## The Press.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous comme We de not return rejected manuscript parts of the world, and especially from our different nilitary and naval departments. When used, it will

The Constitutional Abolition of Slavery. Yesterday will forever live among the anniversaries of freedom. Slavery, the curse of American civilization, the cause of the war, the victim of the war, is now not only abolished by military necessity, but prohibited by law. The passage of the joint resolution of the House, submitting to the Legislatures of the States the amendment to the Constitution forbidding slavery within the limits of the nation, is equivalent to its adoption. Three-fourths of the Legislatures will vote for the amendment, and in this year of 1865 will be completed the formal regeneration of the Republic. In these simple words America has written her repentance for the past and her solemn pledge for the future:

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the purty shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States. or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Into the Constitution will pass with these emphatic words a new inspiration, and no one can foresee the vast results of good that will follow the declaration. The passage of this amendment makes the discussion of the constitutionality of the Emancipation Proclamation unnecessary: it removes the dangers and temptations that would otherwise have accompanied the cessation of the war, and makes the reconstruction of the Union indefinitely easier. With the success of the war, it will make the sacrifice of slavery, said to be intended by the rebel leaders as a reason for European recognition, worthless. It removes forever the sable stain from the bright flag of the Republic; liberates unconditionally a race that throughout this war has been the invaluable ally of the Union : establishes free labor in all our territory; pledges the American future to freedom, and, upon the broad basis of equal rights, rebuilds the law of the country.

The vote in the House yesterday was a triumph for that little party which, thirty years ago, declared the Constitution to be a covenant with hell, though the truth of this sweeping assertion is not proved by the amendment. It is a triumph far greater for the American people, for the Administration which was elected to resist slavery in 1860 presides over its abolition in 1865. It is even more than this: it is a triumph for the colored race, which thus receives, from the highest authority in the land, the denial of the assertion that it is not worthy to be free, and the opportunity of development. It is a triumph for the South, which, if it does not now understand the Democratic party it is an especial honor, for members of the Opposition saved the resolution from defeat. All honor should be given to those impartial to sustain a great principle and give new assurance to the restoration of the Union. The services of these gentlemen will be remembered long after party lines are obsolete. By their action the amendment is irtually passed; nothing remains but its ratification by the Legislatures of the several States—a formality easily effected.

THE ROLL OF HONOR, The following are the names of those members of the Opposition in the House of Representatives who voted for the joint resolution submitting to the people of the United States the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery:

JOSEPH BAILY, Pennsylvania. ATIGUSTUS C. BALDWIN, Wichton JAMES E. ENGLISH, Connecticut. ANSON G. HERRICK, New York. AUSTIN A. KING, Missouri. AROHIBALD MOALLISTER, Pennsylvania HOMER A. NELSON, New York. MOSES F. ODELL, New York. TOHN B. STEELE, New York.

EZRA WHEELER, Wisconsin One hundred and seventy-five votes wer cast, of which 117 were necessary to the passage of the resolution. The votes of these fourteen members of the Opposition added to the Union vote of 105, achieved the great triumph of freedom.

The Peace Rumors. Nothing yet confirms the report that peace commissioners from Richmond are on their way to Washington. But the telegrams we print to-day give color to the probability that the visit of Mr. BLAIR to Richmond is to have the courtesy of a return. Even though ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice President of the Confederacy, and Senators HUNTER and CAMP-BELL may be the gentlemen who are coming to Washington to see if peace can be made we do not believe that they come with authority from JEFF DAVIS and General LEE to make submission to the Government of

the United States. The reasons for this disbelief we have repeatedly given. They may come, if they come at all, as Mr. BLAIR went to Richmond. They are more likely to talk about peace than to it. We have reason to doubt that men ge thirty years in educating the ehel have learned in four years to do not forget that LEE has de the commander in chief of ies, and that his own army, tion of the rebellion, has sively defeated. While we n faith in the ability of the conquer the recognition nd can believe that its ing to despair of suck that prospective ruin iate submission. We many false dawns, Deace

s to distinguish the that chol The white rose of War. before the weeds We have i ully uprooted by decline to pu vive the delay, ibject that we not to place implie blic will surries that will to-d our readers over the Reaction in Since the occupation of

reaction against the Confed progressing in the minds of orgia. So much might hav is ted from the condition of this prefore the march of SHERMAN th richest part. There can be no don'ts Georgia is, at least tired of the war willing, for want of or the war to accept facts which it other alternations. Beyond the few milimpossible to rebels in the vicinity of Aug garsisons of lon, has night, was precipitated down an embank-suppose that the people of this, we may and fifty feet in height. Two cars were wrecked thriving State of the South heartin most asseveral persons slightly injured.

Peace and to be rid of the rebellion. The Late Minister Dayton.

cumstance and a necessity. How much sentiment Georgia entertains for the Union is less readily answered. Hundreds of her citizens now denounce the war on both sides; many speak of the Union as it was, and of constitutional rights, as though the war had never been. All the Unionism. and, indeed, a great part of the antirebellion sentiment of Georgia, since the rebel project to arm the slaves, is decidedly pro-slavery. Few or none can be convinced that emancipation is not the synonym of irremediable ruin. Mingle these elements described with the large class who have no asserted opinions, who are converted by facts, and desire most to make a comfortable livelihood, and the Union movement in Georgia, as it is termed, is tolerably appreciable. Outside of the reactionary feeling still exists a sullen and concealed spirit of enmity, for which all who calculated upon reconciliation by tableaux must make allowance. The conversion of Georgia to a genuine friendship with the Union must be necessarily slow, if in the end sure. Emancipation must work its way through hatred and bitterness, and the rebellion must receive more blows and more disasters. In the meanwhile we may cherish the real Unionists which Georgia does possess, and find guaranty for her safety in the manumitted population. The Government has already found in Georgia men who retained their faith in the Union through all calamity. and it is such men who will doubtless bear a distinguished part in the destiny of the new and ransomed State.

ARMY, OF THE POTOMAC. AN EXECUTION AND A RESPITE—A CALLOUS CRIMINAL—COLD WEATGER—LIVELY PICKET FIRING. -Mr. C. Edmunds' Despatch.-Special Correspondence of The Press. )

CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 28, 1865.

Yesterday, at noon, an execution, witnessed by grands of persons, took place above the railros just within the second line of fortifications girdling his point on the southwestern side. The crime wa lesertion to the enemy, and the criminal was Newel H. Root, alias George H. Harris, Company H, 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery. It is worth noticing here that all those men who make a business of de serting, and of being hung for it, have always one and sometimes two or three aliases. They may desert in Virginia, and return to our lines in Kentucky, or further west, yet almost invariably they are caught, so thoroughly has the detective syste been perfected to bring about their apprehension. Root was as hardened a wretch as ever trod a gallows. He mounted the steps, and stood upon the trap, with no change of feature or of color, and without the quiver of a muscle. He made no denial of his guilt at the last moment, but professed igno-rance of the fact that there was such a thing as a "guard." He had never heard of guards, he said in his experience of soldier-life; and seemed to think that this dissembled ignorance should entitle him at least to a reprieve. He was asked if he would have a chaplain. "He didn't think it would make any difference to him in half an hour." Probably he was right. The repentance of such mea, when the rope is being put about their necks, cannot be believed to have much saving efficacy. Just before the trap was strung he did tremble a little but from no unmanly feeling of sensitiveness; he could face death unmoved, but shuddered at the keenness of the morning air. A few minutes past twelve o'clock, without a prayer, almost without a struggle, he gave up life.

There was to have been another execution death

scene vesterday in the same vicinity. Simon J. Shaffer, alias Samuel Jefferson, of the 15th New York Volunteer Engineers, was sentenced to be unfortunate man. From present appearances, Winter is inclined to linger in the lap of Spring, with us. The weather is as cold and intractable as we have ever felt it North, and ice is not a rarity. It would be rather cold to make any extensive military movement, though the roads were never in a more favora-ble condition therefor. Both armies are lying very quiet, watching each other warily. It is so cold at hight that the pickets keep up an unusually brisk they cannot be taxed by indirection on a valuation firing, to warmly profit by the exercise. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 29th, says there is nothing squads of deserters daily, who repeat the stories of FORTRESS MONROR, Jan. 28 .- The cold weath

to report, except the arrival within our lines of The mail-boat Lady Lang, from the front this afternoon, reports having encountered very thick ice two-thirds of the way down, and the weather at the front has been bitter cold. Fears are enterined, should the present cold spell continue, that the river will be closed to navigation. The steamer McClellan sailed hence to-day for Fort Fisher, North Carolina, with the mails for Gen. Terry's army, and several representative the New York and Philadelphia papers. South.

THE SOUTHWEST. THE REBEL ARMIES NO LONGER ARMIES

BUT FAMISHED MOBS.

Price's Army Completely Demoralized-General Hood's in no Better Condition. CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—Authentic advices received

here from Galveston confirm the reports of the complete disorganization of the late Gen. Price's army. It is still without supplies of clothing, arms food, and forage, and is incapable of mischief. Kirby Smith has been unable to relieve its wants. It is further weakened by constant desertions and reat mortality among the suffering men. Nothing is known of Hood's army. Its condition however, is believed to be little better than Price's. and no danger is apprehended in that quarter.

SOUTH CAROLINA. CCUPATION OF SALKEHATCHIE—JUNCTION OF PORTION OF A PORTER'S PLEET WITH DAHL-NEW YORK, Jan. 31,-The Port Royal (S.C.) New outh, of Jan. 23d, confirms the occupation of Salkenatchie by our troops. It was thought that the re-bels would make a stand at Ashepoo. A portion of Admiral Porter's fleet had joined

Heavy fogs prevailed at Port Royal. The new gunboat Savannah had arrived there. [Our correspondent at Savannah furnished us this news nearly a week ago.—ED. PRESS.]

KENTUCKY. SUE MUNDY NOT GUILTY OF THE MURDERS RE-PORTED YESTERDAY. Louisville, Jan. 31 .- The Journal is now in-

formed that the reported murder of fourteen dis-charged soldiers on Saturday, at Bloomfield, was executed that day by Captain Terrill, of the Union Guards. In the afternoon Terrill had a fight with Captain Colter's guerillas near Bloomfield. He repulsed them, and Colter was dangerously wounded. Berry is undoubtedly dead.

CAIRO. COMMERCIAL NEWS. CAIRO, Jan. 31.-Over 1,000 bales of cotton arrived to-day from Memphis for Cincinnati. TENNESSEE.

AN EXPEDITION AGAINST GUERILLAS—THEIR DE-PRAT-MURDERS BY GURRILLAS AT ATHEMS. CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 30-Midnight,-Col. Salm ing his regiment and a portion of the 18th Colored Regiment, has returned to Bridgeport from an expedition on Town Creek, 12 miles from Raymond Landing, where he surprised a guerilla band, killing and wounding eight and capturing four of them, with thirty-three horses and equipments. Lieut. Morton, of the 18th Colored Regiment, was killed, which was the only loss sustained by Salm Salm, The guerillas at Athens yesterday captured and murdered Major Devine, of the Tennessee loyal troops, and also captured Major McGeoghey. Col. Grosvener, of Stedman's command, has driven the

CALIFORNIA. SHIP NEWS. SAN FRANCISCO. Jan. 30 .- The steamship Golder Age arrived here yesterday, with the passengers and mails which left New York on January 3. Arrived, Jan. 29—Ships Fire Queen, Glasgow; Blackburn, Liverpool Sailed—Ship Mary Ogden, Boston.

HAVANA. PIRATES LIBERATED-ANOTHER REBEL PIRATE AFLOAT. New York. Jan. 31 .- By the steamer Hayana w have Havana dates of Jan. 25th. Advices from Salvador to Jan. 19 report the reelection of Senor Duenas as President. The Government had set at liberty the pirates, John Bradshaw and Thomas Reynolds, arrested on their way to take possession; in connection with others, of one of the California steamers. The tribunal declared that they had no right to inflict punishment. The English steamer Vulture arrived at Havana January 22d, in twenty four hours from Nassau,

steamer of 335 tons. The General Whiting went ship Company. BAILWAY ACCIDENTS ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

NEW YORE, Jan. 31.—An accident occurred or the Hudson River Railroad on Tuesday afternoon The train from Albany for this city ran off the track two miles above Hamburg, owing to the breaking of an axle. Five cars were smarhed, but only one person, Samuel Simmons, a braksman, was dangerusly hurt.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 .- The passenger train on the

eyes of her own citizens, the worst enemic of this now bankrupt and exhausted soverelighty are probably her quandom defenders.

Thus stands Georgia towards the other members of the rebellion, not forgetting itsown share of sacrifice in that catastrophe, but, rather, impartially tired out, and ready to accept peace per force as a cir-

PEACE.

CONTINUED, THRONGING RUMORS OF PEACE.

en route for Washington. neculations and Contradictions Asserted and Reasserted with Equal Vigor.

commissioners Asserted to be Actually

Relow we give half a dozen despatches bearing of the subject of peace—a subject which is now re-ceiving the earnest attention of every one, if we udge by the thousand and one rumors which have grown out of the return of Mr. Blair. Many reports were provalent in this city vesterday, some of them very wild, but they were generally believed to have been born in this city, in the minds of stock jobbers and gold operators. Inquiry at proper sources con-cerning their reliability elicited the following reply: WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—1 P. M.—Nothing can be obtained confirmatory of the reports prevalent at Philadelphia that rebel peace commissioners were on their way from Richmond to Washington. In Baltimore there was a similar excite the following despatch shows: BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—Rumors of important news These rumors a later despatch which follows gives us an idea of: BALTIMORR, Jan. 31.—It was currently reported here last night, and the report is repeated this morning, that peace commissioners from Richmond are now on the way to Washington.

And immediately after the receipt of this another ame from the office of the Baltimore American which reads:

"A report has been current on the street, since last evening, that the Richmond Sentinel had announced the departure of three peace commissioners for Washington. Up to noon, to-day, we have no official confirmation of the rumor, though the assertion has been varied this morning by an equally positive announcement that commissioners, consisting of Vice President Stephens and Senators R. M. T. Hunter and Campbell, had arrived at City Point, and were expacted at Annapolis to-day. They are not spoken of as commissioners representing the rebel Government, but as citizens on their way to Washington, to confer with President Lincoln on the subject of peace, precisely in the same capacity that Mr. Blair visited Richmond."

A despatch, however, from Annapolis, dated late which reads: A despatch, however, from Annapolis, dated late

last evening, shows that the expectation that the commissioners would arrive at that place was disappointed, for it savs: "There has been no arrival from James river, and there is no prospect of any arrival to night." This does not, however, invalidate the fact that Annapolis yesterday afternoon says : Annapolis yesterday afternoon says:

"Col. Taylor, of the 2d Maryland Regiment, who arrived here this morning, says that on Sunday Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and two others, reached our lines, and requested to come within our lines near Fort. Hill, but were refused, and were awaiting permission from Gen. Grant, who was then absent. It is believed that the commissioners were subsequently admitted, nevertheless, and are now on their way to Washington." In the midst of this doubt and uncertainty a kind friend in Baltimore, who desires much to relieve us, or to let us know exactly how long we must suffer in suspense, sends in this, dated Baltimore, 10.30 P. M.: "There is good reason to believe that the Richmond papers of Monday, January 30th, contain an explicit statement of the departure of peace commissioners for Washington."

We leave the reader to form his own conclusions

from this mass of surmises and reports. WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1865. IMPORTANT DECISION. In the case of the Bank of the Commonwealth etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Commissioners o Taxes, etc., in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, Justice NELSON, in the Supreme Court of the United States, has delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeals, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to enter judgment in conformity to the opinion of the Supreme Court. The same judgment was rendered in all the other bank cases. Two years ago the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced a decision that the State has no right to tax United States bonds and securities, and the present decision is to the effect that

MR. BLAIR'S MISSION TO RICHMOND-BIT-TER EXPRESSIONS OF MR. WADE IN THE the Senate, while Mr. WADE was speaking about how he came to go there. Mr. WADE replied: "I there is the power in the Senate of the United States to he informed on that subject. I intend to know why it was that any man was permitted to go with impunity through our lines and confer with the arch-traitor of the Confederacy, and come back here and go again." Mr. Johnson said he went in a Government essel the last time.

WADE responded: "Yes, I understand he went in a Government vessel. He had no more right to be on board that vessel, on a mission to hold communication with the arch-traitor and detil, than he had to be on his road to the lower regions in a vehicle furnished by the Government," THE VOTE ON THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITU-TIONAL AMENDMENT. Soon after the passage of the Anti-slavery Con-stitutional amendment, this afternoon, a salute was

ired in honor of the event. The vote last June, when it was defeated for want of the requisite two-thirds majority, was yeas 96, Those who at that time voted against the amendment, but who changed their votes and east them in the affirmative to-day, are Messrs. Baidwin of Michgan, Coffroth of Pennsylvania, McAllister of Pennsylvania, Ganson, Herrick, Radford, and Steele of New York, King and Rollins of Missouri, and Hutchins of Ohio.

Those who were absent on the former occasion and who now voted aye, are as follows: Messrs. Brown, West Virginia; Davis, Maryland; Davis,

New York; Grinnell, Iowa; Pomeroy, New York; Randall. Kentucky; Worthington, Nevada; Yeaman, Kentucky; McBride, Oregon; Nelson, New The following, who were absent or not voting when the former vote was taken, now voted no Mesers, Hall, Missouri : Harris, Marvland : Harris,

Illinois; Winfield, Ben Wood, and Townsend, of New York. Those who voted against the resolution last year and were tc-day absent or not voting, are: Messrs. Lazear, Pennsylvania; Le Blond and McKinney. Obio; Marcy, New Hampshire; McDonnell, In diana; Rogers, New Jersey. THE TREASURY HOMICIDE CASE.

MARY HARRIS, the young woman from Chicago, who shot to death Andrew J. Burroughs, a clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, yesterday afternoon, in the Treasury Building, has been ledged in jail. It appears, from the testimony, that she stated to Mr. McCullocu, the Comproller, that the deceased had viola riage engagement with her. He had done her no harm, but was engaged to her for many years, even from her childhood, and had continued a corespondence until within a month of his marriage. She said to the officer who conveyed her to jail she asked no sympathy for herself. The only sorrow to be felt was for her aged parents. She charged that home and friends, and had placed her in a house of ill-fame, in Chicago, and that therefore she had de termined upon this deed.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS Secretary Fessenden, in his instructions to JAY COOKE & Co., asserts his determination to rely wholly hereafter upon taxes and the sale of seven-

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---Second Session. SENATE.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, presented a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature protesting against the passage of the bankrupt law, which was ordered to be printed and aid on the table. REPEAL OF DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER.

Mr. WADE presented a resolution of the Ohio Legisla-ture in favor of the repeal of the duty on printing paper, which was ordered to be printed and laid upon the table. Mr. WADE said, I notice that the Secretary of War, in replying to a communication of the Senate about the employment of generals, has made a raistake which I wish to correct. He says, among other things, that Generals Banks and Lee are before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. This is a mistake, and one which I wish to rectify, because it seems to be a standing one. I think it interferes with the disposition which the Executive wisness to make of these officers. Mr. WADE further stated that on the 14th of December General Banks was before the committee for almost two hours to give testimony concerning the Bed river expedition. One day in January the committee found him in the city and called upon him for a few minutes to explain some matters. General Lee had not been before the committee since the 18th of January, when he gave testimenty for shoult we hours. He (Mr. Wade) wished it to be understood that neither General Banks nor General Lee were detained here by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. A CORRECTION.

on the Conduct of the War.

PETITIONS FOR EXEMPTION.

Mr HARRIS, of New York, offered a memorial of certain ministers of the Goipel, asking that they should be exempted from the draft, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. THE SCHELDT DURS.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the extinction of the Scheldt dues, which was ordered to be printed. THE CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, introduced a resolution that the Congressional Directory be published hereafter under the superintendence of the Joint Comhereafter under the superintendence of the Joint Committee on Finiting.

Mr. Anthony explained that this would be more economical; that the present arrangement, by which it was pablished under the suspices of the Foatmaster of the House, but its chief benefit would be the appearance of the Birectory at an earlier day in the session than it now appears.

The resolution was passed. PEACE COMMUNICATIONS WITH DAVIS. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered the follow-

ing: Statement, of measurements, of the United States be requested. It in his opinion at a neomeatible with the public interests, to fursish to the Senate any information in his possession concerning any recent personal to manufaction from the Rebel Jefferson Davis, said to have been under Excentive sanction, and also copies of any correspondence relating thereto.

Mr. GOD BESS of California. I auggest to the Senatori if twould not be better to leave out the verbiage, and make the resolution refer to the mission of Mr. Bloir
Mr SUMNER, of Massachusetts. I beg the gentle-man's pardon; I prefer it as it is. AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. JOHNSON, of May yland, offered the following as a mendment, by the way of a substitute for Mr. Sum-

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, offered the following as an an-endment, by the way of a substitute for Mr. Summer's proposition:

Resolved, That the President of the United Stales be requested, if not incompatible with the public laterests, to inform the Senate if any person, and, if any, who, has, with his authority or assent, been in Richmond, nesotiating with the President of the so-salied Confederate eaks, or with any other person or persons in that place, it relation to the termination of the present war, or with a view to assertian from such persons in authority upon what termen. If any, they would be willing to have the said war terminated, and, if so, to inform the Senate. Also, what information he has obtained from such sgest or persons take, if such person was it. Richmond, as aforesaid, whence it was the person was it. Richmond, as aforesaid, when he was authorized or pormitted by the President of the United States to represent to the Confederate subscritted upon what terms or conditions the President was willing to negotiate in relation to peace, and, if so, what such terms or conditions were upon the present to the confederate subscritted in negotiate in relation to peace, and, if so, what such terms or conditions were upon the president was willing to negotiate in relation to peace, and, a vo.
ditions were.
Mr. SUMNER said the resolution he offered was much

briefer and simpler than that of the Senator from Maryland. There were come words in Mr. Johason's resolution which he did not like. He did not like to see the Senate adopt such a phrase as 'the Confederate authorities'.

Beveral Senators. "So-called Confederate authorities" ties,'' it says
Mr. SUMNER said he preferred to speak of them as rebel sutherities.

Mr. DOOLITTLE suggested that both resolutions be printed and called up to morrow, and it was so ordered. offer it?
Mr. ASHLEY. Because I will not protract the proceedings. THE BESOLUTION SUBMITTING THE AMENDMENT

printed and called up to morrow, and it was so ordered.

INFORMATION REQUIRED FROM THE SECRETARY
OF THE NATY.

Mr. HALE, of Now Hampsbire. offered a resolution
calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information
as to whether the argument of the indge advocate in
the trial of Mr. Smith, of Boston, navalgeoutractor, has
been printed bygarder of the Mavy Department, what
edition of the safe has been published, and what use
has been made of the copies thus published; also,
whether any detectives have been employed by the
Department since Innuary, 1843; if so, how many, and
how much they have been paid, what instructions they
got, either written or verbal, either from the Secretary
or Assistant Secretary, and especially whether any instructions were given to inquire into the conduct and
business transactions of any member of either House
of Congress, how much expense was incurred in this
way, from what source the funds were drawn, and by
what authority.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, suggested that the resocution of the Senator from New Hampshire lie over
until the return of the chairman of the Committee on
Naval Affairs, who is now a seact.

Mr. HALE consented to the princed.

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND THE MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND THE

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill relative to the meat service between New York and the Pacific costs, which authorizes the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the mails upon such line by steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific cossis, and by land transit across the Isthmus, either semi monthly, tri monthly, or weekly, as in his unigment the public interests may from time ratime require. The compensation not to exceed four hundred thousand dollars for a semi-monthly, or eight hundred thousand dollars for a tri monthly, or eight hundred thousand dollars for a weekly line. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, asked that the Senate take up the bill to build a bridge across the Ohio river at Louisville, which was disagreed to. COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION.
Mr. HALR, of New Hampshire, moved to proceed to
the consideration of Mr. Davis' resolution for the appointment of a standing committee on the corruptions of
the Government.
Mr. DOCLITTLE, of Wisconsin, suggested that, as
the animal versions of the Secator from New Hampshire upon the conduct of the Navy Department were
likely to lead to a protracted discussion, it would be
well to make this the special order for some feture day,
so there was very little time of the morning hour remaining.

minirg.

Mr. HALE insisted on bis motion:

BEBUSAL TO TAKE UP A BILL.

Mr. HEI DERSON, of Missouri, desired to take up the bill to reimbure the State of Missouri for expenses in curred in calling out the milita in that State.

The Senate refused to take up this bill, and upcoeded to the consideration of Mr. Davis' resolution, upon which Mr. Hale was entitled to the floor. THE CORRUPTION RESOLUTION CONTINUED. THE CORRUPTION RESOLUTION CONTINUED.

MY HALK said he was opposed to appointing any more committees to investigate corruptions until some action was taken on the frauds already discovered. He read at length from a report made by Hos. John Shorman, when a member of the House, on the subject of navel contracts, to show that while Congress had goes to great trouble and expense to discover frauds, none of the suity parties had ever been punished.

THE RETALIATION RESOLUTION.

THE RETALIATION RESOLUTION.

The morning hour expired while Mr. Hals was on the floor, and the Chair declar d that the subject before the Senate was the resolution advising retaliation and the proposition to recommit all the papers on the subject to the Military Committee.

The orbital was discussed by Messay HENDRICKS propestion to recommit all the papers on the subject to the Mittary Committee.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. HENDRICKS, WADE, SUMPER, SPERGUE, and HOWE.

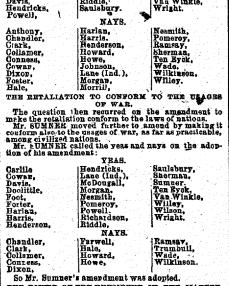
Mr. SAULSBUEY, of Delaware, said that if all the allegations against tee rebels and their treatment of our role ers betwee, it was bot another argument for peace. He was not ashamed to stand up in the Sensie and advocate peace. He was not in the habit of endorsing what the President did. But if, as he heard, commissioners were on their way here to treat for peace, and this was the result of the promises held out to the Confederate by the President, he was willing to endorse him so far.

The question was then taken on the recommittal of the question, and the Senate refused to recommit by a vote of year 10, and may 8; as follows:

YEAR.

Capille.

In the deservation of the proper.



THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT IN THE MATTER. THE FOWER OF THE PHESIDENT IN THE MATTER.

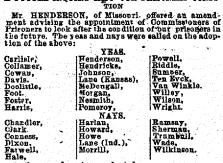
Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by striking out the following: "Congress do not, however, intend by this resolution to limit or restrict the power of the Fresidenic to the modes or principles of retaliation herein mentioned, but only advise and require a resort to them as them are them as the modes of the occasion.

Mr. SHEFMAN, of his, susgested that the amendment be, modified, so as to strike out only the words, "To the modes or principles of retaliation herein mentioned," which was adopted. THE SENATE IN FAVOR OF AN EXCHANGE.

THE SENTE IN FAVOR OF AN EXCHANGE.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indians, offered as an amendment an additional resolution declaring the sense of the Senate in favor of an exchange of prisoners.

Mr. ROWARD, of Michigan, thought the subjects were so different that they ought not to be incorporated in the same resolution. The amendment was adopted. A FUTURE INQUIRY INTO OUR PRISONERS' CONDI-



So the amendment was adopted The resolution as amended was Serate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT IN PEACE NE Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, asked leave

MT. FERNALID WOOD, OR NOW IVER, search rear to offer the following: Resolved, That it is the duly of the President to naintain, in every-constitutional and legal manner, he integrity of the American Union, as formed by the athers of thes Republic, and in no event, and under no irreumstances, to profier or accept negotiations which shall admit, by the remitted implication, the existence of any other Federal or Confederate Government within the territory of the United States. he territory of the United States.

Mr FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, objected to the reeption of the resolution.
Mr. FERFANDO WOOD gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move a suspension of the rules to introduce the recontion. OMMITTER TO COUNT THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE The SPEAKER appointed Mesers. Stevens. Washburne of Dinois, Mallory, Davis of Maryland, and Cox, as a committee on the part of the House to examine and count the vote for President and Vice President of the United States on the second Wednesday of Parkwary.

Cox, as a committee on the part of the House to examine and count the vote for President and Vice President of the United States on the second Wednesday of
February.

The House resumed the consideration of the Sanate
joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United states regarding slavery.

Mr. McALLISTER, of Fennesylvania, said: When this
sabject was before the House on a former crossion i
yoted against the measure. I have been in favor of exhauting all means of conditation to restore the Union
as our fathers made it. I sm for the Union, and trerly
opposed to secession or the dissolution of the Union in
any way or shape. The result of all the peace missions:
and especially that of Mr. Blaty, has satisfied me that
nothing short of the recognition of their independency
will ratisfy the Southern Confederacy. It must, therefore, be destroyed, and in voting for the present measure 1 cut my vote saginst the corner stone of the
Southern Confederacy, and declare eternal war against
the enemies of my constr.

Mr. COFFROIH, of Pennsylvania, addressed the
House in favor of the amendment, not, however, epeakling for or against is slavery. He argued in favor of the
power of Congress to submit the amendment to the Legislatures of the States; that it must be submitted to
the seceded States, or it would be recognizing their independence. He sise or gued that the South would not renain in the Union under the Constitution as It is now
Well deceived the constitution as Democret, and
would considerally southern and he are present
the trumph of the party which has made this country

15 of the candidates of his party. His dedire was
the trumph of the party which has made this country

16 of the dead didates of his party. His dedire was
the trumph of the party which has made this country

great.
Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, said he owed it to himself and his constituents to repudit to the sentiments of his colleagues just utered on this floor. He wished so to set that when he returned home he would not be found derelict to the duty with which he had been en-

of his colleagues just uttered on this floor. He wiened on so to set that when he returned home he would not be found derelict to the duty with which he had been entrusted—having taken an oath to protect, preserve, and defend the Constitution of the United States. As long as the mater had been discussed here it was very strange that no man had answered the question, What was to be done with the freed people should such an amendment to the Constitution prove effective? Genitemen on the other side had failed to make ont a case. During this Administration the Constitution has been violated in all its important features.

Mr. HERBICK, of New York, in the course of his speech, said it was inconsistent to remain stationary when all the rest of the world is moving. Change is the universal law of nature. What he had herefore regarded as impolitic had ceased to operate Haying, at the last ceasion, voted against the uncopsed coasitutional amendment, he would now vote for it. He had no doubt of the power to make the amendment in the manner proposed. In amending it, three fourths of the States represent the whole. The time has arrived to exercise the power. He believed that if the Damocratic policy and measures had been adopted we should not now be engaged in war; but in the late Presidential election the people had endorsed he and elevery tesue He was prepared to fellow it. The question had been settled by the verdict of the people, and so jet as the National Government was concerned it was not how a political issue. The adoption of the amendment would tend to restore all that is desirable to the prosperitor, and will open up a way to its triumph in the future. Mr. ERC w.N. of Wisconsin, spoke of the dangerous Mr. He had rever the part

the country. He named the cest good of the Premaratic party would be enhanced by the passage of the proposition, and will open up a way to its triumph in the future.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, spoke of the dangerous abuse of the power of amendment. He had never been the apologist for slavery. He never thought that it would be a permanent instination. If he she was the sour or Ken neky te should vote for the sholition of slavery theigh; but as io Congressional action to that effect, the question of alsvery, under the Constitution was reserved to the States respectively wherein it exists. In conclusion, he desired to be read a substitute which he desired to submit to the House, proyiding that hereafter every sale and transfer of slavers shall be vold, and the slaves become free; and from and after the year 1850 slavery, thall cesse, and Congress shall give compensation for actual damage and loss by the loyal citizens of the United States.

Mr. HAD 1856, of Kentucky, said truth and prin of ple never change, but men change, and from time to time adopt opinions; int as resultly as they change their garments; but he would rather hold on to the Gonstitution, which was the only ark of safety. He desired to know if there was any constitutional power to deprive any State in the Union of its local self government. Keniucky had been treated in bad sith. Not one of the pledges mads to her had been versult in the desiruction of the slaves, and the mea who propose to carry it cout have no more love for the slave than State has the Health of the Work, opposed the proposition. He maintained that all our political mistor, those are the state of the desired of a disperser of the Constitutions. Mr. KALFFLEISCH, of New York, opposed the proposition. He maintained that all our political misfortines are attributable to a di-retard of the Constimtion, affile had not learned his Democracy from his inveterate evenue, and he would not be instructed by
them. This amendment, he contended, if adopted,
would stand in the way of peace negotiations and a restoration of the Union. He said he should strive to uhold and carry out the plagges which had been made to
protect and cefend the Constitution, apart from the
question of power. This was no time to attempt an
amendment of the Constitution in the manner proposed.
It was said the result of the Presidential election was in
favor of abolishing, alawary everywhere, but no such
lastic was made up in New York. ROOMSIDERATION OF THE VOTE OF LAST SESSION.

EKCONSIDERATION OF THE YOTH OF LAST SESSION.
The debate having closed, Mr. ASPLEY, of Ohio, who has had charge of the antiject throughout, demanted the previous question, which was on the motion heratofore imade by that gentleman to reconsider the vois of last seasion, by which the constitutional amend ment was lost for the want of the requirite two-thirds ment was lost for the want of the requirite two-thirds majority.

Mr STILES, of Pennsylvania, moved that the motive to regoniace be laid on the table. This was decided in the negative—yeas 67, nays 111

The question was then taken on the motion to remaider, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 112, nays 69

Mr. MAILORY, of Kentucky, raised the destion that a vote of two-thirds was requisite to refused that the Speaker overruled the point, sayin that all motions of this kind, were governed by the russ. Mr. MalLORY suggested a postponement of the vote until to motrow, saying that several gautemen, who

desired to record their names, were absent. Let the time for taking the question be fixed, so that all-could have fair warping.

Mr. ABHLEY, of Ohto, replied that it had been universally understood that the question was to be taken to day. He had somespied to the extension of the debate even against the protest of his friends. It earns with a very bad grace to ask a postponement of the vote, considering the couriesy he had extended to the vote, considering the couriesy he had extended to the return of the fair notice given.

Mr. BROWN, of Wicconsin, asked the gentleman to give way, in order that he might offer a substitute.

Mr. ABHLEY said he had one himself, which he preferred to the Senate's proposition now before them.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin. Why do you not offer it?

The question was then stated on the adoption of the following benate joint resolution, rubmitting to the Legislaures of the several States a proposition to amend the 'one flutton' of the United States.

"Be it Resolved by the Senute and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Compress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring. That the following at ticles be proposed to the Legislatures of the United States, and when ratified by three-fourths of the United States, and when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all in tente and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, viz.: Viz;
Aericle 18th—Section I. Neither slavery nor involuntary serviteds, except as a punishment for orims whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exits within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

18cc. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. A VOTE ON THE RESOLUTION. There was much confusion throughout the proceedings, amid which the Clerk proceeded to call the roll on the passes of the just revolution.

The SPEAKER said: "Call my name as a member of this House" The name was accordingly called, when the Speaker an wored to the name of Schnyler the Confusion.

na. wed this response as well as during Appisuse followed this response as well as during other parts of the proceedings.

The SPEAKER, calling to order, expressed the hope that a better example would be set to preserve the decorum of the House.

keveral numbers on the Democratic side said those on the other side were as noisy as the persons in the galoutes.

Mr GANSON, of New York, who had voted "No";

us the question of reconsidering the vote by which
he joint resolution was heretotore lost, now voted
(Aye.);

Mesars, BRADFORD and SPERLE, of New York

Mesars, BRADFORD and SPERLE, of New York Aye. BRADFORD and STEELE, of New York, herged their vote in the same particular. These changes gave rise to applause, which was rompily checked. The utmost interest was marifested throughout the oll call, and strict attention was paid by many gentleroll call, and strict attention was paid by many gentlemen to the responses, for on the previous vote to resonsider two thirds of the members present had not voted in the affirmative, but a large majority of the members present had carried that question. It was therefore somewhat doubtful as to whether the pending joint resolution would be passed.

The vote of Mr. Balewin, of Michigan, and those of the gentlemen shove mentioned, however, gave additional hope to the friends of the measure.

THE LIST OF VOTES EKAD.

The call having been completed, the Clerk proceeded to read the names of those who voted in the affirmative, and, next, of the members who voted in the negative. A JOYOUS SCENE-APPLAUSE AND REJOICINGS. There was now comparative silence The result was noted on a piece of paper and handed by the Clerk to be Speaker, who abnounced noted on a piece of paper and handed by the Clerk to be Speaker, who announced—
On the passage of the joint resolution the vote is—
yese 118, nays to So the resolution is passed.
Thereupon rose a general shout of applause Members on the foor hurrahed in chorus with the designing and equally emphatic cheers of the galler es. The ladies, also, in the dense assemblage waved their hand-kerchiefs, and again and again the applause was repeated, terminating with the clapping of hands and such exclamations as "Hurrah for freedom!" "Glory enough for one day!" etc. The audience were wildly excited, and the friends at the measure jubilant Never was a scane of ruch a joyous character ever before witnessed in the Hques of Kepresentatives; certainly not, within the last quarter of a century. There were extensive handshakings and congratulations in every direction.



The absentees, or those not voting, are Messrs. La-cer of Pennsylvania, Lebloud of Chio. Marcy of New Hempehire McDowell of Indiana, McKenney of Chio. Middleton of New Jersey, Rogers of New Jersey, and Yoorhees of Indiana.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE HUSBAND. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A note from Alexandria says that ex-Governor Foote was opposite Point of locks on Saturday, intending to cross the Poto mac, opposite Berlin, into Maryland. WHEREABOUTS OF THE WIFE. NASHVILLE, Jan. 31 .- Mrs. H. S. Foote, wife of the rebel Senator, arrived here last evening.

The Union Prisoners at Salisbury, N. C. New York, Jan. 31.—A letter from Roanoka Island, dated the 26th instant, says that a large number of Union prisoners have been added to those at Salisbury, where the systematized starva ion and brutal treatment are increasing. The rebel deserters who infest the interior counies of North Carolina are robbing and plundering

Lecture by Henry Ward Beeche Baltimore, Jan. 31.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture to night, at Maryland Institute, in aid of the fund for the moral and edu cational improvement of colored people. Chief Instice Chase and Secretary Stanton came up from Washington to attend the lecture. Civil Government on Virginia's Eastern

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 31 .- The Journal says civil

vernment has been restored on the Eastern Shore

f Virginia, and that in a few days civil government will be restored in every county where it was suppressed by the action of Major General Butler. the Keeper of the Andersonville Price Condemned to Death. Cincinnati, Jan. 31.—S. B. Davis, identified at Vewark, Ohio, some days since, as the keeper of who confessed, on his arrest, to being a bearer of despatches from Richmond to Canada, has been sentenced to be hung at Johnson's Island on the 17th

February. NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1865. COLD WEATHER

probably as perceptible to you in Philadelphia as to us in Gotham, so that I cannot claim the ex cuse of "news" to bore you with elaborate account of how our rivers are choked with crunching ice, seekers. Neither will it exhibarate you to hear that our much-badgered street inspector is undergoing a profound inquisition as to the celebrated ab his office and the inexpressible condition of our ing up gracefully, save that the ridiculous story of certain millionaire citizens proposing to pay the na-tional debt is a fabrication, raising its author to the dignity of a second Munchausen. PAPER MADE FROM CORN HUSES - ADVICE TO

FARMERS.

The editors of the country who have the control f the new patent process for making, "print" paper from corn husks, having been overwhelmed with letters of inquiry from farmers and others, give notice that their immediate wish is to elicit informa-State, county, and town in the United States for supplying dry and sound husks, as the same may be stripped from the corn. The leaves of the corn are also desirable. The husks and leaves may be cut up, if more convenient, and should be delivered at the railroad stations, well packed in bales or bags. The editors wish to receive proposals for the quar and for one, two, or three years. Address, with full particulars, D. A. Oraig, General Agent of the Associated Press, N. Y.

General Agent of the Associated Press, N. Y.

THE EVENING STOCK EGARD.

10 P. M. - Gold 202%. After the call gold sold up
to 203%, at which it closed. Erie, 69%; Hudson
River, 102; Reading, 103%; Michigan Central,
108; Michigan Southern, 63%; Illinois Central,
116; Rock Island, 98; Chicago and Northwestern,
22%; Northwestern preferred, 61%; Fort Wayne,
90%; Ohio and Mississippl certificates, 26%; Canton Co., 30; Cumberland, 45; Mariposa, 11%. OATTLE MARKET.

Beef cattle advanced 263 cents per pound. Receipts 4 400 head. Quotations at 14@25 cents.
Sheep higher. Receipts 16,000. Sales at 6@15 cents. Swine steady. Receipts 1,700. Sales at 13

SALE OF VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY, this

afternoon, commencing at four o'clock, at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons. It includes a

large number of English and American reports

also, other valuable works to the profession, man very rare. The sale will continue on Thursday as Friday afternoons at the same hour. SPECIAL SALE OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED ENTIR PACKAGES DOMESTICS.—We desire to call the attention of the trade to the above sale, which will be held at the auction store of Messrs. John B. Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, on this (Wednesday) morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, for cash The entire offering is one of the largest and most desirable over made in this country.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.

BALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.

Thomas & Sons sold abthe Exchange, yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate, viz:
103 shares Farmers', Butchors', and Drovers' Drove Yard Company, \$40-\$4,120.
50 shares themseln and Bear Valley Hallroad Company, \$40-\$4,120.
50 shares Hutual Insurance Co., 784-\$376. 80.
3 shares Mercantile Library, \$7 to -\$22,50.
3 chares Mercantile Library, \$7 to -\$22,50.
10 'Penn Township Bank, \$10-\$1.395.
Lot and frame, dwylling, Columbia avenue, Ninstead of the story brick dwelling, No. 512 South Fifth street, subject to a yearly ground lent of \$46-\$2,500.

Three-story brick atore and dwelling, No. 223 Market street \$12 600.

Three-story frick store and dwelling, No. 923 Market street \$12 600.

Three-story frame dwelling, No. 124 South Tenth street; subject to a yearly ground rent of \$46-\$2,500.

Three-story frame dwelling, No. 124 South Tenth street; subject to a yearly ground rent of \$46-\$2,500.

Three-story frame dwelling, No. 124 South Tenth street; subject to a yearly ground rent of \$46-\$2,500.

φημά(**0**).

HABRISBURG. (Special Correspondence of The Press. ] HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1865. A BILL TO PREVENT TAMPREING WITH FIRE-SIGNAL BOXES IN PHILADELPHIA.

The further supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia, read by Mr. Nichols to day, it is understood, was prepared under the super vision of the Mayor. It is well known that great

trouble and expense have resulted from the frequent tampering with the signal boxes of the police and fire-slarm telegraph, and it is to prevent this that the above bill has been drafted. It appears that heretofore there has been no law under which he persons who are guilty of this tampering could be punished, but, under the provisions of this farther supplement, any person who shall wilfully give or cause to be given a false alarm of fire from a signal box, or shall break or cause to be broken any signal box, pole, post, or wire, or shall injure, interrupt, or nterfere with the same, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined in a sum not exceed-ing \$500, or imprisonment not less than two years, or both. Such is the purport of the first section, but the second will probably meet with less favor from the uplic, especially that portion interested in the pub e telegraph lines, as it makes it unlawful for any person to erect any telegraph posts, poles, or wire within the corporate limits of Philadelphia, which shall cross or in any way interfere with the poles and wires of the police and fire-alarm telegraph, without the consent of the Councils. Upon suffisient proof such wires and poles may be removed and the persons violating this provision are to b

The bill in relation to public officers and their trusts, read by Mr. Donovan, provides that no person holding a position of profit or trust under the Government, or being in charge, receipt, custody, or disbursement of public funds, shall be allowed to have any connection with banks or other moneyed corporations; and that his using the public funds in his hands for investment are to inure to his own private benefit shall subject him to imprisonment and a fine at the discretion of the court. This bill is evi-dently intended to hit somebody, but who the deponent saith not; neither does it specify how such a delinquent public officer, who is merely following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors, is to be detected in his peculiar investments. When an official invests money it is a difficult and delicate question to decide as to what purse, personal o AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The old question of the disposition of the public lands donated by the General Government to the State has again come up, and there is every reason to believe that the Agricultural College in Centre county will have a large slice out from the huge losf given to them at a previous session of the Legisla ure. An animated discussion will take place, and the friends of the college will use every effort to retain the immense gratuity. The matter will, doubtless, be definitely and permanently settled in a few rection.

The proceedings had attracted thousands of persons of both sexes, and, having been brought to a close, those on the floor who had been admitted by the favor of members and the occupants of the galleries hastily departed.

days, and a more just and proper distribution of the fund be made. A bill in reference to the matter has been offered in the Senate, and Mr. Orwig has read one in the House, of which the following are the nain provisions: The Governor is authorized to transfer, assign, and set over in equal parts to the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, the Agricultural Col lege in Centre county, the University of Western Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, the Allegheny College t Meadville, and the University at Lewisburg, or so many of them as may signify their ac-ceptance within three months of the conditions hereinafter referred to the public lands donated by the Government. Each of the recipients are to provide a college or department, the leading object of which, without excluding other studies, including military tactics, is to be instruction in such branches as relate to agriculture and the mechanical arts, in | ry 28. 1865: order to promote the practical education of the in instrial classes. The scrip is to be located as soon as practicable upon the public lands of the United States, which lands are to be sold from time to time for the largest price, the proceeds to be invested in United States or State stocks, which yield at least five per cent. Interest per annum. The money thus received is to be invested exclusively for the endow-

ing, maintaining, and supporting of the college o of the department heretofore referred to, and not THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. The powers of the Pennsylvania Horticultura Society are to be increased, if a supplement to their act of incorporation, submitted by Mr. Thomas, is passed. They are to have the right to buy and sel property, and that section of the original act which compelled them to hold land only within three miles of Philadelphia, is to be repealed.
INCREASED FEES FOR OUR CITY ALDERMEN. Alderman Beitler, and one or two other aldermen of your city, are here to day in pursuit-not of knowledge-but of money. They do not think their

fees are sufficiently remunerative, and, if the Legislature have no ebjection, would like to have then increased about fifty cents. Who's the next custo Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

Mr. NICHOLS, a further supplement to act incorporating the city of Philadelphia. (This supplement imposes peculty for impering with the Fire and Poice Aleim Telegraph, and prevents wires of the rines crossing its wires, or otherwise interfering with thom.

Mr. CLYNER, a supplement to the act incorporating the Humbold Petrolum Works.

Mr. DUNOVAN, an act relative to public officers and their trusts.

their troots.

Mr. CONNELL, one requesting the Auditor General to inform the Senate under what circumstances a penalty was imposed upon the Philadelphis and Trenton Railroad Company in the years 1860, '61, and '63, for alleged non-compliance with law.

Mr. NICHULE, one providing that when the Senate adjourns to-day it will adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow minning; that ten o'clock to the hour of meeting until further ordered; and that the afternoon sessions be dispensed with. Passed by a vote of 24 year to 3nays. Snays.

Mr. DONOVAN, requesting the Governor to inform the Senate what portion of the one million of dollars received by the Sanitary Commission at their fair in Philadelphia has been atven to troops from this State, and what to colored soldiers. Laid over under the

and what to colored soldiers. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Dodovan's resolution relative to the Sanitary Feir is as follows:

Whereas, During the past year a Sanitary Fair was heid in the city of thiladelphia for the avowed purpose of reising funds for our gallant soldiers, and it is reported that one midition of dollars was received at said Fair, from citizens of all parties; therefore.

Exclosed, That the Governor of the Gommonwealth be requested to inform the Senate how much of said fund has been distributed among our State roops now in the service of the Federal Government, and also what proportion thereof has been given to colored soldiers. soldiere.

Mr. NICHOLS called up an act allowing the Ninth Presbyterian Church to sell a portion of its burying ground, and providing for the removal of the dead. Passed

Mr. RANDALL called up the bill incorporating the Scheylkill Havon Gas and Water Company. Passed finalls. Schrylkill Havon Gas and Water Company. Passed finally.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill relative to the county printing in Lyconing county. When was amended to include Eucks and Montgomery, and passed finally. (Thie bill requires the advertising to be done in the two English newspaper: in each county having the largest bona fide crounation.)

Mr. HOPEINS called up the bill incorporating the Coslied Railroad Company, which passed finally.

Mr. FLEMING called up the bill incorporating the Homoopathic Gollege of Pennsylvania, which passed finally, after the proviso exempting the institution from taxation, and prescribing that the envolumentax should be \$10, had been stricken out.

Mr. RIDGWAY called up the bill incorporating the Union Market Company of Philadelphia, which passed finally.

finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the supplement to the act incorporating the Home Manufacturing Company, increasing the number of its incorporators, and also incorporators, and also incorporators, and also incorporators, and also incorporators. oresing the capital state of the state of th Pointvan, ventre to profit of the sale time trans, when the control of profit or treet under the Government, or being in charge, escaped of the Government of public funds, and the sale of the transport of public funds, and the sale of the moneyed corporations; and also that his reing the public funds in his hands for investments which are to inure to his own private property shall subject him to imprisonment and a fine.

HOUSE. The House met at 10 o'clock.
The following bills were passed:
One requiring school directors to organize on the first
Monday of January, and giving a majority of directors
the power to expel any member who refuses to attend
three regular n ectings.
A supplement to the charter of the Phonix Insuvance
Company, changing its form to a mutual steck company one incorporating the Red Men's Hall Association.
One incorporating the Farmers' Market of Norris own. A supplement to the charter of the North American Transit Instructed ent to the Mutual Fire Insurance Company A supplement to the Mutual Fire Insurance Company
of Franzford.
One increasing the appropriation to the Deaf and
I umb Institution.
One silvowing the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company to hold lands by lease.
Mr. RUDJIMAN called up the act regulating the election of school directors in the Twenty-first ward, Firlladelpit; which passed.
Mr. COGERAN called up the act authorizing the United States to obtain a title to a portion of Mt. Moriah
Gemetery, which passed. Adjourned.

Anti-Railroad Monopoly Convention THENTON, Jan. 31.—The People's Convention, opposed to any extension of the monopoly privileges of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, will meet in this city to-morrow.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. L. P. Barrett has appeared at this theatre the present week as Evelyn in "Money," and as the King of the Commons, in both performances attracting more than ordinary attention from intelligent play-goers. Mr. Barrett is an actor of decided originality, and of very considerable power. His performances give evidence of refinement, culture, and thought. He has passion and discretion, but we may say upon this point that he is occasionally wanting in the proper repose of the scene. This in so young an actor may not be a positive fault; he is at least earnest, and if his oner be somewhat loose or extravagant at times. it is always impressive. He has a noble voice and uses it well; his best effects certainly resulting from the intelligent use of that organ. We would unsel him to overcome a certain stiffness in his spectator unpleasantly. He stands so exceedingly erect as to give often a strained effect to a bearing naturally graceful and dignified. Serious fault might be found with his reading in certain passager, but we let that pass, as he is generally so julicious and always so pairstaking as to make it an ungenerous task. Our judgment is that Mr. Barrett dealy the best of our young actors. He will appear to-night as Hamlet. CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—This afternoon a motinee for the accommodation of families will begiven. In the evening the romantic drama of "The Three Guardemen" will be performed; together with the fairy spectacle of "Beauty and the Beast." THE CIRCUS. - There was an immense audience at the great National Circus last evening. The at-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL The new arrangement with Mr. Jay Cooke for the negotiation of the seven-thirty loan gives general satisfaction in financial circles. It will be remembered that the old five-twenty loan of May, 1862, was almost never the contract of the co glected before it was placed in Mr. ( glected people it was placed in mr. Cooke was due entirely negotiation, and that its great success was due entirely to the energy, experience, and aptitude with which the agency system was applied for the distribution of these agency system was applied for the distribution of these popular securities among all classes of our citizens. The change goes into effect to-day, and there is every prospect that it will be the means of greatly facilitating the financial operations of the Government.

The peace rumors were revived yesterday, and for a while caused considerable of a consternation in the gold market. It was shortly after the opening of business hours that the news spread along Third street that full-distributions of the constant of the con

hours that the news spread along Third street than thirdedged peace commissioners had arrived at Annapolis, fresh from the dominions of Jeff Davis, with offers of settlement that Mr Lincoln could not fail to accept. Everything in connection with their arrival was:elated with the utmost circumstantiality, and there could have a set of the s Everything in connection with their could lated with the utmost circumstantiality, and there could be no mistaking the fact that peace had at tast dawned upon the country. Despatches were received later in the day, denying the "rumor from Philadelphia," but they had no effect. The buyers of gold were in the market in strong force, and they controlled the day. We chroicle every fall in gold with pleasure, but at the same time it is well to look with caution upon these spasmodic movements of the gold market, for they seldom turn out to be warranted by the facts, and the rebound is always damaging to business interests. It was the bulls of Saturday who were the bears of yesterday. The stock market was considerably unsettled by the fluctuations in gold, and general business was brought to a dead-look. Governent leans were drooping, and sales effected were at vernent loans were drooping, and sales effected were at lower prices. The 1881s sold at 110, and the 10-49s at lower prices. The 1831s sold at 10, and the 20-22 (ICX—each a decline of ½. The 6-20s, however, were firm at 1(9%, which is an advance. There was nothing said in State loans. City 6s were in limited domand at provious prices. The share list was depressed, and prices fell off. Reading closed at 51%—a decline of %:

prices is it. A. Reading chosed it of 1/2-a decline of 1/2; and Little Schuylkill at 38%—a decline of 1/2. Minehill sold up to 57%. Camden and Amboy was steady at 185; Norristown at 57%; and Northern Central at 52. The oil stooks were quiet. Company bonds were very dull. Second. mortgage bonds Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 104%. Farmers' and Mechanics' at 71.
EThe following were the quotations for ours pamed yesterday:

The following were the closing quotations at 4 P. M. The following were the closing quotations at 4 P. M. for the principal navigation, mining, and oil stocks:

Schuyl Nav. 28 Globe Oil. 12 Section 12 Sectio Bid. Ask. Mineral Oil ..... swatare rans Grading Allegh & Ti Ceute Allegh & Ti Ceute Big Tank.

Branden Island.

Branden Island.

Brings Oil.

Continental Oil.

Ciescent City. Crescent City....
Curtin...
Corn Planter...
Caldwell....
Cow Creek....
Cherry Eun...
Dunkard Oil...
Dunkard Gr'k O.
Dalsell Oil...
Excelsior Oil...

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending Janua Where shipped from. To oring newspapers of the state o 511 03 1,775 02 1,832 14 910 18 1,009 12 665 67 941 07 892 04 larjeigh
lerman Penna, Coal Co...
bervele Coal Co...
snck Mountain. Mahanoy....Lahigh Coal and Nav Co. Baltimore Coal..... Franklin ..... Consolidated
Audenreid
Lehigh and Susquehanna
Landmerser's
Wilhesh'e Coal & Iron Co
Other Shippers

A recent decision of Commissioner Lewis requiring a has been misunderstood by many persons, and supposed by them to mean that the power of attorney only re-quires a five cent stamp instead of twenty five. We can state authoritatively that the recent decision requires a nive cent stamp in addition to the former stamp used. In other words, a certificate must have a twenty-five cent stamp; the power of attorney at the foot, or on the back of it, another of equal amount, and when the Gloucester Fish Market, Jan. 27. transfer is actually made on the company's books, a stamp of five cents must be affixed. The power of attorney stamp can, of course, as heretofore, be saved by the party to whom the certificate is issued making. thestransfer in person. The decision of the Commissioner that a transfer is an agreement, is thought by many to

e incorrect, but, until reversed, must be the law.
The Chicago Tribune of a recent date says: Much increase is manifested in financial circles here and all brough the West and Northwest as to who will receive the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury; and we hear but one opinion expressed, and that is favora-ble to the appointment of Mr. McCulloch, the present Comptroller of the Currency. As the manager of the tate Bank of Indiana, he exhibited such rare qualistate sank of inducts, he exhibited such rare quantities of financial wisdom and prudence, that he is more likely to be fitted for the head of the Treasury Department than a politician. We trust the President, whoever he appoints, will lookate qualifications and not to The annual report of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad supplies the following figures:

The Boston Commercial Bulletin's money article o The Boston Commercial Bulletin's money article of Saturday says:

In Boston, money has not any day of this week "been easy of access on call loans," has not "been found belenty in the market by those having strong mercantile paper to offer in exchange," all assertions to the contrary notwithstatching. Capitalists have been comewhat unwilling, and our city banks have been unable to lose-much on collaters, or to discount the paper offering. Many of the balls in the country have either overdrawn their city accounts, or drawn very closely, for investments in Governments, as sesurity for the national circulation they are about sending to McOull cheo; and city depositors, in these days of demand for from three to Syeper cent interest on all has ances, however small, are inclined to seep most beggarly accounts. Seeded; quite a large number of banking institutions have been, and are, calling in their loans to meet the "skinning" dividends of Irom Too 125 per cent, which have lately been declared on the street. Where leans were been made, however, the rates have been about as unal—5 per cent on call, and 7 to 10 on the rest merantile paper. Low grades cannot be sold.

Financial advices from New Orleans, under date of

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, JAN. 3L. Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third st. BEFORE BOARDS. 600 Great Basin. lots. 2% 100 Reading R...... b5 52% 200 do....... b60. 2% 100 do...... 52% 100 St Richolas...... 4% First Board.

### STREET BO | Column | C

## A Superior Description of the performed; together early and the Beast; "omenee addience at versing. The at udreds of ladies retireddis applications, and the ladies of ladies retireddis applications and ladies retireddis applications and ladies retired ladies retireddis applications and ladies retired ladies retireddis applications and ladies retired ladies retireddis applications and ladies retired

ments are firm. Coupons of 1881 are wanted at h five twenties at 100%, and new loan 108%; ten-forties Oi. Failroad bonds are quiet, bank shares 186. 10.

Failroad bonds are quiet, bank shares 186. 10.

It mining shares negiested and petroleum stock ted. Railroad shares are lower, and are press to by the tears.

If the miscellaneous stocks Delaware and Hn sed at 1660-167, Pennsylvania. Gual at 183-186. elosed at 1600-187, rennsylvania trai at 480-44.

Before the board gold was quoted at 210 x 0278.

Before the board gold was quoted at 210 x 0278.

Stocks very little was done Gold was active and presented to see the board gold was active and presented to see the board gold was active and presented to see the board gold was active and presented with those of yesterday afternoon:

Compared with those of yesterday afternoon:

Adv. B. Somi-Weekly Review of the Philadel Markets. JANUARY SI-KY The markets generally are very duli and use owing to the decline in gold send the rumors owing to the decline in gold send the rumors. There is very little demand for Flour, either is or home use, and prices are drooping. What dull and rather lower. Cotton continues quies is dull. Fish and Fruit are unchanged. The layer is dull. Fish and Fruit are unchanged. The layer is without any material change. Naval Sec.

ket is without any material change. Naval S declined. Petroleum is unsettled In Provis is very little doing. Seeds are quiet. Whish

is very little could.

Wool is less active.

The demand for Flour is limited, and the m
tipues very dull; sales comprise about 200 bbl
tipues very dull; sales comprise about 200 for
superfine; \$10 2261 for extra; \$1
for extra family, and \$12 & (3) \$5 bb for fam
as to quality. The retailers and bokers are
must way at the above rates for superfice a
Rie Flour is selling in a small way at
\$5 bbl. Kie flour is selling in a small way at cover bbl.

GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Whee GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Whee good to prime reds; white is held at \$2.502.90 good to prime reds; white is held at \$2.502.90 kye is selling in a small way at \$1.7201.75 h but is dull and unsettled; 3,000 bus sold at \$1.500 bus look at \$1.500 bus sold at \$1.500 bus s new yellow in the cars and shoat. Outside 1,000 on Sative; 7:00 bus sold at 91,292 & Bushel. 1,000 on Sative; 7:00 bus sold at 91,292 & Bushel. 1,000 on Sative; 7:00 bus sold at 91,292 & Bushel. 1,000 on Sative; 7:00 bus sold at 91,292 & Bushel. 1,000 on Sative; 7:00 bus sold at 91,292 & Bushel. 1,000 on Sative; 8:00 & Bushel. 1,000 on Sative; 8:00 & Bushel sales of Tallow of Sative; 9:00 & Bushel sales of Sative; 9:00 &

bus SFIEITS.—There is a fair demand for foreign at abo former rates New England Rum is selling in a am way at \$2 49@2.50 Pgalion.
WHISKY 18 dull, with sales of bbls at \$2 34@2.35 gation.
SIGAR.—The stock is very light and prices are usefiled; small sales of Caba are reported at 19830 Pl.
WOOL.—Prices gre without any material charge, by the market is dult. 50,000 bs fleece sold at from 98
105 Pb.

The market for Mackerel is a little improved; some transactions have been effected the past week at \$16 and \$14 for Nos. I and 2; now held at an aivance of these quotations.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

D B Martie, Penna
D B Martie, Penna
W W Leland, New York
S Cameron, New York
B Chameron, New York
Richard Xtaos, Illinois
L De Camp, Cincinnati
e W Garwood, Bordentown
H Eashive, St Louis
F Corte, St Louis
H S Goodyear & Ia, M Hay
A Louis, New York
R Halpin, New York
W S Culbertson, Indiana
B H Owen, Hartford, Cong
Ches Root, Detroit
E V McCandless, Pittaburg
E W Jones, Waynesburg
Jos Donneil, Jr., Rogiand
Chas R West & Ia, Pittaburg
D G Whitmau, Sew York
Mrs Van Benthuysen, Tenn
Soth Bryart, Mass
Capt Deacon
Cant M T Beacom
A Beck, Chicago
W M Hajated, Jaw York M Davis, New York A Gaws, Baltimore Porter, Louisville Vaughan, Louisville New York Arman, New York Glyde, Pittsburg off, Fort Wayne Brown, Pittsburg esenberg, Chicago Jordan, Bedford nuton ton Mass

mi m Salver, New York m Sahlein, New York m D Stryker. New York Haven & La, Beston hn G I-ham, Cincianati & J C Schooley, N York L Jewett, Ohio rs Bugaz, New York & K Kerr, Sew York L Bead Beston Jank Reff, utw Avan M L Read, Boston Frank Platt, New York J M Dryden, Baltimore J M C Bartholew, Balt F Shroder, Lancaster, P H Hodges & wf, N Y G M Tode, Indianapolis J a Middleton, Baltimore W Devries, Baltimore Transcription Gambrill, Baltimore

D Wener, Cincinnati Roedelbeim, Pricebur W C Tibbetts, Boston W W Grose, New York R Stout, New York W R Etting A Echuter, New York E Bamberger, New York P H Morrison, New York T B Huribut, New York J B Swe-tzer, New York Char G Share, Cincinvati, J H Ransom, New York

Chas Slawsor. Sew York Chas Slawsor. Sew York C H Wheelock, New York T Shotwell, Cincinnati, O G Jackson, Boston D Prody, Boston A S Young, Boston A S Howell & wf. N York Thos Emery, New York The Girard. Co) E W Gook, Lockport
H.T Muore, Sew York
J Patterson, New York
J Sasusbury, U S N
J WShoemaker, New York
J WShoemaker, New York
F M Knite, Indtana, Pa
Mre Sill, Plitsburg
E G Comstock & wf. Wash
H Sanuders, Kausas
H W Maynard & la, Cin
Miss H Maynard, Cin
J Dowling & son, Lima, O
T H Risson, Mt Holly
T W Bainbridge
B C Champion
J Champion . D & millin, Fe.
e. Millin, Fe.
d. Eacton
Dan, New York
elds. Baltimore
Alstead. U S N
Ecisel, Milton
avis, Milton
avis, Milton

Ma·on, Penna H Kingsley, Ohio Porter, Penna fiewis, Pa F V Barnet, Easten O F Foster, Newton, Md O W. B Marchall, Md John Menaghas, Middlet'n John C Erglish, Chio W M Wyeth, St Joseph