The Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1865.

What Shall we Pay for Peace? If two neighbors quarrel about an acre of land, or a water privilege, they may go to law. If they are angry and belligerent, they may go into a field and fight for its possession. One course is illegal, the other is not, but each has its peculiar efficacy. When communities differ they have courts and Legislatures, and by them all difficulties are decided. This is called obedience to law. But when they become dissatisfied with the law and desire a new one, the sword is drawn, war is declared, and by the decision of war the disputes are settled. This is a mere question of force, and the only law that can be invoked is the magnanimity of the victor. At one stage of the contest one set of terms may be made, while at another stage they may be more onerous. If a nation spends a million of dollars and a thousand lives, it will be more generous than if it spends a thousand million of dollars and ten thousand lives. The burden of all wars should be placed upon the vanquished. They accept that alternative. The mercy of war does not preceed beyond the granting of life, and no conquered enemy should ask for

Now, how is it with the South? Whether we are to have peace or war we cannot say, but as everybody is discussing terms we might as well give our ideas on the subject. Some of the Democratic journals claim peace, and insist upon Mr. Lincoln making certain declarations made in the beginning of the war the terms of peace. Now, this claim may be disposed of briefly. When Mr. Lincoln made these terms we had not spent much money, and we had lost few lives. Therefore he could make an easier bargain than he can now. But anhen he offered these terms they were rejected, and now it becomes the duty of the President to propose new terms. What shall they be? Certainly not those proposed in 1861. The enemy must submit to his own record. He cannot recall it. He cannot go back to the beginning, and ask us to go back with him. There is too much blood, and too many lives in the way. We must ask some consideration for what has been spent and wasted. If we look at the wars of history, it will be found that terms of peace have altogether been controlled by the power and position of the conqueror. If we trace any of these wars closely, we will find that what might have been advantageous at one period of the contest would have been considered humiliating and disgraceful at another. This is plain. These wars expend blood and treasure, and no statesman will willingly risk the lives of his people if all the burdens of defeat are added to those of victory. A successful war is sad enough, but, having conquered the aggressor, are we to promise immunity for future wars by assuming all the obligations of the enemy? When Napoleon conquered a country, he not only carried out the mission of conquest, but he compelled those who had provoked him to war to remunerate him for its losses. What is our position to the South? We have endured the garying fortunes of war. If we had lost we should not have complained. We have won. Our victories have been bought by the most precious blood of the Republic, by the accumulation of an appalling debt, the paralysis of manufactures, and the destruction of the most valuable part of our commerce. Before we had suffered so much we would gladly have made terms of peace, upon a much easier basis, and before Sumpter fell. We did not think of emancipation, but the campaigns of the Chickshominy made emancipation proper. We would willingly have paid the Southerners for their negroes after Antietam, but Fredericksburg broke that bargain, and, instead of paying for the negro, we took him for the man that he is, put the musket in his hands, and by making him an American soldier bade him hope for the time when he might become an American citizen. The very least condition of peace that can be made is that under a reconstructed Union, All men shall be free and equal.

dence of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, we trust he will impress this fact on the mind of that gentleman. Whatever the terms of peace may be, this will be the first condition, and, when this is assured, any subsequent negotiations will be comparatively easy.

If Mr. BLAIR is admitted into the confi-

France in Mexico!

There are important rumors from Mexico, received in a roundabout manner, viâ San Francisco, and on no better authority than the statement of a Captain BEAURE-GARD, brother of the rebel general, and private secretary to ex-Senator Gwin. These are, that the said Gwin has been created a Duke in Mexico, by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, who has ceded certain provinces of Mexico to the Emperor Na-POLEON, as substantial repayment for about \$60,000,000 expended in converting the Mexican republic into an empire, by aid of French bayonets, and that the said Mr. Gwin has been appointed Viceroy over these ceded provinces.

It is not very probable that the Mexican Emperor has placed a ducal crown upon the head of the ex-Senator from California, and highly improbable that the French Emperor would place him, whether as duke or commoner, in any viceroyalty. But we have been prepared, for a long time, for NAPOLEON'S obtaining territorial possessions on the shores of the Pacific. More than six years ago, THE PRESS drew attention to the persistent schemes of successive French rulers to obtain the foothold of possession in Mexico, and particularly in Sonora and Lower California. The intrigues of Consul Dillon, at San Francisco, during the reign of Louis Philippe, are well known, and it is equally notorious that NA. POLEON has been manœuvring for the same object, ever since he obtained ruling power in France. When he commenced his action to destroy the republic of Mexico and place his own nominee upon the newly-established imperial throne there, it was evident to all who had watched his policy. that he had a great purpose, political and personal, to serve; that, as he took Nice and Savoy as the price of his assistance in for duty. Col. H. is deservedly popular with his the Italian war, he would insist on being handsomely compensated for his services in Mexico. If he has not yet obtained this payment, it will surely come.

If NAPOLEON really has obtained the Mexican provinces mentioned in the news ... San Francisco he has done very we

| tion: | Equare miles | The Table | . I 70 W |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| Sonora | 131 117 | Loburgator | 139.87 |
| Liurango | 49 360 | | 144,33 |
| Sinaloa | 34 049 | | 160,00 |
| Chihushus | 102,645 | | 164,07 |
| Lower California. | 58,384 | | 12,00 |
| | 375.555 | | 619,77 |
| The whole or | on of the T | Verican T | mnir |

being 766,482 square miles, and the population 8,300,000 souls, it would appear that | barbor yesterday from Pernambuco, by way of the MAXIMILIAN has presented Napoleon with nearly one-half of Mexico, and onethirteenth of the entire population of that country. As the whole area of the French Empire is 204,928 square miles in Europe and 173,900 in all other parts of the world, (total 378,628 square miles,) this Mexican acquisition of 375,555 square miles about doubles the territory of the French Empcror. Moreover, the provinces reported to have been thus transferred are the richest and most fruitful in Mexico, and well situ-

ated for trade on the Pacific. The vastness of the donation to France induces us to doubt its reality. But that NAPOLEON has his eye upon some part of Mexico- probably Sonora and Lower California-may be assumed with considerable confidence. France is bent on having Colonies on the Pacific, and NAPOLEON would be anything but a pleasant neighbor to California. If he gets so near us-what of the Monroe doctrine?

The Income Tax. We are not in the habit of either explaining or defending any policy that we pursue in the management of this journal, but as we have received communications from many good friends, some approving and others condemning the publication in yesterday's PRESS of the income tax of the Fifth Congressional district, we may as well make one or two suggestions, which we think will dispose of the whole matter: I. The law provides for the publicity of

lication until we received assurances that such was the case from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. II. If any man has made a false return, his neighbors should know it. Those who have made true returns need not care. III. The public will have an opportunity of judging between what is true and

incomes, and we did not attempt their pub-

false in the society around them. IV. The interests of the Government will be served to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. It may be a hardship to have private business exposed, but it is also a hardship to be summoned on a jury or to be drafted. The law requires it. and we merely obey the law. If any readers object to have their incomes printed, they can find their remedy with Congress, and

not with the editor of THE PRESS. V. These publications have been made in every city of the Union, we believe, and it is only just to the Treasury Department that they should be made in Philadelphia. VI. False pride, deception, selfishness. perjury, snobbishness, Copperheadism will all suffer. The loyal and true citizen need have no anxiety.

RICHMOND

CONTINUED RUMORS OF THE EARLY EVA-CUATION OF RICHMOND.

DESERTERS COMING INTO OUR LINES IN HUNDREDS.

THEY REPORT THE CAPTURE OF WILMINGTON.

Wigilance Committee Organized among

the Rank and File to Prevent

further Depletion. EXCESSIVE COLDNESS OF THE WEATHER

THE PREPARATIONS OF THE ENEMY AGAINST AN ASSAULT.

-C. Edmunds.-

pecial Correspondence of The Press.] CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 21, 1865. rate captains who, deserted and came into our lines yesterday morning, report that several days since a council of war was summoned by General Lee, at which all the general officers of his army were in attendance. The subject for their ion was not known; but it was widely believed that the expediency of evacuating Richmond sion. There will be stirring news rom the army before many weeks have passed.

Something like one hundred deserters came in on

our left vesterday. They stated, as a current report in Petersburg, that our force had captured Wil-mington. This rumor is almost too good to be true, but it probably does not anticipate the truth by more than a week or two. The business of desertion from the rebel army is getting to be so serious for the enemy that they have organized vigilance committees to prevent it. The most gratifying feature of it, to our minds, is and it is doing that at an average rate of a regiment

per [week-as that it evinces the demoralization with which that army is infected. It is beyond Lee's power ever to fight over again the desperate bettles of the Wilderness: and it seems as the his final campaign in Virginia was very close a There was considerable shelling from our batteries, at and around Petersburg, yesterday, and par-ticularly in the afternoon. The enemy did not re-

ply with vigor, nor with serious effect. An accident occurred yesterday afternoon, on the City Point Railroad, which might have been rather serious, but, happily, was attended by no fatal results. It was caused by a train of freight cars loaded with hay, upon which a number of soldiers had seated themselves, running off the track near Warren Station. The hay flew in all directions, and the soldiers assumed various picturesque atti udes. Several received painful bruises, but no

-Rollin.-

(Special Correspondence of The Press.) :HEADQUARTERS 25TH CORPS. BEFORE RICHMOND, Jan. 22, 1865. The weather during the past twenty-four hour has been exceedingly disagreeable. Yesterday morning we were chilled by one of those uncomfortable rains, whose glaciations tended to increase the nnleasantness of service in the field during a winter campaign. Soldiers gathered around their fires, n their quarters, communing with absent loved ones, while the ever watchful and faithful sentries only persons stirring about the camp. The pickets, standing at their post, looked like men who had been glaciated. After the rain ceased, last evening, the wind sprang up several degrees cooler, which forcibly reminded one that winter was upon is, with all of its misfortunes. This kind of weather has a very convicting effecting turn to their allegiance, especially as their con

upon the rebs towards stimulating them to a remisariat is well nigh exhausted. The stories which have heretofore been published about the starvation in the rebel army have been premature, but there can be no doubt, not only of their truth at this time, but of the demoralisation of the enemy on account of his scarcity of provisions. One third of a pound of meat and a little mite of corn meal is all that the rebel soldier re-ceives for his allowance. This state of affairs has produced a wonderful revolution of feeling in the army of the enemy in our front, which has tended to quicken desertions. During the last week we ave had as high as forty Johnnies in one day, along the line of the Army of the James, coming rily into our lines, and expressing them selves as ratisfied that the Confederacy was about used up. Scarcely a day passes but what a dozen ask to be received upon probation. Officers are not unfrequently among the number.

During the past few days, previous to the rain, the roads were getting into excellent condi hich seemed to give the enemy considerable alarm. He has been apprehensive of an attack, and has nost vigilant in guarding against surprise. With the troops that the enemy has sent South, and what have descried, there is but a small force in our immediate front. With his numerous torpedoes and line of batteries he has good reason for feeling secure for the present. In an advance his artillery could have an enflading fire upon our storming column, while his infernal machines might be expected to do fearful execution. At the proper time these obstructions will all be overcome by Gen. Grant. Since the rebels themselves have but little doubt of the fact, it only tends to confirm the opinion

which I have long entertained, that the Commander-in-Chief is able to reduce Richmond whenever he eserters yesterday I learn that the rebel ron-clad Columbia, stationed at Charleston, was recently sunk in that harbor by running against a pag. The Columbia has been regarded as the best of the enemy's vessels of war affoat of its kind, and its loss. like all other disasters to the Confederacy. will be of no importance! Fort Fisher, the scene of Gen. Terry's and Admiral Porter's brilliant operations, is to be included

in Gen. Foster's department. Major Gen. Gibbon, of the Army of the Potomac, has been placed in command of the 24th Corps, and has entered upon that duty. Col. John Holeman, who so eminently distinguished himself on the 27th of October, and was badly wounded, has returned to the field, though unable to walk without the aid of a cane, to report

FORTRESS MONROE.

HEAVY ICE IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

The Privateer Shenandoah Destroying our Vessels on the Coast of Brazil.

NOTHING IMPORTANT FROM WILMINGTON HARBOR heavy ice in the Chesapsake Bay, the mail boat from Raltimore did not succeed in reaching here yester day or to-day.

The bank Olliton, Gavet master, arrived in this The rebel privateer Shenafidoah is reported t have destroyed several American merchant vessel along the coast of Brazil, in consequence of which nasters of vessels bound to the United States were obtaining British registers and sailing under Britis

The steamer California arrived here to-day, from Fort Fisher, North Carolina, but brings no news of importance from our forces operating against Wilnington. A great deal of stormy weather has been prevailing for the past few days along the coast. The steamship Atlantic, Captain Gray, which arrived here at noon, encountered very heavy weather during the trip from New York, and laid for twenty-four hours outside the capes, unable to make this harbor.

Efforts to Organize the New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—The House spent the whole day in trying to organize. The Damoorats prevented any question from coming up that contemplated an organization by the 30 votes of the Republicans by the use of parliamentary tactics, and by speaking on points of order, both sides keeping in good humor. Some of the hits excited much mertiment. Finally, an adjournment took place until to morrow. to morrow.

GEN GRANT'S ARMY. REBEL NAVAL FORAY DOWN THE JAMES ATTACK ON CITY POINT BY THE

BATTLE BETWEEN THEM AND OUR BATTEBIES. One Iron-Clad Blown Up and the other Driven up the River.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- The Star of this evenion

REBEL IRON-CLADS.

orning, at two o'clock, a rebel fleet of five vessels (the Richmond squadron) came down the river to destroy our depots and works at City Point.
"The high water of the current freshet enabled
them to pass the obstructions which our commanlers had placed above City Point for the better pro tection of the place. A battle quickly ensued be-tween the rebel fleet and our nearest battery or fort, in which one of the rebel vessels was blown up and instantly entirely destroyed, while two others were so damaged by shet and shell as to compel them to seek a speedy flight back in the direction of Richmond, accompanied by the other two, which esaned with no damage to speak of. Admiral Farragut left here yesterday evening for the scene of action. It is understood that he will at once assume the naval command here."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF FORT SMITH, AR-KANSAS, BY THE REBEL PRICE.

TWO THOUSAND UNION TROOPS TAKEN PRISONERS RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY SED DON-THE CAUSES.

Lee made General in Chief and Johnst Relustated by Congress.

not Known to the Journals-Departure of Foote. FRARS OF A UNION EXPEDITION UP THE BE

Arrival of Blair in Richmond-His Mission

RIVER OR AGAINST MOBILE.

Fifteen Thousand Union Troops to sent to Pascagonia.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The Richmond Dispetch of January 23d (Monday) contains the following "There was a report receivedy esterday that Gen Price had captured Fort Smith, Arkansas, with its garrison of 2,000 men. The report is not confirmed by official intelligence.

"Mr. James A. Seddon has resigned the portfolio

of War. We have not been able to learn that his successor has been appointed, though several pro-minent gentlemen are spoken of as likely to be appointed. Among these are Gen. Braxton Bragg, Gen. Breckinridge, and Senator Hill of Georgia. There is a report that the place had been offered t Gen. Breckinridge, but he declined to accept unless he was allowed to select his commissary general. It is understood that Mr. Seddon was induced to resign by the action taken by the Virginia Congressional delegation. These gentlemen, it appears, sent to President Davis an official announcement that they had lost confidence in all the members of his Cabinet, except Mr. Trenholm, and asked for a change. Mr. Seddon being informed of this action, immediately sent in his resignation.

"Two important measures, recently passed by Congress, were made public on Saturday. One is the bill providing for the appointment of a general-in-chief of the Confederate armies. This provides that the general in ohief shall have charge of the armies of the Confederacy. Whether this implies the power to salect the generals who shall command those armies is a matter of doubt. It also repeals the law providing a staff for the general assigned to duty at Rich-mond. General Bragg now holds the position referred to. The bill has not yet been approved by the President. The other measure is a resolution mmending the assignment of Gen. Joseph E. o command the Army of Ten rived at Varina on Friday reached this city last

night on our flag-of-truce boat from Boulware's Landing. By the same boat Mr. Francis P. Blair, Sr., peace commissioner, returned to this city. Nothing has transpired as to the object of his mission, but it, of course, has reference to peace nego tiations, and this has grown out of his former visit. the is the guest of Capt. Hatch, at the residence of the latter, corner of Forsyth and Lehigh streets. "The Hon. H. S. Foote, of Tennessee, left the city yesterday morning by the Fredericksburg train, oute for Prince George county Virginia. The Whig, of January 28d, has the following

The Whig, of January 28d, has the following; Charlotteville, Jan. 18.—The enemy in heavy force, supposed to be 15,000 strong, under General Foster, advanced on Pocotalico yesterday. Our trops, after an obstinate resistance, fell back on this side of the Saltkepatchie. Our lines embrace the Saltkepatchie bridge. Everything was brought off safely. General Hardee is in command of our forces.

CLINTON, La., Jan. 14.—A large number of troops from Nashville, estimated at 15,000 to 20,000, recently passed down the river to New Orleans. It is believed that an expedition is organizing either to attack Mobile or go up Red river.

Jaonson, Miss., Jan. 13.—Private advices from New Orleans to the 4th inst. have been received. Preparations were making for an expedition of 15,000 to Pascagoula. A fair for the barefit of the proceeds of which were \$8,000. Many old business men were emigrating to Matamoros. The Yankee lines have been stringently closed until after March 4th. The reported reason is the fear of troubles in the Northwest.

WASHINGTON.

The Method of Assigning the Quotas under the Coming Draft.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE BANKRUPT BILL. ROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

THE QUOTA FOR THE DRAFT. The Provest Marshal General has assigned and orwarded to the different districts their correct quotas, under the call of December 19, 1864, for 00,000 men. Shortly after the calls were made quotas were assigned upon the enrolmentas it stood on the 30th day of November, taking into account the reports of credits, and the estimates of the numer of years of service that were then available, and these quotas were sent to the districts, in order that recruiting might commence without any delay for computing the exact quotas. The correct quotas are based upon the enrolment as corrected, up to the 1st inst., and embrace all the credits for the troops raised up to that date. A complete settlement with each district has been made, and all former deficiencies charged and the surplus credited to the district. Consequently, all men put into service since January 1st, whether by draft, the acceptance of substitutes, or by voluntary enlistments, will be applied as credits in reduction of the quotas now assigned. It will be observed that the corrected quotas vary in certain localities from the quotas assigned on the 23d of December The reason for this is, first, that enrolment in many localities has been much reduced since the 30th of November, while in others but little change has occurred. Second, full and accurate reports of men and years of service furnished, not only during the month of December, but from different localities for previous months, have been received and taken into account in determining the correct quotes. The most obvious instance is in the case of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the quots of the former being largely increased, while that of the latter is diminished. This varion account of naval enlistments allowed to the disricts of the State of New York, while no change has

ance is, however, but partially attributable to the causes above stated, but is consistent to a great extent by the redistribution of the years of service been made in the number of men credited to each district by the commissioners; yet in looking into the report made at Washington of the periods of service of these enlistments, it was found that the number assigned to New York city was reported as all three-years men, while those reported to Brooklyn and the Tarrytown district consisted mainly of pne-year men. This disproportion, being considered nequitable, and not sustained as correct by facts, has been modified, and the one, two, and three-years men distributed to the different localities pro rata, so that each district now receives its share of three years naval men as well as one-year men. and the quota of men to be furnished by the city of New

fork becomes largely increased. THE AMENDED BANKRUPT BILL. The bankrupt bill reported to-day by Senator FORTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, is amendatory of that passed by the House of Repre-sentatives, and is in the nature of a substitute. The principal alterations proposed by the committee are the following: The eighth and ninth sections are tricken out. These authorize the President of the United States, when the business of a District Court in Bankruptcy has so accumulated that the judge annot perform the same in addition to the other usiness, to appoint and commission one or more district judges, to sit in bankruptcy only, and als to appoint an assistant district judge, under similar mstances. The voluntary bankrupt and comcement of proceedings sections are amended by striking out the authority to the marshal or his deputy, in his taking possession of property, to except such as may be by the laws of the States in deputy, in his taking possession of property, to except such as may be by the laws of the States in which the judicial district is situated exempt from attachment, levy, or seizure and sale on execution.

Exception is made from the operations of the act of the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of the bankrupt as the assignes shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, not altogether to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of \$500; and also the wearing apparel of the bankrupt, and of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms, and equipment of any person who is or has been a soldier in the service of the United States; and the determination of the assignee in these matters shall, on exception being taken, be subject to the final decision of the sale dourt.

The nineteenth section, which provides that all attachments of the property of the debtor shall be dissolved by the deeprde in bankruptcy, etc., shall be stricken out.

In the section for the distribution of the bankrupt's estate, the committee strike out from the debts entitled to priority of payment, those due any physician for medical attendance on the bankrupt or his family during the pendancy of the pre-

ceedings in bankruptcy, until the final dividend is declared, not exceeding \$50.

In the order for a dividend the following claims shall be entitled to priority or preference, and to be first paid in full, in the following order: first paid in full, in the following order:

First. The fees, costs, and expenses of writs and
for the custody of property as herein provided.

Second. All debts due to the United States, and
all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.

Third. All debts due to the State in which the
proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all
taxes and assessments made under the laws of such
State.

State.

Fourth. Wages due to any operative, clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars, for labor performed within six months next precedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth. All debts due to any persons who, by the laws of the United States, are or may be entitled to a priority or preference, in like manner as if this act had not been passed; always provided that nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the assessment and collection of taxes by the United States ment and collection of taxes by the United States or any State.

The following is substituted for the thirty seventh and thirty-eight sections in relation to discharge from bankruptoy and the allowances to the bankrupt from all selve and several and granted shall, with the exceptions mentioned, relieve the bankrupt from all debte, claims, liabilities, and demands which were or might have been proved against his estate in bankruptoy, and may be pleaded by a simple averment that in the day of its date such discharge was granted to him, satting the same forth in hace verbs as a full and complete bar to all fults brought for any snod debts, claims, liabilities or demands, and the certificate shall be conclusive evidence in favor of such bankruptoy, of the set and regularity of such discharge; always provided that any creditor er creditors of said bankrupt whose debt was proved or provable against the estate in bankruptoy, who shall see fit to contest the validity of said discharge, always provided that any creditor er creditors of said bankrupt whose debt was proved or provable against the estate in bankruptoy, who shall see fit to contest the validity of said discharge, on the ground that it was fraudulently obtained, may at any time within two years after the date thereof apply to the court which granted it to set aside and abnul the same. Said application shall be in writing, and shall specify which in particular of the several acts mentioned in the section is intended to give evidence against the bankrupt, setting forth the grounds of avoidance, and no evidence shall be admitted as to any of the said acts, but the application of the court, which shall cause reasonable notice of the application to be given by the bankrupt, and the discharge, and that the creditor or creditors had no knowledge of the same, indemental indicates the court shall find that the fraudulent acts or any of them sat forth by the creditor or creditors against the bankrupt and the discharge of the bankrupt, and the validity of his discharge or any State. The following is substituted for the thirty seventh

void, anothe bankruptcy of partnersups and corporations.

The involuntary bankrupt sections are amended by including bankers with merchants and traders, and striking out the provise that the petitioning creditors shall execute a bond, with sufficient secutive, in a penalty of not less than \$200, conditioned for the payment to the debtor, in case it shall appear that there was no valid ground for the application, of all the damages which he shall suffer by reason thereof.

There are other amendments, but the above are

There are other amendments, but the above are among the most important of them. XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Second Session. SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, presented the patition of chaplains in the army asking that they have the same pay that is allowed to line officers of corresponding rank. Referred.

RECOGNITION OF A SUPREME BEING.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania asking that the Constitution of citizens of Pennsylvania asking that the Constitution be so amended an to recognize the existence of a Sapreme Heing. Referred to the select committee having the subject under consideration. THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. BENDERSON, of Missouri, presented the remonstrance of citizens of Missouri and Maryland arainst the proposed tax on lost tobacco. Befored to the Committee on Finance.

Amendments to the Bankeuptibill.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BANKEUPT DILL.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, from the Judiclary Committee, reported the House bankrupt bill with amendments. He explained that the committee had not made any radical changes in the bill as it passed the house, but it had so many trivial alterations that it had concluded it was better to offer a new bill by way of substitute. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Halb, of New Hampsbire, explained that he. Be member of the Judiclary Committee, was not in favor of the bill as reported, although he had agreed to lite hing reported. If it was not changed in the Sonate, as he winked it to be, he would voice against it.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Milisary Affairs, reported back the memorial of excurgeon General Hammond, saving for an investigation into the circumstances of his court-markial, and asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. So ordered. THE INCOME TAX ON TONNAGE.

Mr. FARWHILL of Maine, offered a resolution in-tructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the ex-ediency of relieving the tonnage of the country from he income tax, and reducing the duty on chains and Anchors.

Mr. FARWELL stated that the tax upon townage was so heavy at present as to be very injurious to American commerce and American ship building, while in England and France the materials used in the construction of a ship were free from all tax. It was so heavy here as to be almost prohibitory.

The resolution was agreed to. COMPENSATION TO LOYAL OWNERS OF ENLISTE SLAVES.

Mr. POWELL, of Keningky, asked that the Senate take up the resolution calling upon the Secretary of Wait to know why he had not appointed a commissioner to compensate loyal owners for slaves enlisted in the politary service. The resolution was taken up and adopted. THE RETALIATION RESOLUTION. THE RETALLATION RESOLUTION.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, called up the resolution of the Military Committee advising retaliation for the treatment of our soldiers in rebel prisons.

Mr. CLAEK, of New Hampshire, offered an amendment to the effect that Congress expressly calls the attention of the President to the condition and treatment of our prisoners in rebel prisons, and if, for satisfactory reasons, they cannot be exchanged, Congress desires that the President employ all the means in this power, including such retailation as shall seem just and processed about president shall prevent the continuance and occurrence

including such retailation as shall seem into and proper, and shall prevent the continuance and occurrence
of such sarbarities, and compel the insurgents to observe the issue of civilized warfare.

Mr. HENDERSON spoke on the subject of ratallation,
and favored the appointment of commissioners to conter with the rebel authorities to secure better treatment
to our prisoners in the South. If the rebels refused to
cour prisoners in the South. If the rebels refused to
such stringent measures of retailation consistent with
the rules of civilized warfare, and not derogatory to the
national honor, as would effectively stop such sonduct
on the part of the rebels. He intended, he said, to offer an amendment to this effect, and was in favor of retailation, but not at all times in kind. He would not
starve rebels to death because they starved our men,
nor give these prisoners unwholesome food, or exposthem to be frozen to death.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, suggested that Mr.

Henderson modify his amendment so as to give the rebel
authorities the privites of resonance commissioners to enderson modify his amendment so as to give the tone nthorities the privitege of sending commissioners to ook into the condition of Southern prisoners in North rn prisons Mr. HENDERSON was willing to accept such a mo lification, but he believed robel prisoners were hu

ported the resolution, advised the provision.

THE DISAGREMENT BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

Mr. CLARK, from the committee of conference on the deficiency bill, reported that the House still refused to strike out the proposition to increase the salary of its employees. He moved that the Beaate still adbere to its amendment to strike out the proposition for lisis increased compensation, which he said was contrary to law. This would defeat the bill, he said, but the responsibility would be upon the House.

The yeas and nays were called upon the adherence of the Senate—yeas SA nay 1: Mr. Carille.

The presiding officer. The motion prevalls, and the bill fails on account of disagreement between the two Houses. RESUMPTION OF THE RETALIATION DISCUSSION. Mr. BROWN resumed the floor upon the question of evaliation, supporting the resolution of the Military

omnittee.
Mr. WADE, of Ohio, moved an amendment, making he resolution mandatory instead of advisory, and com-elling the President and officers in the army to retail-te in hind. pelling the President and officers in the army to retailate in kind.

Mr. FUSTER was surprised that any Senator should say that the rebels had nottreated our prisoners with inhuman cruelty. After mentioning several instances of 1ebt harbarity. Mr. Foster advocated retailation, but was opposed to retailating in kind to the extent of starwing to death, or any anch severe measures. He believed if the rebels 100k our prisoners and shot them deliberately we should choose an equal x number of theirs, but he did not believe we should carry retailation to the extent of torturing all the pri-to-pars in our hands because the rebels tortured our men in their hands.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland opposed the resolution, and spuke at length against it. Pending the consideration of the subject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The special order, the bill for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, was postponed till Monday next.

DIRECT TAXES IN REBELLIOUS STATES.

Mr. STEVENS reported a substitute for the Senate bil or the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary states. It was recommitted to the Committee of Way TEMPORARY INCREASE OF SALARIES. He also reported a bill to increase temporarily the earries of certain clerks in the civil service of the Government, the consideration of which was posiponed tilt to corrow week.

PUBCHASING COTTON FROM REBELS. FURCHABING COTTON FROM BRBEIS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a re-ointion that the committee which was directed on the 20th inst. to inquire into the matter of a permit granted by the chief agent of the Treasury Department to G. W. Lane, of Baltimore, to proceed to Borth Carolina to exchange provisions for cotton with the rebells, be further instructed to inquire into all the facts and circun-stances in relation to trace with the rebellious states since the breaking out of the rebellion, whether by permit of the Treasury Department or otherwise, with leave to at during the recess of the House, and the committee be authorized to pay all expresses out of the contingent fund, on the certificate of the chairman. cate of the chairman.

Br. ECHENCK, of Ohio, said the whole matter of such trade was now before the Committee on Military Affairs, to which, by a resolution of the House, it had been reterred. The committee were engaged in the examination of all the facts, and are collecting much information. Hence there was an evident impropriety in directing the Committee or Commerce to take the sub-

eiteting the Committee on Commerce to take the subject into consideration.

Mr. RARNSWORTH, of Illinois, made a similar statement, and opposed the passage of the resolution.

Mr. WARHBURNE, of Illinois, said the Rouse recently had directed the Committee on Commerce to inguire into the facts concerning the permit granted to G
W. Lane In the prosecution of this duty their attention has been called to other case precisely in the same
channel. A wide field was opened for investigation,
and he desired on henalf of the committee to say that
they do not court the duty involved in this subject.

Mr. ALLEY said great complaint had been made from
all quarters in relation to this trade, and he hoped the
resolution would be adopted.

The question baying been taken the resolution wassegred to.
On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Committee on agreed to.
On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Committee or
Military Affairs was relieved from further school on the

THANKS TO GENERAL SERRIDAY. THANKS TO GENERAL SERRIDAY.

Mr. DEMIRG, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General Sheridam for his galanty, military skill, and brilliant series of videles in the walley of the Shenandoan, and especially at Cedar Eury in October, which retrieved the fostunes of the day and averted a great disaster: and that the Freeident cause to be communicated to General Sheridan a copy of the above resolution, and through him to the officers and men under 1s command.

The resolution was agreed 10-year 130, mays 2-Messis Barris, of Maryland, and Chilton A. White, of Chilo.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL. THE DEFICIENCY BILL. Hr. SCHEECK, from a second committee of conference, made a report on the disagreeing amendments to

Mr. Schman are port on the disagreements with the deficiency bill.

The deficiency bill are a second from all their disagreements with the deficiency bill.

the exception of the one giving clerks and employees the House 20 per cent. additional pay. COURTESY TO BRADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

> Repeal of the Illinois "Black Laws." New York, Jan. 25.—A private despatch from Springfield, Illinois, says that the State Sena:e repealed the Black Laws to day,

tion without perplaying the nation still more; instead of the measure securing capacity in executive office, it was his opinion that incapacity would be more apt to bide i self in nimble words and flippant rhetoric. The capacity of debate did not always attach to able officers, and in this connection the names of Jefferson and Gallstin were mentioned. The adoption of such a measure pould afford an areas where the victor would be confirminated and the vanquished derided, besides being subject to other objections.

The House, without further proceedings on the pending subject, adjourned at 4 o'clock. THE LEGISLATURE. Harriseurg, January 25, 1865.

SENATE.

A number of pelitions were presented, among them ne by Mr. CONNELL, from citizens of Manayunk, king that the bridge at that place may be made frest The (omnittee on Federal Relations reported negavely the resolutions relative to the repeal of the paper uty. STARK, an act incorporating the Providence mr. STARK, an act incorporating the Providencestreet Railway Company.
Also to conscilidate the Wilkenbarre Coal and Iron
Corpany, and the Consolidated Coal Company.
Also asypplement to the actinoorporating the Wilkesbarre and Stranton Railroad Company.
Mr. BIGHAM, one to idcorporate the Pittsburg and
Sonors Cold and Silver Mining Company.
Mr. PLEMING, as act incorporating the Homosopathic
Medical College of Pennylvania.
Mr. Jak E6, relative to the pay of certain officers in
Bucks county. Bucks county, Br. GRAHAM, one respecting the act which donated proceeds of Government lands to the State Agricultural proceeds of Government lands to the State Agricultural School. in Centre county.

Mr. CONNELL, one regulating the fees of the Clerk of Cuarter Sersions of Philadelphia.

Also, one to legitimate the children of Barnabas Hammett and Robins Hardis.

Alto, one to incorporate the Park Mining Company of Colorado. Also, one to vacate parts of Ash Lane, in the city of Eric.

Bris. one to vacate parts of Asa Lane, in the city of also, one authorizing the resettlement of the claim of John Dongan. Passed finally.

Mr. Gun NELL called up the supplement to the act incorporating the Leginau Oil Company. changing its name to the Rood Farm vil Company, and increasing thates of stock. Passed finally.

Mr. LOWEY called up the bill authorizing a resettlement of the account of John Durgan, which, after some discussion was defeated

Mr. Randall called up the bill relative to the suraties of William Bickell, late Treasurer of Schuyikill, Passed finally. assed finally.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS called up the bill allowing sol-lers to vote at the municipal elections in Lancaster and diers to vote at the municipal elections in Lancaster and Harrisburg. Mr. 5T. C.I. AIR moved to amend by including the townships of indiana and Jafferson.

Mr. DOROVAN said that it was understood when the solderer voting bill parsed last year that municipal and lownship elections were not to be included. He was not asiout-hed to fined that a made had at last bean discovered by the opposite party to defeat the present dominant power in Lancaster and Harrisburg. The bill was laid over.

Mr. RIDOWAY called up the supplement to the act incorporating the Minerat Mining Company, giving them power to held lands by lease as well as by purchase.

chase.

Mr. WII.SON called up the bill anthorizing the Auditor General to draw his warrants for payment of certain ciaims of military officers ordered to be paid by the Board of Ciaims. Passed. Adjourned.

AFTERWOON SESSION. AFTERWOON EESSION.

An act divorcing Laure V. Barton from her husband (see House proceedings) was called up, and passed.

Sundry local bounty bills were considered.

Br. GUND-LL called up an act allowing the Western Prople's Telegraph Company to extend their lines to any part of its State, including Erie, Philadelphia, and Oil Creek. Passed.

Prople's Telegraph Company to a result rinks, and oil Greek. Passed.

The House met at 11 A M.

The bill divorcing Laura V. Barton from her husbaud was called up by Mr. SMITH of Philadelphia. The petition alleged that the complainant was seduced from a school at Baitimore, at the age of 14, by a gambler, and was wronged by a 'doubtful marriage, and has since as fiered intolegebla babuse from her husband.

Mr. MCGLURK contended that the courts of law had jurisdiction to innforce a decree of divorce.

Mr. MCGLURK contended that the courts of law had jurisdiction to innforce a decree of divorce.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, said that the woman was bound down to a 'moral leper.' and that it would be a simple act of justice and morey for the Legislature to break the bonds.

Mr. WADDELL thought that if the woman was willing to take the responsibility of assuming a Legislative divorce to be vasid, there could be no injury resulting from the action of the Legislature.

Mr. MRITH, of Philadelphia, said that the petitioner had come with the assent of Hon Alexander Heary and otler prominent citizen of rhiladelphia.

The SPEAKER decided that the courte had not jurisdiction in the premises. The woman had not resided in the frate for one year preceding the application, but was a resident of Maryland.

The SPEAKER precented a communication from the State Treasurer in answer to the inquiry what State banks had gone into busbless under the national law. Be replied that they were fifty-eight in number, having a capital of \$0.092.353 30. Their change leaves a capital of only, \$6,90,905, 50 invested in banks under the Nation of which has year amounted to \$435,372.41.

The SPEAKER precented a communication from the Auction General, in answer to the inquiry what faile roads had reglected to pay treit tonnage tax. The reply was that the Allegheny Valley and Gleveland and Pittsburg lines had failed to comply with the law.

Mr. KEEET presented a communication from the committee in the contract for the husbication of a Daily Legislative

ment was lost.
Mr. NEGLEY moved to amend by interling March 14.
Mr. hMTH moved to insert March 24th, which was inally agreed upon. Adjourned.

BERMUDA.

The News of the Capture of Fort Fisher among the Blockade-runners. It is Discovered by Accident and Immediately Communicated to the Bermuda Fleet Mysterious Disappearance of some of the Steamers—Their Probable Cap-

ture by our Navy. New York, Jan. 25 .- The steamer Alpha, from St. Thomas and Bermuda, arrived to-day.

The blockade-runner Owl succeeded in reaching immediately returned to Bermuda, arriving on the 21st, with the news of the capture of Fort Fisher and stopping the Maud Campbell, Old Dominion Florence, Deer, and Virginia, all of which vessels were ready to sail. The Charlotte and Stag salled or Wilmington at the same time with the Owl, Rat-

lesnake, Chameleon, and Snag, between the 13th and 20th of January, and have not since been hear aneiro, put into Bermuda on January 16th to land the captain and crew of the ship Ganges, fallen in with on January 7th, in lat. 35, 1002, 60, in a sinking The above is probably the brig Ganges, Captain ohnson, from Cadiz, November 4th, for Bon The island of St. Thomas has been declared an

nfected port. CANADA.

REITERATION OF THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY LIAMENT-A LARGE MAJORITY IN PAVOR OF THE NEW CONFEDERATION-PRIENDLINESS OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. Quebro, Jan. 24.—The Governor General, as soo as the speech from the throne was answered, sen down a message recommending an appropriation to replace the \$90,000 in gold given up by the Montreal colice officers to the St. Albans raiders. The message was read by the Speaker amid cries of "Hear, hear." and there was no expression of dissent. A commission has been appointed to inquire into the failure of justice at Montreal. It will involve thorities. In the meantime, Judge Coursal habeen suspended. If it shall be proved that the money was given up through the misconduct of Chief of Police Lamothe, the city of Montreal will be called upon to make good the money advanced by Parliament to pay it back again.

These measures show that the Government and its supporters are in earnest, and that the prooill. The Attorney General will probably submit it to-morrow. The majority for the new Confedera tion scheme is at least three to one. The opposition are hardly strong enough to set up a respecta The Canadian parliamentary history furnishes few precedents of the passage of an address in answer to the speech at one sitting, as was done yes-

terday. The tone of the speeches in both Houses was eminently friendly to the United States, while pointing at the necessity for larger military prepa PUNISHMENT OF GUERILLA SYMPATHIZERS. St. Louis, Jan. 25.—General Sanborn, comman ing the district of Southwest Missouri, has banished

forty eight families and one hundred other men and women to a distance of fifty miles outside his disriot, for feeding and harboring guerillas and bushwhackers. The parties are to leave the district by the 20th of February, on penalty of arrest and pun-Another Outrage by Sue Munday. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 25.—The official authorities are advised that Sue Munday's gang this evening killed,

at Simpsonville, thirty negroes, who were in charge of one thousand head of Government cattle. No further particulars have been received. Restoration of Civil Law to Norfolk and Vicinity. [Special Despatch to The Press.] BALTIMORE, Jan. 25 .- A committee of Norfolk

itizens, A. Watson Atwood chairman, waited upon Governor Pierrepont, of Virginia, this morning, bearing a lengthy petition for the return of civil law to Norfolk and vicinity. The Governor holds t in consideration, and will inform the committee of what he can do on Friday next. Conflagration at Buffalo. BUFFALO, Jan. 25 .- The American Hotel is or fire, and there is no prospect of saving the building as the wind is blowing a gale from the west and it is

as the wind is nowing a gate from the west and it is snowing furiously. The thermometer stands at 8 degrees above zero, which, with the wind and a driving snow storm, makes it almost impossible for the firemen to work their engines. The loss will be very heavy, as there are a number of stores already in ruins. The hotel property is believed to be fully insured, and the landlord of the American has \$14,000 insurance on the furniture. BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—The fire was arrested this afternoon, after the blowing up of the buildings on Main street. It was stopped also in the rear of Pearl street. Pest street.

This evening the fiames broke out avain in Bullymore's buildings. The fire department are working
at every disadvantage, the weather being intensely
cold, with a violent wind and driving snow, freezing

the hore and clogging the engines.

The following are among the sufferers by the configuration: The fire caught in Diehl's restaurant, and extended to Vansciver's battery, Januar's States.

It was a most remarkable lact that this eminent was of the delivering a speech in behalf of those who were attempting to maintain the union of these states. fiagration: The fire caught in Diehl's restaurant, and extended to Vansciver's battery, Janner's drug store, A. S. Schriver's shoe store, and Paul Bunyon's confectionary store; thence it spread to the American Hell, in its rear, and the following stores on the ground floor: Rosenaw & Brothers, dealers in fanoy goods; Hostetters & Strauss, dry goods; Lewis & Giranoper, dry goods; and Barthafer's barber shop.

The fire then communicated to the buildings adjoining the hotel, occupied by Mr. Volger, dealer in German goods, Mr. Upson, a photographer, Mr. Knight, dealer in liquors, and Bullymore's meat stand. The other buildings, at the orner of Court street, were damaged more or less. They were coupied by Mr. Rasom, a hatter, the Buffalo Savings' Bank, and Mr. Gage, a grooer. It is feared that these buildings will be destroyed tonivit.

It is reported that some persons were injured by the falling wails, but amid the confusion it is impossible to ascertain the facts. James Sidway, Harry Tifft, and Harry Gillett, belonging to the Taylor Hose, were killed.

The less will not fall short of half a million dollars. A large number of persons, who occupied upper stories of the burned buildings, lost all their property. The fire is still burning.

NEW OBLEAMS. THE PROPLE OF TEXAS PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK ON THEIR COAST. Carro, Jan. 25.—The steamer Arthur, from We bricans on the 18th, has arrived, with three Mains rigades en route home to be mustered out. Late advices from Texas represent that the pec ple of that State are apprehensive of an attack on their coast, and premise determined resistance. Middling cotton is held \$1.55; New Orleans low middlings sold at \$1. Sugar firm at full prices.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Correspondence of The Press. ? NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1865. TRIALS. The case of Bernard Friery, for the murder Harry Lagarus, has been fleroely pushed by the District Attorney, who is determined that "the law's delays" shall not in this instance avail the culprit. After various pleas for delay by counsel, the drawing of a jury was proceeded with yester-day. Out of a panel of sixty-three enly one juryman was obtained. A panel of three hundred was ordered for to-day.

The trial of the Messrs. Brooks, of the Express, 2 the suit of the people on the relation of Mr. Sweeny, has been set down for the first Monday of February. The case, it will be remembered, is based upon a

INCIPIENT RIOT. News of a "strike" among the ice-cutters on the Hudson at Kingston (about ninety miles from thi city) has been received. They have injured severa persons supposed to be inimical to their interests ind at last accounts seemed disposed to carry their point, cost what it might.

(By Telegraph)
THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK. New York, Jan. 25,-The quota of New York city under the draft is 22,019; and of Brooklys 1,913, The total of the State is 61,076.

4,913. The total of the State is 61,076.

At Gallsgher's Evening Exchange the following quotations are reported: Gold 2014; New York Central 1054; Eris 69; Eris preferred 89%; Hudson River 944; Reading 104; Michigan Omtral 105%; Mitchigan Southern 65%; Hittoris Central 113%; Cloveland and Pittsburg 79; Cleveland and Toledo 121; Chicago and Rock Island 91%; Northwestern 83%; Fort Weyne and Chicago, 92; Canton Co. 39; Cumberland Coal 42% Both the Stook and Gold markets were keavy. Gold sold after callat 203%, and afterwards railed to 206.

WOOL BALE-GOOD PRICES. There was an offering of 800, e00 pounds of domestic fleeco wool by auction to-day. The sale was very largely attended by manufacturers and dealers from the East, and Philadelphia and other cities. Most of the offerings sold at prices fully up to anticipation. Joarse Ohio fleeco hought 97%; New York State fleece, 94; No. 1 New York, 85; XX and XXX fleece 103. Wicklum, 9009516: some tubershed ficece, 103; Michigan, 90@95%; some tub-wasi ficece, 115. Terms cash.

The Income Tax. To the Editor of The Press:
Sin: Let me, as one of your constant readers heartily thank you for your action in publishing the returns of the income tax. It has created some flutter ing among the lame pigeons, but I have yet to see the first loyal and patriotic citizen disapproving of your course. Although I am a citizen of the Twen-ty-second ward, and among those who have had still I am willing to make any approvance I may have suffered a contribution to the general good o the Government. I therefore pray you to continue on in your good work, and the people of Philadelphia will heartily endorse your course. I am, sir, yours respectfully, FRANKFORD, Jan. 26, 1885.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24, 1865. To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: We very much regret to see The Press following the New York papers in so objectionable a course as publishing the names of citizens liable to the income tax. Although it may expose those who give imprope returns, it will enable others to obtain a false busi ness credit by reporting a larger income than they be a small consideration compared with the benefit derived. And again; other persons, whose busine msy have been temporarily curtailed by circum stances which they could not control, will truthfu

ly report a small income and lose as much bene as the former would improperly obtain. Respectfully yours, To the Editor of The Press: SIR: I see with sorrow, in to-day's paper, that you are about to inaugurate the publication of the incomes over \$600 of all the people of this city. Now, I do not like to see this, not so much because it exposes the state of one's finances as because it will cause me, an employer, a great deal of annoyance. At the beginning of the present year my hands, which are some twenty in number, all came to me and asked for an increase of wages. They were already, in my opinion, getting as much as the cha- friends? It would be desirable to do so. they did not seem to think so. They represented to me the high prices of everything-of meat, coal, and flour, and everything which they were compelled to use. I could not deny this, but still I was forced to ome measure to quiet their clamor. When this war commenced I lost heavily-more heavily, indeed, commenced I lost heavily—more neavily, indeed, than I care to tell—and as I consider that an em-ployer is not bound to give away a molety of his profits in the form of increased wages, when an opportunity presents itself to him to renew the waste, I showed my men that I could not grant their request without loss. Well, it happens that I had unusual success and a fair total o profits. Now, Mr. Editor, if you publish my inc my employees will see it, and will, in face of it, be likely to renew their requests. I will be forced to grant it, for I cannot well replace them. My case

merchant in the southwestern section of the citywho has employees who desired an interest in his business in the first, because they thought their services to him had earned them the right. They are valuable men; he cannot well do without them. He showed them that the profits would scarcely make an interest desirable to more than one, but he did not show his private ledger. Now, sir, if you publish his income, he will get into trouble.

You, in your public and influential position, know that it takes a great deal to support a family which occupied a position called respectable before the war. Now the taxes to carry on the war are heavy, and what with one expense, and what with another, it is a pretty difficult thing just now to make both genteel ends meet. Now, if a "respectable gentleman" should report his income a little less in order to save a few dollars in taxes, it is very hard in you to parade the reported income, which is considerably less than the real. It would go a good way to injure his position in society. And then there may be men who are cutting a grand figure on a very small space of ice. As it is now, they may tide through diff from speculations, etc. But if you show exactly the ground they stand on it may injure them, because oneyed men may discover that there is no room for extensive credit. And then again there are a great many quest bankrupts, who grow richer the oftener they fail. They report large incomes very naturally, because they omit to pay their debts. You will discover that fact when you read over your lists. Now, is it not injustice to make certain through your columns what was before only sus Northern influence predominates in the Canadian captures and Parliament.

Cabinet and Parliament. Cabinet and Parliament.

It is expected that the first measure that will be may say that you are serving the Government, whose interest it is the interest of us all to serve you may say that scanty pockets and family pride

may say that you serve at once the nation, and al classes of citizens alike, and that if you expose any it is only the proper punishment of their ewn false-hood and shallow deception. But, Mr. Editor, I will answer that these are all private affairs. If poo ple do make false returns; if they do make true returns, which give the lie to their outward life, what of it? If the Government and the cause is defrauded there are some people who gain, and you ought to feel happy in doing good, even unto a few. But I will stop, here, though I have many other argu-I will stop, nere, though I have much of your ments, for I fear I am taking too much of your space.

Y. A. B.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1865. T. T. Rice's Concent.-Young Rice's concen for to-night, at the Musical Fund Hall, deserves a large audience, the attractions being of a superior character. This youthful planist has made grea progress in his art since he was last heard in public a year ago, and is regarded among professors as possessing a rare talent for his instrument. He will e assisted by Mad. Behrens, Messrs. Roggenburger Ahrend, and Wolsleffer.

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.

REV. SELLA MARTIN. Concert Hall was filled last evening by a very a preciative audience, for the purpose of listening to a lecture by Rev. Sella Martin, under the auspices of the "Social, Civil, and Statistical Association." The speaker is quite a youthful-looking gentleman, of a very light complexion, possessing a fine voice, graceful in his manner, and sufficiently entertaining in his discourse to verify the remark of Chas. Gibbons, Esq., "That the colored people can take care of themselves."

Mr. Martin referred to the friends of the Union in English, enumerating the English sentiment and feeling as being divided among the upper, middle, and lower classes of the people.

The upper class were divided into two wings, the first of which were the Tories, who withed the Sauth to succeed, and from the sameness of the institutions they do much for the poor, but more to make it needed.

The second of this class were those who fear revolution, as there are no class who are so timid as the aristocracy. These people cannot understand how it is that we show wealth without privilege, distinction without transmission, education without patronage. take care of themselves." tinction without transmission, education without patronage.

The speaker paid a glowing eulogy to the Earl of Oarliste, and Washington Wilkes, now decaased with whom he had the pleasure of meeting. It had been his good fortune to be with the last name gentleman when the Secessionist party in England gentleman when the Secessionist party in Engrand had attempted to break up meetings, but he had always found him to be equal to the emergency, and most generally conquered those who assailed him. It was a most remarkable fact that this eminent man died while delivering a speech in behalf of those that the state of t

States.

The law of primogeniture was alluded to by the speaker, and if the North succeeded, no aristocracy would be allowed.

Another wing of the English people might be termed that of the political, who were neither the friends of the North nor the South, but would like to see both fall. friends of the North for the South, but would like to see both fall.

There is no country on the face of the globe who do more for the lower classes than that of England, and none who endeavor to make the people the recipients of their bounty.

The speaker argued from this that a revolution in England would be more terrible than even the French Revolution. The people of France are allowed shows of great magnitude to distract their attention, whereas those of England were brutalized. The interlarding term of an Englishman is bloody; for instance, he would say he was taken to a bloody public house, by a bloody friend, to take a bloody drink, and afterwards was arrested by a cloody policeman and brought before your bloody hondy.

nmoved as the Copperheads do that of this rebelunmoved as the Copperheads do that of this rebellion.

The speaker said that Jeff Davis had threatened to place arms in the hands of the slaves, and in this he was but meeting the course pursued by our Government. We claim to excel the rebels in humanity, and before we can do so the colored soldier must be entitled to the rights of franchise and all the rights appertaining to an American citison. It must be remembered, said the speaker, that there are thousands of en slaves in Canada, but in the event of a difficulty with England would it be expected that they would sustain the people of the North, through whose dominions they had to escape in a surreptitious manner? A very little persuasion might induce them to take arms against them, particularly after the terrible sufferings they had endured in passing through their domains. Bishop Simpson had suggested that the colored people be sent to Texas. Suppose that this suggestion be complied with, and after the settlement had been formed some thousands of the African race be brought thither from their native clime, would not such a person as Napoleon III. seek their valor to make further aggression?

We do injustice to the Rev. gentleman in this brief sketch of his very able lecture, but want of space and time forbide our saying more. A more elequent orator we have but seidom listened to.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1865. I POETRY.—"Fert Fisher," by George H. Boker—
"Peace," by Mary C. Ames—"Jessie's Sons," by
Jean Ingelow—"Furloughed"—"The Last Cail."
II. IN THE WOODS—A Novelette, written for the
War Press, by Emma Eggleson. (Continued.)
III. EDITORIALS.—The Ice Breaking—The Present
Condition of the Rebellion—Fair Play for Women—The
Rebellion against Davis—British-American Feeling—
The Results of Reunion—The Future of Blockade-Runmers.

IV. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." V. THE CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER. The full V. THE UAPTURE OF FORT FIREM. The details of this great victory, including a minute description of the homberdment and the assault, are given, the gether with all the official correspondence, reports, etc.
VI. OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE - Letter from our special correspondents at all points of the war compass—from Savannah, Beaufort, Grant's army, and the Army of the James—Letter from "Graybeard." VII. CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE SUM-MARY. VIII. GENERAL NEWS.—The Funeral of Edward

Everett—Pennsylvanians in Rebel Prisons—Washing-ton News—The Peace Rumors—The Canadian Ques-tion—The Movement that will Astonish the World— News from all parts of the World—Interesting General Excepts, readable and instructive.

IX. CITY INTELLIGENCE. —Lecture by Heary
Ward Beecher, "Beauty and the Beast!"—General
Keeling of Workingwomen, etc.
X. CHESS DEPARTMENT.—Chess Players in the X. CHESS DEPARTMENT.—Uness Flayers in the fifth year of the French Republic—Problems—Chess in Germany, England, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

The War Press also contains a large amount of interesting matter, not included in the above enumeration. 43 Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be for

warded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$2 per year. Adduction 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. Price five cents.

CITY ITEMS. Universal Sapety Match.—"ACongreys Match is at once a good and bad servant, the paradox bein naintained by its convenience, as a means of obtaining a light, and the danger from its too ready ignition by accident. We are doing a public service, then, in calling attention to an improvement of this valuable invention. The 'Special-Safety Match' will only ignite when rubbed on the pro pared surface of the box. What the compound is with which the Match is tipped we know not, but it contains no phosphorus, it is not poisonous, it emits no unpleasant odor, and it is not liable to spontaneous combustion. So carpets need not be burnt by carelessly-dropped matches being trodden on, nor wall papers and panels disfigured by promiscuous

rubbings by lazy light-scekers. The new Match is really a great invention in an unpretending form."

- Weekly Despatch of the English Press.

G. G. Evans, 630 Chestnut street, has the agency or the sale of these Matches. Call and examine. "LAUGH AND GROW FAT."-Laugh so heartily as to have your sides pain you for an hour therea ter, was the experience of those who crowded the large hall of the Assembly Building, on Tuesday vening last, to witness the humorous experiment of Doctor B. Brown Williams, the original Psy hologist, experiments that can only be appro when seen or realized. Can it be possible that this science, as demor trated by the Doctor, controls humanity so far a o make a man act as anything and everythin other than himself; at one time a monkey, with all its activity and motion, at another a general in ac-tive command, assuming and directing all the re-sponsibilities of that position, in fact, a being transormed into another being or thing without the power to prevent it? Go and see for yourself, and go

early too, or you wont get a seat, to enjoy enough humor to last you until the next lecture. Can't the Doctor secure Concert Hall to please his many struck in Rockland township. Venango county. Farm. This well is only a few feet from the Halderman Farm, owned by the Monitor Oil Company, of this city. QUEER QUESTIONS .- A correspondent propound

the following queries: "Would not horse pistols be more effective in Cavalry than Colts? What kind of wood is a General's Staff made of? How many drawers does a Cavalry Bureau contain, and what do they keep in them?" In reply to the last question, we would say, that if the drawers were well furnished they would contain a good assortment of wearing apparel from the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Ohestnut street, above Sixth.

ANOTHER "BULLY" AT THE CAPITAL-JUGES Field, we mean, of Louisiana, who has shown his fitness for a true Southern representative in Washington by his brutal attack upon Judge Kelley, las week. This Field evidently wants fencing in; he is too offensive in his present position. A straight cket would become him, and if he will send in his measure to Charles Stokes & Co., the eminen Clothiers, under the Continental, according to the system of self measurement published in the papers, e have no doubt but that they would accomm

A SPLENDID CHANCE.-Coal Oil Refinery fo sale, in perfect running order, with the entire business. Canacity 200 barrels crude oil per week. ja 26-31* JACOB S. FRY. SEATING! SEATING!!-On Philadelphia Park, Thirty-first and Walnut streets, the skating most excellent. Bailey's fine band afternoon and eve-

ning. The Park brilliantly illuminated every night, and open every evening until 10 o'clock, during the skating season. JARED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS," for imparting beauy and freshness to the complexion, clearness and tness to the skin, is now used by the most refined and scrupulous ladies as a tollet article. Sold by Eugene Jouin, 111 S. Tenth, below Chestnut; Johnston, Holloway, & Cowden, and Dyott & Co. ja23-8t GEORGE STRUE & Co.'s Planes, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, for sale only by J. B. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets. noi6-tf

EYE, EAR, AND CATARRH, successfully treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine st. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for exam SPECIAL NOTICES,

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal de nand, is made from the CHOICEST materials, is MILI and EMOLLIENT in its nature, FRAGRANTLY SCENT. ED, and EXTREMELY BRNEFICIAL in its action upon the Skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods ieslers.

WROUGHT-IRON MELTING LADLES OF A variety of sizes, Plumbers' Cast-iron Melting Pots. Plumbers' and Gas Fitters' Pipe Hooks, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Phirty-five) MARKET Street, below Binth. STRONG BRASS ALE COCKS, A VARIETY of other Brass Cocks, including those for Coal Oil, Cork Stops, Fancetc, Molasses, Gates, Ceder, and Liguum, vite Spigots, Taps, Boreré, &c., for sale at TRU MAN & EHAW'S. (Eight Thirty-Ave) 835 MARKET Street, be-

OIL LANDS. -1,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS n one Tract, in West Virginia, near HUGHES' RIVER, apposed to be the very pest of the very pest of the companies or individuals will be received sed to be the very best of Oil Territory. Proor a few days.

Address ''H. A. P.,'' at this office. ja25 3i* LADIES RECEIVE INSTRUCTION IN BOOK-REEPING, Commercial Arithmetic, Mercantile Forms, &c., and Business Writing, in O'DONNELL'S Book-keeping Institute, TENTH and CHESTNUT. ia21 &t*

TRUSSES, BRACE AND MECHANICAL SUPports, of approved construction, and light finish, adjusted with judgment, at C. H. MEEDLES', corner of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. (Ladies' Department, conducted by Ladies, on Twelfth Street, firstdoor below Race.) An extensive variety of Supporters, Belis. s, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Nursery Articles

GEORGE STECK & Co.'s PIANOS,

MASON & HAMLIN'S

CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO
FORTES,

OVERCOATS FROM \$14 TO \$55. OVERCOATS. WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL, oorner SIXTH and MARKET Size Ar Young Men's Suits and elegant variety of the est class Clothing at REASONABLE PRICES. WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH BEWING MACHINES, THE CHEAPEST, SEMPTERT AND BERT

noms, 704 CRESTNUT Street, above Seventh. MARRIED

BRADLEY-MICKLES -O. Saturday, January 21, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphiz, by the Hev. Kingston Goddard, D. D. Colonet George Willst Bradlay, U. S. A., and Miss. Agnes Hiss, daughter of Philo C. Mickles, Erq., ail of Syraouse, N. Y.

notor.

It was impossible to make some of these Englishmen realize the fact that across the Atlant's a man would make a fortune and lose it on the morrow for the fan of making one over again.

His transition, was incomprehensible to many of the people of fame, and afterwards resuming their old occupations, was incomprehensible to many of the people of England! It is a mistaken idea to suppose that the alistocracy of England: It is a mistaken idea to suppose that the alistocracy of England: The relative and friends of the family are respected from the residence of her parents, No 13% Soult Fourth street, on Thursday Street, on the 2d inst., Joshus Lain the alistocracy of England: It is a mistaken idea to suppose that the alistocracy of England: They went through the West India manuclastion as

of the Chrystet Fonat Led-ment, L. O. of O. F., A'80 On the 23d inst : Jaga Let Felih exalt to loyed And now in triuming Officere, where is the relatives and friends of the officer to steed the configuration of the officer to attend her fineral threshold. No. 57. East of the officer threshold. Died, at the city of Barklo biat the 14th inst. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. 11 L R 90th year of her gar, retaining at of her corporeal facilities to the last. This venerable last pose mind, and had exhibited it being views those of life it was the contributed to her lost yourgest daughter of its late H. Sew London, Conn., and maker, Hubbell, Esq., of this city. BLACK ALPACAS - A NEW

QUEEN ELIZABETH A few more cozen of wide selved. Also, new style Fancier of BESSON & ja18-tf 1865. -CARD FOR KEW 10 100 Hozey-Comb Culta.
200 Colored Counterpase.
1,000 Cults for Hospitals.
Fine stock of Blankels, Towals, &c. &c.
FYRE 4 Lines.
pals FOURTH and ARCH.

NOTICES. U. S. CHRISTIAN COMPI THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY MER-OF THE

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN CORNE WILL BE HELD IN THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF RE Fuesday Evening, Jan, 31.10 AT THE O'CLOCK.

ADDRESSES WILL BE DELIVERED BY General FISK, of the Army of Mi-Armi Bey B. W. CHIDLAW, of Giceinsti, JOSEPA STORY, Eq. of Bosson Bey. EIGHAED H. NEWYON, D. D. of Mild Rey. ALEXANDER REB, of Philadelphia Key. EDWARD HAWES, of Philadelphia Levander Alexander States and Alexander States. Kev. EDWARD HAWES, of Philaddita. And other distinguished speakers, wise may not yet announced.

Free Tickets of admission will be ready in the fitten on FRIDAY afternoon, at 3 o clock at land Book Store. No. 606 Chreshaut stret.

One third of the tickets will then be distributed there third on SATURDAY afternoon, and the MOUDDAY afternoon, at the same boars. The time mouther places or times for obtaining ticket.

Music by the Germania Orchestra.

Doors open at half-pest aix.

ja26 tf GRO. H. STUART, Ching

MOTICE. A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDER of the M'CLINTOCKVILLE

PETROLEUM COMPANI Will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 411 WALNET ON THURSDAY, FEB'Y 16, 194. t 12 o'clock M., to CONFIRM A SALE Of a portion of their Land, made by the Board al tore January 23, 1865. By order of the Board.

CHAS L. DOUGLASS STATE EQUAL RIGHTS (1)
VENTION.—At a meeting of the COLO
CITIZENS of Philadelphis, held at Fraskin sa
Tuesday evening, 24th inst., the following resize
were menimonally adopted: "Tresday evening, 24th inst., the following resi were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in order to have Philadelphis represented in the Pennsylvania State Equi Convention, which assembles at Harrisburgon W day, Feb. 5, 1855, the city be and is hereby ciric-Six Representative Districts, as follow: Paris Di-Frankroid; Second District, West Philadelphis: District, north of Callowhill extreet; Fourth of from River to River and Callowhill to prace Firth District, west of Tenth and south of Spaces Exth District, west of Tenth and south of Spaces Exth District, each of Tenth and south of Spaces Resolved, That the President appoint netch of a Committee, who are hereby authorized and u call at the earliest period Public Meetings in the

COMMITTEES, THEIR TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING FIRST DISTRIC Samuel Morris; Henderson Davis, Jr., John Trusty, Wm. Pleasants, John K. Prince, C. Pleasants

WEST PRILADELPHIA Charles Rogers.
Matthias Back,
Hendorson Gray,
Richard Berry,
John Weley,
Charles Armishad,
Thomas Watkins,
Will meet at the house'
FORFIETH Street, below
at 7% o' clock. CHARLES H. RODE Redmon Faucet,
Renry Thomas,
J. C. Weszs,
Joseph T. Hallows
J. McCrummil,
Moses Davis,
John Hitchins. David Tilgman.

Meet at J. Hogeumhill's, 452 North Thied:
FRIDAY EVENING, at 7% o'clock.

FOURTH DISTRICT—PROM RIVER TO RIVER, FLOX LOWBILL TO SPRUCE STREET. LOWHILL TO REAL TO DOUBLE TO SELECT THE REAL TO SELECT THE REAL TO SELECT THE REAL TO SELECT THE REAL Joseph Johnson, Henry Miaton, Thomas J. Dorsey, John W. Price. William Thomas, George Price, Nathaniel Late, Abram Johns IPTH DISTRICT—WEST PROM TEXTH AND SOUTH Rev. John B. Reeve, Daniel Colly, Morrice Hall, John W. Page, James W Purnell, P. N. Judah.
Jeremiah Asher.
Alfred S. Cassar.
D. D. Turnet.
J. B. Trusty.
Charles B. Colly. A. M. Green,
J. E. Glargow,
J. E. Glargow,
J. B. Glargow,
Beal, Harrison
A. W. Lively,
Will meet at JAS. W. PUBMELL'S, No. 320 JUStreet, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7% o'clock. SIXTH DISTRICT—EAST OF TENTH AND BOUTH OF SP

SIXTH DISTRICT—EAST OF TENTH AND SOUTH OF SPAN.

Rev. Wiltium Moore,
Wm. D. Forten,
Littleton Hubert,
James Brown,
Robert H. Jones,
John P. Hughes,
Wm. H. hiley,
Stephen Smith,
Joseph G. Bushill,
Josiah & Gay.

Ethilay Evening, at 7% o c. ock
Riches to Office of the Leagues organized in alid
Delegates appointed, and Leagues organized in alid
Districts Durk week. Franking (First District) as
Districts Durk week. Franking (First District) as
Be up and doing. What District will claim the second SONS OF ST. GEORGE.-IT

Quarterly Meeting of the tocicity of the 5936 St. George, established at Philadelolia, for the sind and assistance of Englishmen in distrest, held jaunt 28d, 1866, the following gentlemen were elected elect PRESIDENT: JOSEPH PILLING. WILLIAM H. A.LEN. SECRETARY:

JAMES R. WEBS.

STEWARDS—Issac Maß. Shadrach Hill, R. L. Sitt.
John Harding, Thomas Worldey, Edwin Prettr, Inmas Somers. Henry White
CHAPLAINS—Rev. Dr. Suddards, Rev. George in MarOFIT. W. borrow.
COUNSELLORS—M. J. Mitcheson, John G. Kethly.
PHYSIGIAES—Dr. C. W. Hornor, Dr A. Hewsel, E.
W. W Burnell Burnell Benger-George Fryer. JAMES E. WESS,

OF THE DRAIT—A grand MAS MESTIGNESS OF THE DRAIT—A grand MAS MESTIGNESS OF THE DRAIT—A grand MAS MESTIGNESS OF THE ACT OF THE DRAIT OF CLOCK Gome old of the young, come rich, come poor you who are old of the young, come rich, come poor you who are old of the young love. You who are in the draft; come, but yourselves, then we will halp you.

B. HARPER. Secretary. B. HARPER, Secretary.

WM. S. HALL, President in the secretary.

TWELFTH WARD. THE STIP IN THE STIP IN THE SECRETARY THE SUBSCRIBER WILL DE LIVER, at the Hall of the University for a sylvania, NINTH Street, below Marrier, is of fine three Lectures apon. ** The Works and Genius of Right A. Poe. ** three Lectures agon. The Works and Genius of size A. Poe.

Jenuary 27th. Elements of the Thios of the Green and Arabesque.

February 3d. Poe's Analysis, Sarcasm, Guidents and Borbidness; Realm of the Ideal: Diaments Haunted Palace.

Discussion of The Raren.

February 10th. Discussion of The Raren.

February 10th. Discussion of The Raren.

The Lectures with begin, on each ovenius, at 5 c. st.

I felvets 25 cents. For saie by Sir. P. Prat. Balles or near of sixth and Chevnus streets, and at the Balles or near of sixth and Chevnus streets.

M. CLEVELLIN.

NINTH WARD, DRAFT!

A MASS MRETING of all citates of the WARD, irrespective of party will be below cook at the RVENING, January 25th, 27% or 18 purpose of adopting such measures as will cit a purpose of adopting such measu THE ANNIAL MEETING OF THE

Bookholders of the PHILADELPHIA SALE OF THE AND HUMAN'S SCHETT will be not club HOUSE, on FAIR MOUNT ARE OF THE NOON the 25th inst., at 30 clock.

By order of Stockholders. ATTENTION, CITIZENS OF THE
AUTENTION, CITIZENS OF THE
All persons liable to the Draft will most at his Gold
INTENT HALL, SPRUCK Street, above, Sixth of age
(Thursday) EvyBning, at half that seven o see
Proceedings of the Committee of the Commit

INTERNATION CANAL COMPANY AND THE PARTY OF THE MARKET OF T