriating in addition \$1.777,000 for procuring dies, stamps, paper printing, circulating notes, &c.

Mr. WASHBURNE offered an amendment to the above, that no further expenditure shall be made for an experimental system of hydraulic printing until such experiments shall be definitely authorized by law, and a distinct appropriation be made therefor. This mode of printing was the revival of an experiment which, after a trial of more than twenty years, had been which, after a trial of more than twenty years, had been expended for printing three hundred and swelver thousand dollars in notes. The money had been taken by spended for printing three hundred and swelver thousand dollars in notes. The money had been taken by spended for printing three hundred and swelver thousand dollars in notes. The money had been taken by spended for printing three hundred and swelver thousand dollars in notes. The money had been taken by spended for printing three hundred and swelver thousand dollars in notes. THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

FOUR CENTS

one of testing the experiment, and these men had filed caval for a patent at the expense of the Government. By Morrill's aid that some of the statements of Morrill's expense of the statements of the Washburse were attented, and others not. Convess had authorized the Treasury Department to stabilsh's printing bursen, without Ifmisation. Washish's no printing bursen, without Ifmisation. Was as been done was 'in' pursuace of a politive law its information, was there had been losses incurred in bitaining come machinery, which was now useless, but he bad ascertained at the Treasury Department hat more than four times had been saved than had been off. Inst more than four times had been saved than had been lost

Mr. WASH BURACE, was agreed to.

Mr. WASH BURACE, was agreed to.

The bill mestnly provides for the salaries of officers and others in the various departments of the Government, for expenses of the territories, contingent expenses, etc. Among the items of appropriation is one million of dollars for the payment of the million of the bill was amended so as to fix the countered by the court of claims. The second section of the United States Treasurer at 5.000, and the Assistant Treasurer at Philladelphia, Bosion, and St. Louis, at \$5.000 each. This increased compensation to entitude it force for two years from the 4th of March next. This increased compensation to entitude it force for two years from the 4th of March next, and no longer. A motion to strike out this section was agreed to year 70, mays 39.

The billiwas then passed. IN INQUIRY INTO INDIAN POLICY TO

THE RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO GEN. TERRY. The Benate resolution of thanks to General Terry was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and the Senate resolution or thanks to Ahear Admiral Porter re ferred to the Committee on Navai Affairs. Adjourned. The Congress of the Fenian Brother-CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—The report of the proceedings of the second annual Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood, now being held in this city, that have been made public, contain but. little of interest. The time so far has been occupied in the appointment of various business committees. Mr. John O. Mahoney, of New York, was chosen president, and the following gentlemen vice-presidents: W. Moran, St. Louis; O. W. Dunn, Illinois; Captain Buffalo, New York; M. Griffin, Indiana; Mr. Doody, Mass.; Mr. Bonur, Louisville. The meetings in public are held every night, and addresses have

Powder Mill Explosion. HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 19.—Three powder mills, belonging to the Hazard Powder Company, at Burnside, four miles from this city, exploded this morning, killing two men and seriously injuring

Non-Arrival of the Canada. HALIFAX, Jan. 19-10 P. M.—There are no signs of the steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 7th

ist., via Queenstown on the 8th. The weather is The Marines at Fort Fisher. To the Editor of The Press: Sir: Admiral Porter, in his report, speaks in no

avorable terms of the United States marines. It generally the case with him. Any man honored with brains can see how absurd it is to send sailors ashore with sharp cutlasses, and order the marines to take up position in the rear and drive the enemy from the parapets. The Admiral says "the marines could have cleared the parapet by keeping up a steady fire, but they failed to do so, and the sallors were repulsed." Again, he says "that the marines might have made the assault successful." Now. how, in the name of common sense, can any soldier drive an enemy from a parapet without killing the sharp sallors with the sharp cutlasses? The only way an assault can be properly managed is that the assaulting force shall proceed shoulder to shoul der, keeping up a steady fire, and not helter skelter, here and there, with cutlass as the only weapon against bayonets and a concentrated fire from the ut of place on shore; and if the sailors succeeded in getting into the fort, all well-hurrah for the navy! If not, who were to be blamed but the marines, because they could not cover men who were charging without system or discipline, and spreading themselves indiscriminately here and there? Every naval officer knows in his own heart that it is

on board ship to go aloft and furl sail. JUSTICE. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Trade in general merchandise is nearly at a stand-

still, as holders are yet unwilling to make any concestive holders are still rejuctant to abandon their views Some are doing so, however, and quietly closing on their stocks. The tendency is strongly downward in most cases. Breadstuffs and provisions are especially dull and heavy, as the present prices, with gold at 210, are about the same as when gold was at 240. In the stock market we have to notice also a general decline, in consequence of the fall in gold. Government loans ar markets may undergo, there is but one class of investment securities upon which it is safe to rely implicitly. The whole list shows a falling off in price, though the volume of sales continued large, exceeding, probably any previous day for a month. The U.S. '81 loss sold at 111%, which was Wednesday's price; the 5 20s at 109%, which is a decline of 14, and the 10-40s 10214, decline of 1/2. There were no sales of Certificates re-ported. State securities were not inquired for, City 6s were weak, and for the old only 91/2 could be obtained, a decline of %. Company bonds were very dull. Schuylkill Navigation sixes of '82 declined to 52; Lehigh Valley sixes sold at 100%; Camden and Amboy mortgage sixes at 106, and Second and Thirdstreets first mortgage at 101. The railway share list was moderately active at the decline; Reading sold down to 53%, a decline of 1½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 63%, a decline of %; Catawissa preferred at 34%, a decline of X, and Camden and Amboy at 145, a decline of A. The oil companies attracted a good deal of attention, though prices have not yet improved; Maple Shade declined to 27, which is a falling off of 12 as compared with the last sales. The only sale of coal stocks was Fulton, at 7. Canal securities continued very quiet; Delaware Division sold at 34%, and Susquehanna Canal at 14. There was nothing said in city passenger railroad shares; 65 was bid for Second and Third; 22 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 70 for West Philadelphia; 26 for Green and Coates, and 22 for Grard College. Bank shares are firmly held, but there is nothing doing; 144 was bid for Philadelphia; 61 for Commercial; 32 for Consolidation, and 58 for Corn Exchange. A sale of Girard Bank was reported at 62.

The new three-cent fractional currency, which will soon be in general circulation; are beautifully engraved.

on the face, in the centre, is a steel engraving of Gen.
Washington, under the words "three cents." In the
upper corner is the figure "3" under "E Piuribus
Unum." In the lower corner, back of flowers, they bear the words on the face: Act of March 3d, 1863. United States.
Receivable for all U. S. Stamps.
THREE CENTS Furnished only by the Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositaries of the United States. Treasury Department. On the opposite side, in a field of green, is the figure executed, and it will be almost an impossibility to imi-The Board of Directors of the Hazleton Coal Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. cqual to three dollars per share, free of all taxes, payable) on and after February 1st, next.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Joint Companies have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent free of United States taxes, payable on and after the

lst of January. The notes of the City Bank of Perth Amboy were yesterday refused by the brokers. The following were the quotations for gold at the nours named: 'As will be seen, the market is on the wane, one of the ibetantial effects of the good work being done by our heroic soldiers and sailors.

The following letter from the Commissioner of Inter. ceipts, we publish for the benefit of whom it may con TREASURY DEP'T, OFFICE OF INTERNAL BEYENUE,

TREASURY DEP T, UPPIGE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, Jau. 14, 1855.

Sin: I reply to your letter of the 18th instant, in relation to stamp duty on warehouse receipts, that where the value of the goods is \$2 000 and less than \$3,000, the stamp duty is thirty (30) cents; where the value is \$3,000 and less than \$4,000, forty cents: \$4,000 and less than \$5,000 and less than \$4,000, forty cents: \$4,000 and less than \$5,000 and less than \$5,000 and less than \$6,000, fifty cents, and so on in the same proportion, adding ten cents for every \$1,000.

JOEEPH J, LEWIS, Commissioner. The amount of duty paid in gold on foreign merchandise at the port of Boston, in 1863 and 1864, was as fol-The New York exports for the week ending January 17 and since January 1, compare as follows: Since Jan. 1...... \$9,133,748 7.262,018 8,566,839 Price of gold....... 148 168 215 The New York imports for the week ending January Total for the week . \$3,680,306 2,410,840 2,666,515
Prev. reported 3,623,275 1 6,431,554 2,092 921 Since Jan. 1..... \$7,303 631 6,342,304 4,699,336 The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Hudson River Railroad, due February 1, will be paid on and after that day by the treasurer of the company. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE, JAN. 19, 1865.

WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS WILL be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and n no instance can these terms be deviated from, as ey afford very little more than the cost of paper. THE WAR PRESS.

As To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as rira copy of the paper will be given. BETWEEN BOARDS. 5BCOND BOARD. 100 Reading R. . . cash 63 31 100 McClintock. AFTER BOARDS.

20 Reading R. 64 1700 McGlintock ... 55 100 U 5 5 20 coup ... 100 U 5 5 20 coup ... 100 U 5 5 20 coup ... 100 Easting R ... 200 Dalzell Oil. ... 55 ... 100 Gestawissa pref. 3 200 Keystone Zine. 59 ... 100 U 8 6-20 Bonds ... 1024 833 Oil Creek & C R ... 5 Penus R ... 55 .634 00 Continents Drexel & Co. quote: been made by prominent members of the Order, to. large and enthusiastic audiences.

The New York Post of yesterday says:
Gald opened at 215; and after falling to 212%, rose to
213%, closing at 212%. The loan market is unchanged.
At 7 per cent, the brokers, without difficulty, obtain on
approved securities, with good margins, all the loans
they require. Commercial paper is dull, and the rates
are 7@10 per cent.

they require. Commercial paper is dull, and the rates are 7010 per cent.

The stock market opened heavy and lower. Governments are quiet. The demand is active for investment, but the sellers are rathey on the increase. Sixes of 1811 are offered at 111%, 5 20s at 109%, new issue 109%, 1948 at 102%; certificates are stronger, closing at 97%, bid. Halroad si ares are weak, and are freely pressed for sale on declining quotations. Pittsburg and Rook Island are the weakest on the list.

Before the first session gold was quoted at 111%. Eric at 70%, Hudson Kiver at 108, Mishigan Southern at 57%, at 46%, Mariposa at 12.

The following quotations were made at the board compared with those of yesterday aftercoon:

United States 62 1831, conp. 1114. Wed. Adv. Des. United States 63 20 coup. 109% 119%
United States 10-40 coup. 109% 119%
United States 10-40 coup. 109% 119%
Fittaburg Railroad 107% 197% 21%
Reading Railroad 107%, Fittsburg to StA. At the eac o'clock call Reading closed at 108, Pittsburg at 55. New York Markets, Jan. 19.

FLOUR. &c. —The market for Western and State Flour is less active, and 10@itc P bbl lower; but at the cless there are no sellers at the decline, owing to light receipts. Canadian Firur is 500 to lower and dull; sales of 250 bbls at \$9.95@10.16 for the low grades of extra, and \$10.56@12 for trade and family extras. Southern Flour is a shade easier and dull; exles of 500 bbls at \$10.56@11.56 for inxede and family brands.

By Flour is quiet and heavy, sales of 500 bbls at \$1.25 @60.56@11.56 for trade and family brands.

By Flour is quiet and heavy, sales of 500 bbls at \$1.25 @60.56@11.56 for trade and family brands. @0.
Corn Meal is dull, with small sales at \$8 15@5 29 fer Jetsey: \$9 for Brandy #ine.
GRAIN.—The Wheat market is inactive. Buyers and
sciler- are wide apart in their views. We have to note
14,00 bus red Western cold last evening on private terms.

Barley is well sustained, but quiet. Sales of 3,000 bus.

Barley is well sustained, but quiet. Sales of 3,000 bus.

Barley Matt is steady; sales of 700 bus, at railroad depot, at \$2.17.

Oats are easier and dull; the sales are 22,000 bus West-Oats are easter and dull; the sales are 22,000 bus Western at \$1 05 k@ 1.07.

Rye is heavy; the sales are 7,000 bus Western at \$1 68. Every naval officer knows in his own heart that it is most unjust abuse heaped on brave men. Every softicer in the marine corps should protest severely against such injustice. Why is it that the marines cannot be commanded by their own officers? It must have been very amusing to the rebels, something extraordinary, to have to deal with men coming up to the fort without any compactness about them, single file; and probably the rebels is seen to the could have resisted fifty times the number if the attack was conducted in that style. The cutlass is a very good article aboard ship, but a perfectly unnecessary one ashore; and sallors are very good men aboard ship, but not wanted on terra firma. The United States marines, no matter how well they perform their duty, always receive censure from some naval officer or other. How foolish it must look to men understanding military matters to read of good, tried soldiers going up to an attack mixed up with naval men at their head! It is just as absurd to send them on shore as it is to send soldiers on board ship to go aloft and furi sall. Justices.

Per socieum. The market is alles at \$1.00 bus at \$1.45@180 \$2.00 blas at \$1.40 blas at \$1.45@180 \$2.00 blas at \$1.40 blas at \$1.45@180 \$2.00 blas at \$1.40 blas at \$1.40 blas

change; saies of 20 daies at \$1.400 to \$100 lbs, for shipping.

Petroleum.—The market is dull at file for crude, 700. Petroleum, in bond, and 91@92c for do free.

Bics is quiet, and prices are nominal,

Sucar.—Haw Sugars are in fair demand, and firm at 100 lbs.—Haw Sugars are in fair demand, and firm at 100 lbs.—The success grades. Refined are quiet.

Whirm.—The market is active and better; salas of 2.500 bbls at 32.5002 55 for Western; now held at \$4. Philadelphia Markets. JANUARY 19-Evening The Flour market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues very dull owing to the decline in gold, and the demand is limited both for export and home use. Sales comprise about 1.760 bbls at \$9 75@10 for superfine; \$10.76@11.25 for extra, and \$11.76@12.25 to bbl for extra family. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way within the above range of prices for superfine and extras; and fancy brands at from \$12.50 up to \$13.50 \$-bbl, according to quality. Rys

\$12.50 up to \$13.50 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bbl, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$9.25 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at about former rates,

GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat and buyers are holding off for lower prices; small sales of prime red are reported at \$200 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bu, and white at \$200 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bu, as to quality. Eye is selling in a small way at 1800 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bu. Cots are less active; small sales are making at \$200 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bu. Unts are less active; small sales are making at \$200 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bu. Unts are less active; small sales are making at \$200 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bu. Dats are less active; small sales are making at \$200 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bu. Barley is selling in asmall way at \$200 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bu.

2,000 bus Mart sold at \$2100 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bu.

BARK.—We hear of no sales; Isi No 1 Quercitron is quoted at \$200 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bu.

COTTON.—The demand is limited, and there is very little doing in the way of sales; small lots of middlings are reported at 1000 1000 \$\mathbb{P}\$ by, cash.

GROCERIES.—The market continues very quiet, and we hear of no sales of either Sugar or Coffee worthy of notice.

PETROLEUM.—Prices are unsettled and the market PETROLEUM.—Prices are unsettled and the market is dult; we quote crude at 600 fic, refined in bond at 100 fic, and free at from 920 950 th gallon, according to-Meric, and free at from 92@95c T gallon, according to Quality.

SEEDS.—Flaxseed is selling at \$4 P bus. Timothy is held at \$6.0 P bus, but we hear of no sales. Cloverseed continues scarce and in demand, with sales of \$30 bushels at \$14.25@16.50 F 64 lbs.

HAY.—Baled is selling at \$31@33 P ton.

PEOVISIONS.—The sales are in a small way only, but the market continues firm at about former rates. Mees Pork is quoted at \$44 P bbi. Bacon is scarce; small sales of Hams are making at 20@23c P lb for plain and fancy-canvassed. Dressed Hogs are selling freely at \$10@17.60 the 100 fire.

WHISKY is firmly held, and pices have advanced; small sales are making at 220 P gallon; 100 bbis sold on private terms.

New Bedford Oil Market. From Jan. 1 to date 1,178 lame time last year ... 2,250 -- Whalemen & Ship. List.

Chicago Markets, Jan. 17. Chicago Markets, Jan. 17.

Highwines are in more active demand, chiefly in consequence of the rumor that Congress will increase the tax, and an advance of ½c was paid, with sales of 1,808 bbls at §2 162 12½, the market closing firm.

Flour is neglected. Wheat ruled dull, and ½@lec lower, with sales of No 15 pring at §1.65½ for No 1. Cornwas at advance of No 15 pring at \$1.65½ for No 1. Cornwas at advance of No 15 pring at \$1.65½ for No 1. Cornwas at advance of No 15 pring at \$1.65½ for No 1. Cornwas at advance of No 15 pring at \$1.65½ for No 1. Cornwas at advance of No 15 pring at \$1.65½ for No 2. Earley remains in the request at \$1.652 log½ for No 2. Barley remains dull and irregular, with sales of new No 2 at \$1.22@1.35, according to location.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

JAS E. CAMPBELL,

SAML. W. DE COURSEX,

COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

JAS. C. HAND, MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan 19, 1865. Sub Ribes....7 12 | Sun Sets...4 48 | High Water...8 2 ARRIVED.

Steamship E C Knight. Gallagher, 24 hours from New York, with mades to Wm Taylor & Co. Ice very bad from Brandywine Light to the city. Saw one herm brig and a schooner in the ice to the westward of Joe Florger. Between the Bnoy on the Middle and Sombay Hook, saw ship Conqueror, hence for Pensacola, at anchor; had lost port anchor, and broke windlassand hawse pipe—wished a steaming to tow her to N York. Below Bombay Hook, passed tng America, having in tow bark Annie Rimball, for Key West. At Ree iy island piers, saw barks White Wing, for Laguayra; Sheffield, for Antwerp; tern O E Maitby, from New Ox. leans; brigs E P Stewart, for Port Royal; Agnes; for Demarars, and two schooners. At New Castle piers, 4 herm brigs and 10 schooners. In the Horse Shoe, saw City los Boat, towing up barks Thos Dallatt, from Perte Cabello, and Sea Eagle, from Port Spain.

Bark Thomas Ballett (Br). Duncan, from Porto Cabello, 3d inst, in ballast to Dallett & Son.

Schr Jesse Williamson, Winsmore, 6 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Captain. ARRIVED.

BRLOW,
Brigs Frontier, from Matanzas; Beil Bernard, from
New Orleans, and a brig unknown. WENT TO SEA.

Brige Ella Reed, for Havana; Abby Watson, for Beau-fort, Sea Lion, for Port Royal; E H Fitler, for New Or-leans; Schra J H French, for Jamaics; Ida F Wheeler, for Sagna; Zampa, for Ponce, P R. Prince of Wales fer-Barhadou, and Eveline, for New Orleans, went to see. 16th instant. Reported by W. F. Edwards, pilot. MRMORANDA.
Ship Warhawk, Dunbar, cleared at Boston 17th inst for San Francisco.
Bark Ann (Br), Campbell, at Havana 14th inst for this port, k Vidette (new). Merritt, cleared at Bath 16th inst for San Francisco.
Bark Jessie (ampbell (Br), for this port, was at Ha-vans 14th inst.
Brig J H Dillingham, Mudgett, at Havans 14th inst. for this port.
Sohr Farule, Vance, for this port, remained at Havane 14th inst.

vana 14th inst.

MABINE MISCELLANY.

Bark Jane A Bishop, 415 tone, built at Greenpoint in 1877, and A2 bark Genesee, 673 tone, built at Freeport in 1864, have been sold at New Orleans on private terms, to go under a foreign fisc.

Schr E 8 Potter, Potter, from Hilton Head, before reported ashare, got off with loss of rudder, and arrived at New York on the 13th inst.

Steamebip More Castle, Captain Adams, from Havens, at New York, arrived at her pier on Wednesday morning at 11 o clock, having left Havana on the 15th inst at 1 P. M. thus making the run in § days and at hours.

Bris Emma (Br), Howe, from New York for Havans, but in 8t Thomas Sist ut, in distress, lesky.

Schr Marton (of Brookhayan), Platte, came ashore as Bast Hampion, L I, 10th inst. No carge, Vessi wes, sold at auction.