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VOL. 8.—NO. 156.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1865.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1865.

One of the most singular anomalies of the present time, fruitful in such things, is that Mr. BENJAMIN DISRAELI has constituted himself especial champion of the Church of England, which really means of the continued connexion of Church and State. He has been accepted as such, by many high dignitaries of that Church, one of whom is the Bishop of Oxford, son of the late Mr. WILBERFORCE. The father obtained celebrity by his untiring exertions, in conjunction with the late THOMAS CLARKSON and others against the Slave Trade and Slavery, but the son, albeit a learned, able, and very eloquent gentleman, is chiefly known by his having obtained the sobriquet of "Soapy Sam,"suggested, in fact, by his slippery character, which renders it dangerous for any organization, clerical or political, to trust him. The Bishop is exemplary in private but tortuous in public life. Had he continued a layman he might have figured, no doubt, as a great equity lawyer, splitting hairs on the authority of Coke, Fortescue, and Black-STONE, or perverting precedents from VEsky and the other reporters with wondrous ingenuity. In Parliament he might have headed a snug little party of his own-a legislative Ishmael, with his hand against every one and every one's hand against him. As a Bishop he has a seat in the House of Lords, where he speaks oftener upon secular matters than any other mitred orator there. His influence is small, but it is admitted that he is a man of marked ability. It is not strange that he should patronize an attempt to strengthen the position of his Church, as a rich establishment, but it is curious enough that he should accept Mr. DISRAELI as champion of the

It is curious—because Mr. DISRAELI is not only the grandson of a Jew, who lapsed into infidelity and finally settled down into Protestantism, but is so remarkably proud of his descent from the old Hebrew stock that he often makes a boast of it. In his speeches, in his poetry, in his pamphlets, and in his novels, he has strongly expressed his sympathy with and pride in the ancient race. He will champion the cause of the Anglican Church, which not long ago had not any tolerance for Judaism, and will do this with his usual ability and zeal, until the self-imposed labor ceases to serve his purpose or his time becomes occupied with some more engrossing question. He has twice been a member of the British Cabinet (Chancellor of the Exchequer and ministerial leader of the House of Commons), and should he again be placed in office, it is very likely that he would leave the Church, for which he now professes sympathy and veneration, to take care of himself. doubt whether Mr. DISRAELI would not sacrifice any conviction to reassume a high position as one of Queen Victoria's chosen ministers. By getting the Church interest on his side, which his new move may effect, he will be strengthened in the House of Commons, where there is an increasing tendency to repudiate him as leader of the Tory party there. Backed by the "Church and State" people, he will be stronger than

ever in Parliament. When he writes about the Jews, proud of his own descent, Mr. DISRAELI is so earnest and fervid that we are not disposed to question his sincerity. The first work in which he showed this pride of race was "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," published in 1833, the hero of which is a reputed descendant of King DAVID, who gave the Caliphate some trouble, in the twelfth century, as a false Messiah, whom his followers called "The Prince of the Captivity." It is a brilliant work, full of imagination, and written in a sort of rhythmical and sometimes metred prose, which, in its singularity as well as its beauty and extrava-

gance, is not without a certain charm to the cultivated mind. Eleven years later, when he had been short time in Parliament, and was on the eve of commencing that partisan campaign against Sir Robert Prel's new Free Trade system, which established his own power as a leader, and finally placed him in office, Mr. DISRAELI wrote an able political novel called "Coningsby; or, the New Generation," in which, some time before THACKERAY had put the late Marquis of Hertford into "Vanity Fair," as the Marquis of Steyne, the same nobleman was introduced as the Marquis of Monmouth. As was natural, Mr. THACK-BRAY showed the darker side of this nobleman's character, while Mr. DISRAELI exhibited it in a far more favorable light. But DISRAELI, who was deep in the secrets of political life, also brought upon the stage, inder the name of Mr. Digby, factotum to the Marquis, the late John Wilson Croker, who really had acted in that capacity

conversational powers, and, when occasion demanded, impressive eloquence. This modern Crichton he named Sidonia, and made him figure largely in "Coningsby" and also in "Tancred." It is in conversation that this gentleman's defence of the Jews is produced. We shall give the pith of his remarks on one occasion:

"At this moment," Sidonia said, "in spite of centuries, of tens of centuries, of degradation, the Jewish mind exercises a vast influence on the affairs of Europe. I speak not of their laws, which you still obey—of their literature, with which your minds are saturated—but of the living Hebrew intellect." He proceeds to say that the first Jesuits were Jews; Neander, the founder of Spiritual Christianity, is a Jew; Benary, equally famous, and, like him, a Professor in the University of Berlin, is a state of the salitation of the laws so high, that it was so high, that it was

.

Jew; WEEL, the Arabic Professor of Heidelberg, and author of the Life of-Mahomet, is a Jew, and at Berlin alone were en German professors of this race. A few years before Count CANERIN, sor of a Lithuanian Jew, was Finance Minister to the Czar; Senor MENDEZABEL, son of a' NEREvo Christiano, a Jew of Arragon, held the same office in Spain; the President of the French Council, Marshal Soult, had a Jewish father; Massena, another French Marshal, was a Jew, whose real name was Manassen; Count Armin, head of the Prussian Ministry, was a Jew, and other

instances might be adduced, most of the

persons being alive when DISRABLI thus

In music, too, Sidonia boasted, the race had almost sovereign supremacy. "There is not a company of singers, not an orchestra in a single capital, that is not crowded with our children under the feigned names that they adopt to conciliate the dark aversion which your posterity will some day disclaim with shame and disgust. Almost every great composer, skilled musician—almost every voice that ravishes you with its transporting strains, springs from our tribes. The catalogue is oo vast to enumerate, too illustrious to dwell for a moment on secondary names, however eminent. Enough for us that the three great creative minds to whose exquisite inventions all nations at this moment yield. Rossini, MEYERBEER, MENDELSsonn, are of Hebrew race; and little do your men of fashion, your 'muscadins' of Paris, and your dandles of London, as they thrill into raptures at the notes of a PASTA and a GRISI-little do they suspect that they are offering their homage to 'the weet singers of Israel."

The fact that there is little modern Jewish poetry, oratory or literature, is adroitly. evaded thus: "Great poets require a public; we have been content with the immortal melodies that we sung more than two thousand years ago by the waters of Babylon and wept. They record our triumphs; they solace our affliction. Great orators are the creatures of popular assemblies; we were permitted only by stealth to meet even in our temples. And as for great writers, the catalogue is not blank. What are all the schoolmen, Aquinas himself, o Maimonides? and as for modern phi-

osophy, all springs from SPINOZA." All this is quite en couleur de rose. There are two sides to every question, and consequently to this. Over thirty years ago HENRY HART MILMAN, now D.D., and Dean of St. Paul's, London, wrote a "History of the Jews," for Murray's Family Library, and the work has been remodelled and enlarged, bringing the Hebrew annals down to our own time. Mr. WILLIAM VEAZIE, the Boston publisher, has lately brought out a Riverside edition, in three volumes, the closing chapter of which gives a survey of the influence of the Jews on philosophy, poetry, history, &c. It takes a view rather different from that presented hy Mr. DISRABLIA.

Dr. MILMAN affirms that the famous Calanguage, in its utter aversion to, or rather ignorance of, Greek philosophers and Greek philosophy; that the poetry of the Jews, except that of the Bible and the Talmud, is wholly imitative; that to be poets, in Europe and in our days, the Jews must cease to be Jews; whether retaining their creed or not, they must abandon their language." as HEINRICH HEINE did; that "Jews may be English, German, Spanish, Italian, French poets—they will scarcely be He brew poets;" that of history, in its highest sense, Jewish literature is almost barren; that had NEANDER remained a Jew, he would not have aspired to the rank he now so justly holds as the historian, not of the events only, but of the intimate spirit of Christianity; that Spinoza, eulogized by DISRAELI, and certainly a man of pure intellect, ceased to be a Jew in language as well as in thought and conviction, disclaimed by and disclaiming his race, and-'unkindest cut of any !"-that even the son of Moses Menderssonn, the philosopher, commonly called the "Socrates of the Jews," had passed over to Christianity before he achieved his immortal fame as a

musical composer. So much for the pro and con upon the question of the ascendency of the Jewish mind. Disraell, writing in May, 1849, referring to his ideas upon it, said that he 'recognized in the Church the most powerful agent in the previous development of England, and the most effective means of that renovation of the national spirit at which he aimed. The Church is a sacred corporation, for the promulgation and maintenance in Europe of certain Asian orinciples, which, though local in their birth, are of divine origin, and of universal and eternal application."

Perhaps, then, his present crusade in favor of the Church of England was really in Mr. DISRAELI'S mind twenty years ago, when he imagined Sidonia as a vehicle for introducing his Judaical predilections? If so we should think all the better of his

she Marquis, the late JOHN WILSON CROKER, who really had acted in that capacity to Lord HERTFORD, and was handsomely emembered and rewarded in his will. That portraiture of Mr. CROKER is drawn with the free hand and truth of a great artist. English literature has no such other picture of a political and personal toady at all approaching the power of this. "Tancred: or, The New Crusade," published in 1847, was DISRAELI'S next political romance, and, like "Comingsby," on the professor to the fifth edition of "Comingsby," its author's favorite views about Judaism and the Jews.

—In the freface to the fifth edition of "Comingsby," its author justified the introduction of the Jewish element into fiction on the ground that it was the origin of the Christian Church, and that the Hebrew race were the founders of Christianity.

"The Jews," he said, "were looked upon in the middle ages as an accursed race—the enemies of God and man; the especial foes of Christianity. None in those days pawed to reflect that Christianity was founded by a Jew; that its Divine Author, in his human capacity, was a descendant of King DAVID; that his doctrines avowedly were rethe completion, not the change of Judaism; that the Apostles and the Evangelists, whose names men daily invoked, and whose volumes they embraced with reverence, were all Jews; that the infallible throne of Rome itself was established by-a. Jew, and that a Jew was the founder of the Christian Churches of Asia."

As the medium of communicating his peculiar opinions, Mr. DISRAELI imagined a Jew, scarcely yet in middle age, immensely rich, highly accomplished, well received in the best society wherever he were, with ramifications of his business in the principal cities of Europe and the Bast, with the highest beauty of his race, and possessing princely manners, varied conversational powers, and, when occasion demanded, impressive eloquence. This modern Crichton he named Sidonia, and made him furure largely in "Coningsby" in the modern Crichton he named Sidonia, and made him f

could'not be mainta, bed. Does if not follow, that, those who are calling for a high income tax here are pursuing a coince that must, should their call be heeded, lead to the repeal of the tax as soon as peace shall be restored? What is wanted is a moderate, well-enforced tax, that shall have the element of perimanence in it, and not a high and an oppressive tax, which the country would throw off at a moment when money might be more needed even than it in this time of war.

The English remained without an income tax for twenty-six years. In 1841 Six Robert Paciformed his second ministry, and, as English finances were much disordered, he revived the income tax; which has ever since endured; shough it has bean often has ever since endured; shough it has bean often has ever since endured; shough it has bean often has ever since endured; shough it has bean often has ever since endured; shough it has bean often has ever since endured; shough it has bean often has ever since endured; shough it has bean often has ever since endured; shough it has bean often has ever since endured; shough it has bean often has ever since endured; shough it has bean often has ever since endured; shough it has bean often has been shough and had been stored in the pound, being £2185, 4d per cont. The act was continue in force turned to the pound of tax in 1853 the act was extended to Ireland, and total exemption was restricted to incomes under £100; and those ranging from £100 to £150 were subject to a lower rate of duty. The occurrence of the Kussian war, in 1854, led-to the doubling of the rate; which was not a stifling measure, as the rate had all along been low. A year later an addition was made of "21. In the pound on incomes of £150 a year, making is, 4d. in the former case; and it \(\frac{1}{1} \) was expended to relate the expiration of one year from the ratification of a definitive trenty of peace." These were war measures, and the English whed to retain as much as possible of the principle that an income tax is a war tax. In 18

EUROPE.

DATES TO THE 15TH INST-THE "CONFEDERATES" GET NOTHING BUT SYMPATHY FROM THOSE TO WHOM THEY APPLIED FOR AID—TENNYSON MADI A BARONET-RUMORS OF A FRENCH RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERACY—GENERAL NEWS—COM MERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—ENGLISH COMMENTS OF THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION.

THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool on the 14th, via Queenstown on the 15th inst., arrived at this port at 5 o'clook this afternoon. Her advices are two days later. The following are the latest telegrams:

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 14.—The Bank of Prussia has reduced its rate of interest to five per cent. for commercial bills and advances on merchandise, and to 5½ per cent. upon securities.

-The Presse, of Vienna, says the following is the purport of the notes exchanged between Austria and Prussia: Austria repudiates participation in the proposed forcible measures against the Middle States, represented by Bismark as revolutionary. Austria will not abandon the ground of Federal right, and reminds Bismark that, in case Prussia should desire the annexation of the Duchies, of the suggestion formerly offered to the effect that Austria would only consent to annexation upon being compensated by an enlargement of her German border.

LONDON, Sunday, Lap. 15.—(By telegraph to

pensated by an emargement of her German border.

London, Sunday, Jan. 15—(By telegraph to Queenstown).—The King of Prussia had opened the Chambers. In his speech the King says that steps are to be taken to form a Prussian navy; preliminary surveys are being made for a canal between the Baltic and North seas, and that the Duchles are to be acquired.

The Italian Government has cautioned the clergy against publishing the Pope's Encyclical Note without first receiving an authorization.

Livercol, Jan. 15—The steamer Lella, a blockade runner, hence for Wilmington via Bermuda, was totally lost this morning, off the bar of the Mersey. The loss of life is from eighteen to of the Mersey. The loss of life is from eighteen to

of the Mereey. The loss of life is from eighteen to forty.

The steamship Africa, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown to-day, the 15th.

The Index (Confederate organ in London) publishes the replies which have been received from the Swedish and Dutch Governments to the despatch recently sent to the various European Governments by the Confederate Commissioners in Europe. The Swedish Minister says that the Government of Sweden and Norway is resolved to maintain, as in the past, the most strict neutrality in regard to the deplorable struggle forming the great and powerful American confederation; at the same time that its earnest wishes are for the cessation of so disastrous a conflict, and for an arrangement which may meet the just claims of each of the States that were members of the Union, with which from its beginning the Government of the United Kingdom has entertained the most cordial relations.

The Dutch Minister merely acknowledges the receipt of the note, and expresses an earnest wish for the prompt re-establishment of peace in America.

The London Times, in an editorial on the Wilmington expedition, says that comparing the magnitude of the design with the harmlessness of the results, it may certainly be considered one of the most remarkable operations of the war.

The London Globe says that this year no serious reduction in the cost of either the army or navy of England can reasconably be expected. In the last three years reductions have taken place to the extent of two and a half millions sterling, and by a careful economy and reorganization the amount may be brought up to three millions in the ensuing financial year. nancial year. The Poet Laureate had accepted the baronetcy endered him by the Queen, and is now Sir Alfred

tendered him by the Queen, and is now Sir Alfred Tennyson, besonet.

Lady Brougham is dead.

The Theatre Royal at Edinburgh was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 13th inst. Several persons were killed by the falling of one of the walls.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says that rumors were again current that the French Government was about to recognize the Southern Confederacy, but, he adde, that there is no reason to suppose the Emperor and his advisors contemplate any change of policy toward North or South. The writer also points out the unpopularty of Englandwith American statesmen, and the difficulties the British representative has to contend against at Washington. ton.

It is stated that Prince Hans, of Denmark, uncle of the King of Greece, and one of the ablest members of the Danish royal family, had gone to Athens, to assume the position of chief advisor to his nephew. Count Sponneck, the King's adviser hitherto, would, however, remain at Athens.

erfo, would, however, remain at Athens.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool. Jan. 14—Evening.—Cotton—The sales today amount to 2,600 bales, the market closing very dull,
with little inquiry, and prices weak.

Breadetnffs are inactive. Provisions firm. Produce
quiet, but steady.

LOSDON, Jan. 14—Evening.—Consols closed at 89%@90
for money.

AMERICAN STOOKS.—Illinois Contral Railroad 50@51
per cent. discount; Eric Bailroad 35%.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Bourse closed firm at 67 francs
for Renies. Arrival of the America.

Arrival of the America.

New York, Jan. 29.—The steamship America, with Liverpool dates, via Southampton, of the 18th, arrived this morning.

The steamship Lafayette arrived at Havre on the 17th, and the Saxonia at Southampton on the 18th.

ENGLAND.

ETHE Times says: "Even the most rabid Northern journeds admit that the Wilmington expedition has come to a miserable conclusion. The whole tenor of the Africa's intelligence is favorable to the Confederates. Some interposition by France or England, or both, is still thought possible in the South. The Confederates deceive themselves in attempting to propitiate Europe by offers of emancipation. England would rejoice in any scheme of emancipation. Every European State acknowledged the Republic when it was governed by a Constitution permitting slavery as fully as the Confederacy permitted it now. Why should the abandonment by the South of slavery buy a recognition that is withheld for many other reasons? We know of no European Power likely to accept the offer of a 'Protectorate.' The idea of propitiating Spain, the most obstinate slavery-supporting Government, by a proposal to abolish slavery, is so eccentric as to throw doubt on the resulty of the whole discussion." to throw doubt on the reality of the whole discussion."

The blockade runner Selia, of 1,100 tons, foundered near Liverpool. Eighteen of her crew were drowned. The life-boat which attempted to bring off from the light-house those who were saved capsized, losing 7 men out of a crew of 11.

Hothead, Fletcher, & Co., in the timber trade, have failed. Liabilities heavy, and the prospects for a liquidation are unfavorable.

Thompson & Co., Australian merchants; have also failed. Liabilities, £60,000.

The Marcia, of Boston, from Glace Bay for New York, with coals, went ashore Dec. 16, and expected to prove a total loss.

The Confederate loan is quoted at 56@57.

FRANCE.

FRANCE. The Archbishop of Besançon's letter respecting the Encyclical Letter is referred to the Council to the Council and the Council the Encyclical Letter is referred to the Council of State as an abuse of ecclesiastical authority.

SPAIN.

Senor Paster said that the Government must have recourse to the foreign money market, but must first settle the passive debt question. The Finance Minister said that the annual deficit was 200,000,000. The Government would try to re-establish the country's credit. He acknowledged the necessary introduction of important modifications, in order to open the foreign money market to Spain. The Encyclical Letter will be read in all the Spanish churches on Candlemas day, by order of the ecclesiastical authority.

stocks:

The Minister of Justice reminds the Italian Bishops that the Encyclical Letter must be submitted to the Royal exequatur. The Government reserves to itself the right of suppressing whatever portions are contrary to the laws of Italy.

Commercia Hintelligenee.

Liverpoot, Jan. 17—kvening—The Cotton sales for two days have been 6,500 bales, including 1,500 to speniators and exporters. The market closed dull and irregular, all qualities having slightly declined.

The Mancrester market was fast and quotations were still declining.

Breadstopps—Flour dull. Wheat inactive and atill decilning.

Breaderuppe — Flour dull. Wheat inactive and easier. Corn dull, with a downward tendency.

Provisions.—Beef firm. Pork steady. Lard firm.

Tailow easies.

Proputs.—Ashes quief and steady. Rice firm. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turpenline firmer at 64s. Petroleum steady.

LONDON, Jan. 17—Evening.—Consols closed at 89% for money.

The Case of Burleigh. Toronto, C. W., Jan. 28.—It is understood that no further action can be taken in Burleigh's case, so ar as the courts are concerned. No appeal to the Privy Council of England is provided for, and the matter of extradition rests entirely with the Executive. It is generally thought there will be no hesitation in delivering the prisoner into the hands o the United States authorities. An Unconstitutional Voting-Law. DETROIT, Jan. 28 —The Supreme Court of Michigan, to-day, decided the soldiers' veting-law of the

State as unconstitutional. THE NEW YORK LEDGER, for this week, contain a sketch of Mr. Everett's life; from the pen of the great historian, the Hon. George Bancroft, written expressly for the Ledger. Mr. Bancroft was Mr. Everett's life-long friend, and for that reason Mr. Bancroft was the control of t Bonner requested him to write this sketch. The fourth page of the Ledger—the page on which Mr. Everett's articles were usually printed—is in mourning, and the entire contents of that page are devoted to the memory of the departed statesman.

A Layman's Hymn for Peace. Pax Vobiscum.

ded to be sung by Congress in full so
ston, all standing. Tune-Old Grimes.

How do the little busy Blairs Improve the shining hours, And load their minds with ponderous care To close this war of ours i How skilfully they lay their plans,

How much their brains they tax, And labor like stout artisans For the dear people's sakes ! In these good works there let us pray That their ripe years be past, Inspiring hopes that yet some day They'll save the land at last. WATTS, JR.

A Letter from Jeff Berlin. To the Editor of The Press: Siz: I enclose you, for publication; a true copy of a letter I received from Jefferson Davis in 1816, while acting as secretary of the Dallas Association the original of which is still in my posse as competer of history it might be way to once it ublicity—showing the perfect truth of the Lati motives: "Tempora mulantur" and "nos mulamur in illis."

HENRY SIMPSON.

Yours, Henry Simfsom.

[TRUE COPY.]

House of Refe., 17th June; 1846;

H. Simpson, Esq., Cor. See'y Dallas Association:

Sir.: I have the honor to acknowledge the radelpt of your very kied invitation of the 18th inst: to a public dinner, to be given by your association; on the 4th of July rext.

Nothing could add more to the pleasure it would give me to meet you on that glorious anniversary, than to know I was to mingle with the personal and political frience of your distinguished statesman, our Vice President Dallas; but I have to regret that it will not be in my power to meet you critant coassion. Thanking you, and through your your association, for the complimentary consideration with which I have been honored,

I am very truly your most obt serve.

JEFFER. DAVIS.

I am very truly your most obt. servt..

I am very truly your most obt. servt..

JEFFER. DAVIS.

FOSSILS AND METEORITES IN MERICO.—In a letter addressed to the Academy of Solences, Dr. Cavorox, of Durango, states that at a phace called Los Zapotos, four leagues from Cuquio, Merico, there is a considerable deposit of the remains of large mammalla; and that at a certain "haclenda," or farm, near Zacatecas, the dector himself found two enormous teeth of a herbiverous animal, a bone full of holes (most probably the vomer), a fragment of a next a metre in length and a quarter of a metre in diameter, at a depth of four metres in a sandy soil. At this same place there is also a block of iron found at Zacatecas many years ago. By dint of immense labor a place there is also a block of iron found at Zacatecas many years ago. By dint of immense labor a place had been cut from it and taken to England to be examined. The remaining block is about seventy centimetres long, and thirty in breadth, by twenty-five in thickness, and is of an irregular shape. Its upper surface is broken by small hemispherical cavities, like those which are observable on meteorites, and as the region in which it was found is not ferriferous, and the iron of which the block consists is perfectly malleable, which common iron in its naturalistate is not, there is every reason to suppose that this block is a meteorite. There are several masses of iron mentioned in geological works, and supposed to be meteoric; the foremost are those of Jenissa, in Siberia, observed by Pallas, who estimates its weight at 700 kilogrammes; another of 14,000 kilogrammes, and, lastly, that of Durango, sald to weigh 19,000 kilogrammes, which, however, Dr. Cavoroz, who is of the place, calls a mistake. The number who first committed this mistake, he remarks, did not visit Durango is nothing but a hill called Cerro Mercado, exclusively composed of fron ore. It is situated at the distance of one-fourth of a league from Durango; its base is 1,900 varia long by 900 in breadth (the

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The hopelessness of any attempt to bring Jeff Davis to erms through peace commissioners, who carry merely he clive branch, has been again proved in the result of Ir Blair's mission to Richmond The "stern states ar Biair's mission to kiemmond. The "seem states, man," it appears, has set himself firmly against any proposals for settlement except such as involve separation and independence. Mr Blair's failure was but a tion and independence. Mr Blair's failure was but a repetition of many other benevolent and well-conceived, but utterly useless, efforts to reinstate peace and harmony by negotiation. However much disposed to peace and Union may be the people of the South, the rulers, who still hold the reins of government with a powerful grasp, are determined that, come what may, they will listen to no terms except those which our brave armies will compel them to listen to at the cannon's mouth. Having risked everything, gad now having nothing more to lose, these reckless and defant leaders reject the commissioners whom the Government, in the generosity and humanity which characterize it, have from time to time permitted to visit the rebel capital Henceforward these missions, to effect replied to have room time to time permitted to visit the rebel capital Henceforward these missions, to effect anything at all, must be such as will draw out State action, and, by promoting the disintegration of the States of the Confederacy, insure the reboilding of the Union in strength and prosperity greater than ever. The peace rumors in connection with Mr. Blair's nietion to Richmond have furnished during the past week an exclusive topic for discussion, speculation, and money making. The men who on Saturday were the some who argued the most convincingly that the re-bellion cannot be crushed except by continued and un-ceasing war, who advocated no terms, but subjugation, and confiscation, and annihilation, were the very per-sons who a few days ago strove, with all the logic and elequence at their command, to convince other people rather dull.
WHISKY.—There is very little doing, and the market
is dull; bbis are quoted at \$2.35 \$\mathbb{T}\$ gallon.
The following are the receipts of four and grain at
this port to-day: that there was one way and only one way to have a re-stored Union, and that was by negotiation. One would imagine that they were in the strictest confidence with the leaders of the rebellion, so earnessty did they talk of the intentions and wishes of the South, and its naxiety to receive terms of settlement. They were willing t stake all they had that we would have peace in ten day if Mr. Blair would be allowed to get through the lines of the contending armies; they had "private despatches, from parties whom they they averred were

high in authority at Washington, all of which were unmistakeable and emphatic in the prediction of Mr. Blair's encess. Our object in calling attention to this matter now is to say that we think scarcely any of these shrewd speculators believed then a word of what they were so loudly proclaiming. This fact is proved by the circumstance that these same men now talk as violently the other extreme of the peace question. Gold speculation has been rampant all the time, and the par-Foy.
PROVISIONS—The Pork market is unsettled, but prices are without decided change; sales 4,0:0 bbls at \$37.50@
38 for new mess; \$35.60 for '63-4 mess, cash and regular way, closing at \$35.5; \$30.55.31,25 for prime, and \$34.50@36 for prime mess; also, 2,000 bbls new mess for Feb., b. option, at \$35.60@39.
The Beef market is steady; sales 350 bbls at about previous prices specialtion has seen inspear an ine time, and the par-ties who have bought up so largely at low rates—the "bears" of two weeks since—are in the markets wait-ing to sell. They are now as anxious to sell high as they were then anxious to buy low. The arguments and facts in favor of an early and honorable peace are to-day as strong if not stronger than on any day since the beginning of the war, and the geld gamblers know it, but are not anxious that other people should think it. Hence, they make the most of the Blair failure, and attach to it an importance not warranted by the circumstances of the case.

The stock market was moderately active on Saturday, and Government loans improved not only as to demand but as to price; the '81s sold at 110, an advance of 1/2;

the ten-forties at 101%, an advance of %, and the five twenties at 108%, an advance of %. There was very little inquiry for State loans, and but a small lot of the war-loan sixes sold at 104, which, however, is a slight advance City sixes were quiet. There was less said in company bonds, but prices were generally steady; Pennsylvania Railroad second-mortgage bonds sold at 104%; Schuylkill Navigation sixes of '72 at 90; Bimira sevens at 102; Lebigh Valley sixes at 100; Camden and amboy mortgage sixes at 106. The share market was generally steady; Reading was a shade lower, but Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia and Eric, Minehill, Little Schuylkill, and Catawissa sold at about pravious prices. The oil stocks were moderately active. Of coal stocks the only sales were of Shamokin at 14%, and Fulton at 6%. City passenger railroad shares continued dull, and there was nothing done; 44 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 24 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; tenth and Levenhi, 2014 for Green and Coetes, and 28 for Girard College; 67 was asked for Second and Third; 46 for Fifth and Sixth; 70 for West Philadelphia; 17 for Arch street, and 10% for Eace and Vine. Bank stocks are held fir mly, with sales of Corn Exchange at 59; Union'at 65%, and Mechanics' at 33. The following were the quotations for gold at the

turday for the principal navigation, mining, and of Schnyl Nav. 25
Schnyl Nav. prof. 51
Sang Ganal. 18
Sig Mountain Coal 5
Buller Coal. 25
Glinton Coal. 1
Coan Mining. 3
Diamond Coal. 5
Feeder Dam. 6
Feeder Dam. 6
Freen Moun Coal. 3
Keystone Zine. 1
N Y & Middle C F S
New Creek Coal. 2
Penn Mining. 3
Swatara Falls Cl. 3
Alsa. 15 Africa Liverpool Boston Jan H TO BEPART C of Baltimore. New York Liverpool Jan 28 Corston Key York Havana & C Jan 28 Matanzas Bew York Havana Feb 1 Atlas Allegheny River Allegh & Tideoute Big Tank

LETTER BAGS
AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA
Bark Linds, Hewitt
Bark Sea Eagle, Howes.
Brig Herming, (Pol.). PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. AS. B. GAMPBELL,
AML. W. DECOURSEY,
AMES C. HAND, RORT OF PHILADEXPHIA, JAN. 28.

SUN RISES... 7 02 | SUN SETS... 4 58 | HIGH WATER... 4 59 Sun Bises... 702 | Sun Setts... 4 58 | High Water... 4 59

Steamship E C Knight. Gallagher, 24 hours from New York, with mdze to Wm Taylor & Co. Encountered heavy ice in the Bay and Tiver, extracting from shore to shore; off Cape May, saw a ship at anchor, supposed to be the Tonswands, from Liverpool. At Reedy Island, plear saw seven schooners and one-brig; at Belaware. City, six schooners, at New Castle, seven tugboats, two brigs, and all 123 Reed of schooners. Seven tugboats. Schr B Seaman, Beaman, 5 days from Beaufort, in ballast to capitaly.

Schr & O'Tyles, Steelman, 5 days from Beaufort, in ballast to capitaly.

Steamship Sawen, Matthews, Boston.

Steamship Sawen, Matthews, Boston.

Steamship Sawen, Matthews, Boston.

Sterman & Cikalagher, Sewers, New York, Bark Minayeh, Stackpoles, New Orleans.

Schr E w Gardner, Semers, do.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.] The amendatory finance bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Thaddens Stevens, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue seven anthorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue seventhirty notes in lieu of bonds anthorized by the act of June 30, 1834, has passed the Senate without amendment. These notes, as is generally known, are convertible, after three years, into six percent gold bearing bonds, but in the meantime bear only seven and three-tenths per cent interest in currency. The gold debt will thus be indirectly increased to the extent of the further issue of these notes, and about two hundred willions remain unlessued under the present act, about seventy millions being under the first section of the bill and one hundred and tweaty five millions under the second section.

month.

The cashier of the Bank of Crawford telegraphs to

this city that the bank has already received all but

second section.

The quantity of oil assumulated in the oil region, The quantity of oil assumulated in the oil region, waiting transportation to market, is said to be beyond precedent. This blockade at the walls is caused in part by the requisitions made on the Atlantic and Great Western Endroad for cars at stations west of Corry. In one month, in 1894, the Atlantic and Great Western Endroad forwarded 93,77, harrels of oil, and for three Railroad forwarded 93,77, harrels of oil, and for three the wavers number of bayrels for (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

One steamer, twelve square-rigged vessels, and two schoners, comprise the field at the Breakwater, but the ice isshore prevents communication with them. Wind west; weather cold.

Yours, &c. ... AARON MARSHALL. Railroad forwarded 33,371 Barreis of oil, and for three consecutive months the average number of barrels forwarded over that road was 37,373. The whole number of barrels of oil carried over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad in ten months, in 1864, was 588, 187 barrels, equal to an average of 58, 818 barrels for each MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship John Gibson, Bowen, hence at New York on Friday.

The steamer Franconia, about 800 tone register, built at Kenr struk in 1863, has been purchased by the New England Sorew Steamship Company of Portland. She is expected to arrive in time to take her place on the route between Portland and New York on Saturday next;

THE WAR PRESS COBLISHED WERKLY 1

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

The money must always accompany the order in no instance can these terms be deviated fro they afford very little more than the cost of paper Postmusters are requested to not as agents for Ar To the getter-me of the Chebrof ten or swenty, as extra copy of the paper Will be given \$29,000 of the bonds recently stolen from its varies, and that the bank will promptly meet all its obligations.

The latest Satterthwaite's circular received on this

side reports important fluctuations in American securiside depires the week. On receipt of the news of the es-supation of favannah there was a decided improvement in Government bonds and rallway shares, and fivetwenty bonds were taken at 46, and Illinois at 53%: The rewenty bonds were taken at 10, and 11 mois at 23%. The return of the Wilmington expedition had a depressing effect, Illinois returning to the former quotations, and five twenties to 55%. The greatest decline is in Fries, which, after touching 38, have fallen to 35% 35%.

EALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, JAN. 28
Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third st.

Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third st.

BHFORR BOARDS.

100 Reading E... 2479 53 500 McClintock Oil. 530 65;

110 do... 53 10 do... 55 65;

110 do... 55 75;

1

cent., we more pleatiful, and passes reasons as paper is more pleatiful, and passes reasons are rester better, five-twenties selling freely at 109. compose of 1881 at 109%, and ten-forties at 100%. Bailroad character excited and irregular, Illiaois Central, Rading, and Hudson being the strongest on the list.

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

Sat. Fri. Adv. Dec.

Philadelphia Markets The Produce markets are rather firmer, owing to the advance in gold, but the transactions are limited. There dull.

There is very little demand for Fiour. either for export or home use, but holders are 'rather firmer in their views; the only sales we hear of are in a small way to the retailers and bakers at from \$8.5%010 B bbl for superfine; \$10.5%011 for extra: \$11.2%012 25 for extra family. and \$12 (00013 B bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is rather lower; small sales are making at \$8.7%03 B bbl. Corn Meal is dull at former rates. GRAIN.—Holders of Wheat are asking an advance, but there is very little doing in the way of sales. Prime red is offered at \$2.5%, and white at \$2.5%02 90 B brands, as to quality. Rye is quoted at \$1.7%00 B bbl. Corn Meal in the way of sales. Prime red is offered at \$2.5%, and white at \$2.5%02 90 B brands, as to quality. Rye is quoted at \$1.7%00 B bushel. Corn is dull; about 2.500 bushels new yellow sold at \$1.70 in the cars. Oats are dull and quoted at \$1.9932 B-bushels.

So To in the cars. Oats are dull and quoted at 9022 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel.

BARK.—There is more doing; about 40 hhds 1st Mo. 1 Correction sold at \$40 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton.

COTTOS.—Holders are firmer in their views, but there is very little doing in the way of sales. Small low of middlings are reported at 900 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h. Cashe.

HAY.—Beled is selling at \$53050 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to. Cashe.

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GROUGHIES.—Snagr is scarce and firmly held, but we hear of no sales worthy of notice. Coffee is quiet, but prices are rather better.

PETROLEUM.—The receipts and stocks are very light, and prices are unsettled. We quote crude at \$500 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ fo. Refined in bond at \$500716, and frees at from \$80016 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon, as to quality.

EEEDS.—The demand is better, and prices are looking up. Small sales of Clover are making at \$15.250 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to. Small sales of Clover are making at \$15.250 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to. Small sales of Clover are making at \$15.250 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to.

IRON.—Fig Metal continues very dull. Anthracite is quoted at \$45065 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to. For the three numbers.

PROVISIOUS.—The market is firm but inactive, and prices have an upward tend-noy. Mess Pork is quoted at \$40065 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to. For his and fancy. can wassed Hams. Butter is rather dull.

WHISKY.—There is yery little doing, and the market

vious prices
Beel Hams are steady.
Cut Meats are firm; sales 500 packages at 17@18% for Shoulders, and 18@22 for Hams.
The Lard market is firm and quiet; sales 500 bbls at 18@23%.
WHISKY is steady; sales 900 bbls Western at \$2.30,
TALLOW is firm; sales 125 000 fbs at 16%@17c.

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Rosion Markets, Jan. 28.

Flour.—The receipts since yesterday have been 2,375 bhis. The market is steady, with a moderate demand; sales of Western superfine at \$9 75010 25; common extra \$10.5 (210.76; medium do \$11@11.76; good and choice do \$12@14 \$9 bbi.

Grain.—The receipts since yesterday have been 375 bus Gorn, 1,300 do Oats, 276 do Rye, 1,600 do Shorts Corn is in moderate demand; sales of Western mixed at \$2.05 new Southern yellow \$2.05 \$\text{P}\$ bu. Oats are in steady demand; sales of Northern and Canada at 950@14 \$\text{P}\$ bu. Bye is steady at \$1 90@1.93 \$\text{P}\$ bu. Shorts are selling at \$950@5; fine Feed \$50@50; Middlings \$50@70 \$\text{F}\$ ton.

Provisions.—Pork is steady, with a moderate demand; sales of prime at \$55@57; mess \$30@42; clear \$40@47 \$\text{P}\$ bbi. Cash. Bed is firm, with a steady demand; sales of Eastern and Western mess and extra mess at \$200@42 \$\text{P}\$ bb. Lard is dull; sales in bbis at \$2.56@24\$ c \$\text{P}\$ bb. Cash. Hams are selling at \$12.0225 c \$\text{P}\$ b. Petrolenum Market—Jan. 28.

Pib, cash.

Pittsburg Petroleum Market—Jan. 28.

Business in the oil way has been dull as regards crude there was no stock to operate with, nor is there any prospect of any receipts until navigation is resumed in the Allegheny. So far as prices are concerned we have no change to notice. As long as we are without the material to dispose of it would be out of the question to furnish correct figures. We hear that at the wells prices are unchanged, ranging from \$5 to 8.00, according to location. These are certainly steep figures, and will not admit of export at the present Eastern figures in our market. The latest from the oil regions reports holders firm in their views. We continue to quote Crude nominally at 38@4c, piggs returned, and 41@444c, pkgs included. Refuned was steaty, with only a limited demand—Bonded ranget from 56@6c, according to quality. Free is quotes at \$7@83c. Franklin heavy oil sold at 45c, pkgs returned. The only operations that we heard of were as foil way.

Business.—Buyers appear shy at the present prices. We note a sale of 500 bbis bonded at 56c, free on board cars. This sale was made to fill an Eastern order. Free was nominal and unchanged.