The Press.

VOL. 8.—NO. 160. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1865. FOUR CENTS.

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[BY] JOHN W. FORNEY.
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The Press.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1865.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

THE OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

WHAT IS SAID BY ALL PARTIES.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HOPES AND COMMENTS.

We publish below a number of opinions from prominent journals, both in the loyal and rebellious States, upon the subject of peace, which now rings through the whole atmosphere of the country. A comparison of the various views will not be found uninteresting:

THE NORTHERN PRESS.

THE GREAT QUESTION—FORGIVENESS.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

There is so much discussion about the propositions of peace between the Government of the United States and the disappointed leaders who have compelled a large portion of our people to take arms against it, that we should be indifferent to our own frequent, early, and recent expressions on the subject if we did not take some little part in the debate. The subject itself is so vast that it taxes the greatest and appals the smallest minds. Transcending ordinary topics and evanescent politics, it demands the attention of every one who thinks, or talks, or writes upon it. We can best understand how they feel who have suffered the fearful punishment of rebellion against the institutions of our common fathers, by remembering how much we commiserated them, even with the sense of their dreadful crime before our eyes. Pride, passion, and a haughty sense of refusing to repent, have been the triple cause of hatred among the families of men as among the families of nations. *But we cannot, before God we dare not, forget that if it is hard to say "I am penitent,"* IT IS EASY TO SAY "I FORGIVE." How mysterious the philosophy of the human heart! How full of pathos and instruction the Prodigal Son! Whoever read the Vicar of Wakefield without shedding a tear, unless, indeed, he attempted to outrage nature by showing that he had no feeling! We know not if there are commissioners from the seceded or revolted States in this same city of Washington, but we hope they are on the ground. The more distinguished or authoritative they are the more they should be welcomed. The terms of reunion are few and briefly told. The revolted States are not sought to be returned as captives, or as inferiors, or as degraded members of the national family. There is only one condition of restoration. It is not the abolition of slavery. To that both sides have at last agreed, the one because it desired, the other because it could not help it. THAT CONDITION IS, THAT THE UNION SHALL BE RESTORED.

CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

[From the New York Tribune.]

It is no longer disputable that three of the most eminent men of the Confederacy have been despatched from Richmond in quest of peace, and that they reached Washington yesterday. Some very inconsiderate strictures on "the Blair mission," so termed, and this obvious sequel to it has been made in Senate and in the journals. It seems to us the dictate of wisdom and patriotism to say little or nothing, but to leave the Executive wholly unembarrassed in his action in the premises. We will, therefore, only express our ardent wish and hope that the overtures thus reciprocated may result in a speedy, honorable, and lasting pacification. Let us, for the present, fully trust our Government, prepared to aid it with our best efforts should a recurrence to arms become necessary.

We note suggestions in some quarters that the "Peace" visit to Washington by leading Confederates is probably intended only by failure to arouse the South to a last desperate struggle against the Union. Of course, that is a possibility against which we should guard, but we do not deem it a probability. We know that Mr. Blair's visit to Richmond was impelled by an earnest, honest desire for pacification, and it should be reciprocated in that spirit, if at all. Furthermore, we feel that if any sinister, crafty manœuvre were planned, its execution would have scarcely been entrusted to men of less exalted personal character than Messrs. Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and John A. Campbell.

RESTORATION.

[From the New York Times.]

The peace commissioners, it seems, have not come to Washington at all. We learn from Washington that Secretary Seward has gone to meet them, with what instructions or for what purpose is, of course, open to the widest possible conjecture. It is perfectly safe to say, however, that he has not gone to tender them peace on the basis of separation; and it is also safe to believe that, if they come prepared to recognize the supreme authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, they will find the Government disposed to treat every other subject of complaint or of demand which they may make, with the utmost liberality. The President has repeatedly given them and the world the most emphatic assurances on this subject. If they are prepared to talk of peace on the basis of union, they will probably visit Washington. If not, we presume they won't.

HOPE AND WATCHFULNESS.

[From the New York Herald.]

Just as this delegation arrives the Congress of the United States has finally passed a measure for the abolition of slavery. That measure, in order to be incorporated in our Constitution, must be adopted by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States of this Union. There are thirty-six States—eight support the rebel cause, and twenty-eight are against it—so the measure will undoubtedly receive the sanction of the necessary number of States. Thus the institution of slavery is legally, effectively, and officially put out of existence. Now, it was slavery that the rebellion was founded upon. It was built upon that institution as its "corner-stone," to use the words of this very Alexander H. Stephens. It was for the protection of that institution and to secure guarantees for its existence and extension that the war was begun. Four years of war have shown the South that they cannot hope to save that institution by force of arms; and now they see that they cannot hope to save it in any other way. Before the war there were as many Northern States in support of the institution as there were Southern ones. Now the North is a unit of twenty-eight States against it. This consideration has had a salutary effect upon the minds of the Southern leaders and people. They all see clearly, enough that by war slavery goes down, and that by peace slavery goes down; that it is done for in any other way, and that they might as well relinquish the fierce and bloody war that they entered into only to save it. Such considerations as these have doubtless disposed the rebel leaders to endeavor to make peace, the more especially as they cannot hope any longer to make successful war. Hence they send the best delegation that they are able to. We hope that the negotiations may succeed. We hope, also, that the country will "keep its powder dry." We hope that no department and no person whose duty it is to hurry up the reinforcement and equipment of Grant's grand army will be tempted into an hour's idleness; for if no one else can make peace General Grant most assuredly can.

RECONSTRUCTION—AMNESTY.

[From the New York World.]

It is, of course, for the South to judge for itself what terms it would consider preferable to a continuance of the war; but it cannot make the same claims after a series of disasters that it would after a series of victories. It cannot ignore the result of military operations; and in consenting to negotiate, it is to be presumed that its commissioners expect us to claim the reasonable fruits of our successes. If this highly respectable commission have come to Washington, after all that has occurred, to treat for Southern independence, they are not statesmen, but triflers. Of course, they understand, and Mr. Davis understands, that the North, in its present temper, would accept a twenty-years war rather than surrender the Union. The fact that he sends commissioners, therefore, is evidence that, *on some terms or other*, he is ready to consent to a reconstruction of the Union.

In view of the passage of the constitutional amendment for the universal abolition of slavery, Mr. Lincoln will be likely to insist on acquiescence in that measure as a condition of peace; but all he can reasonably demand is, that the South shall acquiesce, if, by the ratification of three-fourths of the States, the proposed amendment shall become a part of the Constitution. All he need say to the commissioners is, "If this amendment *is ratified*, the South must abide by it." But, by unanimous action, the slaveholding States can postpone the ratification long enough to soften the change. We trust that the whole North will accept any adjustment of the slavery question on which Mr. Lincoln and the Confederate commissioners may be able to agree.

We take it for granted that a general amnesty will be one of the conditions of peace, and that the Northern people, almost as one man, will approve it. If it includes Mr. Davis, it ought, of course, to include all the others; and after these friendly interchanges of views between Washington and Richmond, it is evident enough that the Government will never try him for treason.

If these negotiations result in any agreement, it is probable that very few, in either section, will be exactly satisfied; but peace and reunion are on all accounts so desirable, that we hope people of all parties will cultivate a disposition to make the best of whatever terms the Government may impose or accept, provided they secure the grand paramount object—a restored Union.

NECESSITY.

[From the New York Daily News.]

The Union we have frequently declared to be dissolved. While bloody memories and rankling hate interpose, how, indeed, can any one suppose its reconstruction other than impossible? Chafing revenge, abiding its opportunity, could, we have declared often, never be allowed to take a place so near the *heart* of the North as the Federal councils. The tie that binds the East and the West, even when strengthened by the cords of the most despotic centralization, would snap asunder before the insinuating wedge of a fellowship actuated by the purposes of a violent hate.

A reconstruction of force would clearly be fatal to the continuance of the alliance now existing between the States of the North. Repressions might, it is true, attempt to guard against that danger; but at that point the reconstructionist concedes the impossibility of restoring the Union *as it was*. The armed centralization which would thus override the Government of our fathers would evidently *end*, if it did not begin, in the destruction of our liberties. And those abominable repressions, while involving necessarily an invasion of the rights of the people of these Federal States, would, by innoculating the body politic with the views of an inflamed discontent, weaken its strength to such an extent as to lower it in its foreign policy to the decrepitude of Austria. Italy and Hungary, raging with hate, do not constitute such arguments for bated humbleness to the Government of Vienna as the Government of Washington would find in the rage that, in the States of a *subjugated* South, would sit like a tiger in its lair abiding its opportunity. The reconstruction of the Union, so far as that measure may be supposed practicable as a work of blood, would thus be not only fatal to our peace at home, but to our strength abroad.

A statesman must admit a reconstruction of the Union by force impossible. Will Mr. Lincoln, spurning the blind passions of his faction, rise to the level from which he can look that fact manfully in the face?

Will Mr. Lincoln accept the fact that his reconstruction of the Union is impossible? Will he concede that, in the event of further hostilities, the independence of the South is assured in the immediate future by the full strength of the wealth, ships, and armies of France? We must conclude that he possesses the capacity and courage to do both of these, if he is determined to give us the untold happiness of peace; or to save from the wreck of his rule that last remnant of the brotherhood of the sections, their common Americanism.

REBEL GUILT.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

We do not presume to conjecture in what manner Mr. Lincoln will receive the persons who are styled peace commissioners, the least unacceptable of whom, Mr. Stephens, coming on a like errand at an earlier period of the war, was sent back from our lines. But this we will say, that if our Government, mindful of the condition of our suffering brethren in the hands of the rebels, and more attentive to their welfare than to that of their cruel tormentors and murderers, should give the Southern embassy to understand that their hands were too bloody to entitle them to an audience until some part of the guilty stain was removed by such small reparation as is yet in their power to make, the country would resound with acclamations of applause.

MORE WAR YET.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

Peace will come at *some* time; but those who assume that that time is yet, are only preparing themselves for bitter disappointment. There will be no peace, and no serious propositions from the South, until its power is still further crushed by the armed men whom Grant and Sherman, and Thomas and Terry are leading. When Wilmington, Charleston, and Mobile shall fall; when Richmond is threatened from Lynchburg and Branchville, as well as from Petersburg and Dutch Gap; and when the narrow circle in which the rebel armies will then be caged, shall be effectually isolated from the granaries and cattle regions of the South, then—and not until then—may we expect such a concentration of southern sentiment as will compel overtures which may be accepted with honor by the country.

REUNION WITH EMANCIPATION.

[From the Boston Journal.]

It is to be presumed that both Mr. Blair and Mr. Singleton, much as they may differ in their private views, both concurred in representing it as the unalterable position of this Government to look upon no terms of peace unless they embraced reunion and emancipation. What possible object, then, can the Richmond authorities have in sending deputies to Washington, unless they are prepared to yield those two fundamental conditions? If they had other ideas, their arrival just after the passing of the constitutional amendment would be sufficient to send them back again.

But the whole truth must come out before long. We do not think the country indulges in any great hopes over this recent passing to and fro between Washington and Richmond, and we trust the Government is not delayed in its war movements one moment by it; nevertheless, it is desirable that all there is in it shall be sifted and brought to light as quickly as possible.

NOT TOO SANGUINE.

[From the New York Express.]

We hope it is true that Alexander H. Stephens and R. M. T. Hunter have come within our lines. *That* is one great point gained; for, it will be remembered, when Stephens essayed to come to Washington before, the door was barred in his face. Stephens and Hunter are men of influence and position. They stand well in, and may be said to have the confidence of the "Confederacy," with the exception, perhaps, of the extremists of the South Carolina school; and if there is to be a "free talk" between them and the powers that be, at Washington, good may come out of it. Still, the experiences of the past admonish us not to be too sanguine.

SUBMISSION.

[From the Boston Courier.]

The only basis of settlement must necessarily be the laying down of arms, entire amnesty, the abrogation of various enactments of Congress directed against an insurgent people, but null and void, in fact, when they return to allegiance. Even the proposition to amend the Constitution, which just passed the House by such an extremely narrow vote, would be of no avail upon a general settlement of the quarrel. It would be in itself now void in law and inoperative in fact if adopted in the absence of the revolted States. If they are once more in the Union there could be no question of its defeat by the popular vote. It would not be thought worth while to press such a cause of irritation, and this much grace would doubtless be allowed to an institution already shattered by the war.

PEACE TO BE CONQUERED.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Peace must be conquered. The Confederacy, despite the recent magnificent victories of our arms, maintains a large and powerful military organization, and, though ultimate overthrow awaits it, the leaders are too obstinate, too proud, for an immediate surrender of the contest. More battles and more victories are needed, and the absorbing question of the future will be, which of the parties can last the longer? The rebel Congress, by resolution almost unanimously adopted, has decided that the war must go on, and the loyal States are bound to accept the issue. This is indeed a war of exhaustion, and if the rebels can hold out longer than the patriots they may establish their independence. Can the loyal States afford the blood and treasure required by the exhaustive conflict? We know that they can.

Our armies now are greatly superior in numbers and discipline to those of the Confederacy. They are flushed with victory. The President has called for three hundred thousand men to reinforce their ranks. They will be furnished, and three hundred thousand more, if needed. The resources of the nation have scarcely felt the hand of diminution. Accumulation has been even more rapid than depletion. The spirit of resolve is as prevalent now throughout the loyal States as when the struggle began. Peace must come of conquest. We are dealing with a brave, determined people, but they can be conquered. Superior resources, wielded by the Government, will bring them at last to submission. But no great task is yet before us. He who desires peace the most should be the most active in support of the nation. Peace cannot come with a broken Union. The more determined and energetic the loyal States are the more certainly and quickly will the rebellion be crushed, and therewith peace and Union be re-established.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

The tone of the Southern papers upon this the great subject of the day may be gathered from the extracts which follow:

OBJECTS OF THE COMMISSION.

[From the Richmond Sentinel.]

On Mr. Blair's second visit to Richmond *he brought the consent of Mr. Lincoln to receive and confer with any agents informally sent with a view to the restoration of peace.* The three gentlemen who left yesterday were thereupon selected by President Davis, and they have gone without formal credentials, and merely as informal agents, to see whether it be possible to place a conference for peace on any basis which may serve for making so desirable a result. It is possible that success may attend these efforts, but wisdom and prudence demand that we indulge in no confident expectations on the subject, and that we relax not one moment energetic preparation for the coming campaign. From the choice made by the President, we may rest assured that no means will be left untried to effect a peace if it be possible to attain it. But if the eminent citizens selected for the purpose shall fail in the attempt, one good result will certainly have been reached. All discordant councils on this subject will have become reconciled, and it will no longer be in the power of the factious or the timid to persuade the people that peace can be reached by any path other than that opened for us by stout hearts and stout hands.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The Blair mission has suggested to some of our leading men the propriety of a reciprocal experiment for peace, and Vice President Stephens, Judge Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War, and Senator Hunter, of Virginia, *with the knowledge and approval of the President, have determined to visit Washington to see what can be done towards the great end so much desired.* These gentlemen are fully posted upon all matters involved in propositions of peace, and *if they meet with the encouragement their humane and patriotic impulses deserve the way will be opened for regular, and, it is to be hoped, effective negotiations.* The commissioners left Richmond yesterday morning by the Petersburg Railroad for City Point, where the flag-of-truce steamer New York will meet them, and transport them to Washington.

EUROPEAN INFLUENCE.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

The events of Saturday gave occasion for reviving the report of certain complications at Washington with the European Governments as the probable explanation of its motive in making what was apparently an attempt on its part for a negotiation of peace at last, for the first time since the beginning of the war, for the admission of Confederate emissaries of any character to the Yankee capital. Additional occasion was made for such rumors by the circumstance that a courier with despatches for Richmond has lately been landed from the Tallahassee on the North Carolina coast, and it was presumed that these papers might have reference to some new phase of the old story of foreign recognition. We happened to know that despatches from this vessel are expected at the Navy Department, and that they were landed some days ago about thirty miles above the Cape Fear river; but whether they had arrived, or what was the official anticipation of their contents, we are unable to learn. This is the whole extent of the story of European despatches as far as known at the present writing. Another rumor comes from Washington by a gentleman from the Valley, who says the French minister there had demanded his passport because of the insult to his Government, implied in a clause of the appropriation bill, making appropriations for the minister for the republic of Mexico. By last advices we had in the Northern newspapers, this clause had only passed one branch of the Yankee Congress. A number of rumors were in circulation yesterday which need not be repeated here.

NO PEACE WITHOUT SEPARATION.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

We have arrived at a critical point in our controversy with the Government at Washington, and the people it represents. Commissioners have left this capital for that of the enemy, under the quasi invitation from President Lincoln, to discuss the possibility of adjusting the matters in dispute, and ending the war. It is of vital importance that we should just now remember that we are dealing with an exceedingly artful and thoroughly unscrupulous foe. It is not impossible that this is an honest and sincere endeavor on their part to terminate the war, and that such may be the result; but it is not safe for us to think so. On the contrary, while our commissioners should make the most earnest efforts to secure a satisfactory peace, and while our people should second these efforts with their prayers, *it is just the time, above all others, when we should put forth every exertion and strain every muscle in preparation for continued war.* If the enemy desire peace, these efforts will not diminish their desire; if they intend a snare, this is the way to foil them. We confess with regret that we see but little evidence and indulge but the faintest hope that they are prepared to accord us such terms as we could think of accepting. It has been but a little while since, by the election of Lincoln, a decided majority of them declared against any peace except such as should be dictated by conquerors to the vanquished. Nothing has occurred since to mollify their disposition, but much to strengthen their conviction that they can subjugate us. Even the party opposed to Lincoln's re-election only talked of negotiation and statesmanship as a means of restoring the Union. *The visit of our commissioners may be permitted only for the purposes of satisfying all parties there that no peace can be made with us except on the basis of separation.*

THE OIL DISCOVERY IN CHICAGO.—One year ago a number of citizens of Chicago organized a company for the purpose of boring for oil in the stone quarry on Chicago avenue, at the extreme limits of the city. After going through different strata of stone and clay, and when at the depth of seven hundred and eight feet, a subterranean lake of pure water, instead of oil, was reached, which has proved the finest artesian well in the West. The projectors of the well, after submitting to much ridicule, on the 9th of January commenced boring another well about thirty feet east of the original well. The same geological formations were encountered as in the old well, save, perhaps, that the indications of oil were more marked. At a depth of thirty-three feet, the oil became quite abundant, flowing apparently from a seam in the limestone. The drill was kept at work until a depth of forty-two feet was reached, which was two feet into the strata of Athens or Joliet marble which underlies the city. In every seam the indications of oil were very strong. On Tuesday last the drill was withdrawn and a pump inserted. After pumping half an hour, and bringing nothing but water, the pump suddenly commenced throwing oil and water, the proportion of oil growing greater and greater with each stroke of the pump. There were provided no vessels in which to save the oil, and after pumping some half an hour, and raising about half a barrel, the pumping ceased.

The company are now constructing vats. The pumping will be resumed some time this week, and judging from the quantity raised on Tuesday last, says the *Times*, the projectors of the enterprise confidently predict that the well will yield from fifteen to twenty barrels per day. The drill, as it passes down, clogs up the seams in the rock through which the oil flows, and it is often many weeks before the sediment is removed sufficiently to allow of a free passage of the oil. In Pennsylvania they frequently pump several days before the well yields, but after it once has started, and the seams in the stone have been opened, the yield of oil becomes better and better each day. The Chicago oil is thick, almost like tar, and will never make an illuminating, though it is of far more value for lubricating purposes. It has been tested and pronounced superior to the best lubricating oils found in Pennsylvania, not chilling materially in the coldest weather, possessing an adhesive quality which will prevent it being thrown off by machinery in rapid motion, and a peculiar quality which enables it to last for a long time upon machinery heated to a high temperature by friction.

INCOME.

RETURNS OF INCOMES IN FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

SIXTH AND ELEVENTH WARDS

We publish to-day the remainder of incomes in the First Congressional district, being the Sixth and Eleventh wards.

Divisions 9, 10, 13, and 17 comprise the Sixth ward, and divisions 12 and 16 the Eleventh ward.

The taxes upon incomes in this district amount to $161,566.70, as follows:

SECOND WARD.	
Division 1	$7,487 80
" 2	2,493 55
THIRD WARD.	
Division 3	$9,612 40
" 4	6,569 75
FOURTH WARD.	
Division 5	$4,569 25
" 6	4,400 30
FIFTH WARD.	
Division 7	$27,485 50
" 8	7,049 20
" 11	16,119 00
" 15	29,175 50
SIXTH WARD.	
Division 9	$4,199 90
" 10	12,477 60
" 13	6,578 90
" 17	8,325 60
ELEVENTH WARD.	
Division 12	$7,096 65
" 16	7,375 80

SIXTH WARD.

NINTH DIVISION.

Armstrong, Wm M	$2,900	Hart, Saml G	$380
Armstrong, Wm M,		Hamilton, W H	3,657
trustee,	200	Heywood, Saml C	511
Atwood, A M	100	Hooper, Chas	4
Abeles, S	1,000	Krusen, Wm	440
Bailey, H	824	Kelly, Jno F	62
Barton, Isaac	17,066	Mellroy, Matt	70
Brown, Wm S	1,500	Murta, J	1,900
Calver, Wm	101	Murtha, Wm	422
Calver, Wm G	49	Marche, Jno	139
Cassidy, Wm W	1,000	Miller, Henry	121
Casper, Joseph	698	Nickerson, J S	600
Chambers, Alex H	36	Price, Jno C, Sr	50
Coaley, Lewis N	4,490	Pollock, Robert	27,505
Cropper, Jno M	200	Picard, A	10
Cundy, Jno	890	Quinn, Sarah E	51
Durr, Fred	86	Remine, Geo	200
Davies, W	297	Stoy, Margaret	303
Dobson, Wm H.	644	Seeds, Thos M	587
Dare, W C	500	Schandein, Jacob	1,516
Fury, Enos	2,247	Trumbull, Saml F	6,000
Ford, Philip	400	Thompson, Jno S	280
Gerber, Louis	113	Williams, Henry	73
Gascoyne, Chas	1,685	Wilson, Wm	312
Huther, Jos	636	Williams, M	30
Heyman, Felix	2,916		

TENTH DIVISION.

Anderson, D F	$822	Miller, F A	$1,400
Banker, C N	5,896	McAbel, Jackson	790
Bailey, Lydia H	176	McKibbin, C	8,650
Beresford, Wm	100	McKibbin, W C	8,650
Bickel, J C	1,500	Massolck, J G	400
Barr, Felix	3,677	Malin, John	277
Brown, T W	19,718	Maginis, Arthur	3,121
Bick, S H	213	Markely, H H	2,628
Bugh, Jas L	1,700	McAltioner, A	3,988
Castin, Danl	800	Muller, Geo	400
Campbell, F	500	Mason, W E	100
Cromly, Thos	733	Neher, Chas	437
Chuyney, Chas H	1,450	Peaslee, C H	6,937
Chambers, D M	1,644	Pusey, W	210
Colhown, Geo C	400	Roberts, L A	392
Campbell, John	2,059	Srigonlits, F	45
Davidson, E W	250	Shantz, Mrs M B	916
Dollard, Mrs R	196	Shoemaker, C	456
Dain, Aug F	454	Sowoyer, Jac K	441
Duhring, Geo	1,374	Smith, J Fred	234
Dalbey, H C	1,006	Steel, John R	600
Emmitt, J W	400	Smith, S	533
Flushmar, F A	527	Sully, F	360
Folwell, T G	200	Tilney, J S	5,310
Graeff, E C	270	Thompson, J S	1,027
Geddes, Jas Jr	3,106	Taylor, Albanus	213
Grattan, E N	500	Taylor, M	2,799
Beulings, S M	1,177	Trenwith, John	319
Home, H G	200	Unkle, S M	450
Hartley, W H	290	Van Osten, W	900
Hazard, R	1,348	Vanhorn, H D	200
Hewitt, John	600	Woodward, E	60
Heppard, B L	24	White, J J	1,230
Hansell, W F	510	Walborn, R C	2,576
Hewman, John	374	Wilkins, A	203
Jordan, S J	400	Wingard, E V	600
Jamison, B K	4,066	Watt, Jas	3,042
Kilborn, C	2,100	Woodruff, C S	797
Keinath, Wm	1,167	Woodside, John	34,233
Kittle, L A	100	Whitaker, Jos R	1,317
Klemm, John	2,846	Ziegler, Geo W	600
Lewis, Homer C	1,229		

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

Anderson, Chas	$360	Harris, Saml	$274
Allebach, M B	1,311	Hutchins, Mason	4,908
Alexander, J J	50	John, F L	3,355
Brown, Geo	6,141	Jaquett, D M	1,103
Bowdwin, M	247	King, Wm	175
Biegeman, W	100	Keller, Jos	300
Bach, M	84	Kennedy, John	91
Baird, Wm J	224	Levis, Wm	200
Baum, L	107	Lutz, David M	163
Bradley, Jas	200	Leupold, John	309
Burr, Michael	87	Leopold, S	600
Barr, Michael	1,358	Lipper, Wm W	160
Baugh, Harman	11	Lowenstein, N	800
Bachman, David	20	Megear, Thos J	6,563
Barr, Robert J	250	Meier, John	5,489
Cooke, Samuel	561	Meier, Frank	2,340
Cooper, J C	1,255	McManus, Philip	325
Cawer, W J	82	Mundell, John	3,900
Clewell, S A	2,600	McCarthy, Danl	12
Cahn, A	302	Magee, Wm S	400
Cohen, Jas	263	Muhr, Henry	600
Cunningham, R C	200	Mengin, Thos	800
Damal, Edw	63	Mooney, Jas	166
Dorner, Jacob	100	Miller, Jacob, New st	172
Dewolf, S H	55	Miller, Jacob, Eifreth's	
Davis, George	125	Alley	130
Dougherty, Wm	184	McCaffrey, P	314
Davis, Joseph	283	Noffendorf, John	267
Davis, Harrison	841	Nagle, H Y	365
Derbyshire, John	5,176	Norris, C C	574
Derbyshire, A J	9,238	Nunes, Emanuel	300
Derbyshire, A J, trust	2,104	Oppenheimer, L	128
Derbyshire, A J, trust	2,711	Pringle, Wm	409
Derbyshire, A J, trust	2,656	Pringle, Mary	365
Derbyshire, A J, trust	2,518	Pragheimer, S	83
Derbyshire, A J, trust	2,840	Pollock, Louis	558
Derbyshire, A J, trust	2,634	Pappenheimer, L	100
Dungan, B W	242	Reisky, E, Mrs	1,697
Denney, W M	67	Raphun, C C	7
Donahue, Patrick	50	Ridgway, Chas	387
Eberman, S F	200	Robinson, W C	108
Enterline, Amos	416	Rosenthal, Levi	150
Ettinger, Samuel	1,100	Ridge, A	78
Elson, M	228	Rosenthal, Jacob	428
French, E W	100	Rogers, Thos	2,185
Frankenberg, H C	775	Rosenberger, J D	345
Flick, Geo L	234	Schwarz, A	186
Fabian, Jos	185	Shindler, John	2,200
Funk, Abrm	185	Schneider, Augustus	79
Fife, Matthew	3,710	Schimpf, John	350
File, John C	3,309	Schemm, Peter	1,500
Gaillard, E	425	Sundermeier, H	423
Gottleib, H	445	Sheridan, T	100
Gottleib, F	125	Smith, J Barton	593
Gregg, Dr Wm	218	Staples, Geo	696
Grenewald, F	400	Trainer, D E	4,391
Gentsh, A	180	Thanhauser, Sol	108
Grenebaum, W	20	Taylor, J L	200
Harns, W	1,098	Taylor, Thos A	352
Heritage, Benj	250	Taboldt, G H	225
Heald, James	28	Ullman, Mayer	450
Haus, Jos A	325	White, Eben H	30
Hobensack, J N	600	Westphal, Fred'k	20
Hopkins, B	35	Wood, Jas C	758
Hopkins, E	169	Wood, Thomas M	237
Henly, David	245	Wharton, Jas S	903
Hoffman, Jas	88	Wurffein, A	910
Hilbruner, D	87	Wolf, Elias	5,835
Bill, H	354	Webb, Saml	981
Heyberger, Jacob	15	Woodruff, Moses	751
Holbrook, J O	217	Walkley, S S	2,167

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

Abrams, Joseph	[illegible]	Leupold, Theo	$500
Barclay, E E	[illegible]	Lindsay, Jos	6,184
Bennett, S O	120	Lippincott, W A	900
Bispham, Samuel	25,423	Mason, Thos T	2,600
Bispham, J S	[illegible]	Mauritz, Edward	3,006
Bosricke, F E	1,963	Meurir, C A	18,751
Bowen, Smith	260	Megonegal, Mrs M	934
Beck, Anthony	141	Miller, John C	951
Bonning, Wm	990	Milliken, J W	210
Bornman, Edw	119	McKeon, Henry	885
Brown, Joseph D	26,578	Millett, E G	1,003
Brown, Mary D	6,963	Mosely, W B	4,633
Burkhardt, V	606	Moore, Rev F	699
Cooper, Saml C	100	Morris, W F	9,062
Collier, Saml, Jr	6,475	Munro, Geo	332
Clawson, E N	130	Olden, Robert	460
Cooper, Chas D	4,405	Park, G W	120
Cuberly, D P	6,643	Palmer, Jos E	1,585
De Young, Philip	56	Partridge, C D	703
Dilworth, Wm	4,313	Price, S S	11,970
Dodd, Geo	2,161	Price, Richard	7,441
Dolpun, Philip	218	Price, J R	9,056
Douglas, John	1,770	Rafferty, Barnard	500
Duhring, W F	2,200	Remmington, Chas	8,317
Dropsie, Moses A	273	Reed, C D	2,001
Dutton, Catharine	1,189	Riecheldeitel, Isaac	67
Early, R M	2,880	Rettew, Thos	4,853
Early, Wm	2,000	Richards, J T	2,733
Engelbart, C M	249	Ritter, P F	280
Faber, Wm	500	Ritter, Jacob K	1,000
Falls, Francis	183	Rothschild, S	200
Fickon, Richard	[illegible]	Rogers, W B	203
Flanagan, R Mrs	[illegible]	Reed, Geo W	5,379
Fox, B	[illegible]	Ruggles, S G	1,458
Fouche, W W	2,632	Shaw, Mrs M A	1,000
Foulker, Geo	2,100	Schelling, John	879
Foulke, R	77	Sinclair, Mrs Cath	400
Fuorestier, J, M D	2,818	Smith, A C	64
Fricke, A	603	Southmayd, R W	2,692
Gebhard, L B	1,250	Stewart, David	922
Glaystine, Geo	72	Stackhouse, P	1,156
Graham, Thos	149	Thorn, Geo W	7,752
Guion, John R	396	Townsend, Saml	1,730
Grondaker, C A	1,007	Vanderslice, Edw	594
Guterman, Henry	400	Vallette, F	100
Hastings, M	4,000	Ware, John F	473
Hartshorne, J L	400	Warrington, S R	1,183
Hallowell, C F	100	Weisgarter, F	340
Haines, Lindley	7,361	Wilt, Jacob	705
Baltung, Gottlieb	80	Wiltberger, Eliza	93
Hover, Jos E	300	Wiltberger, David S	7,160
Hyneman, L B	372	Wiltberger, Alfred	4,296
Howell, Samuel	50	Woodward, Mrs L	500
Jahns, Francis	100	Wenst, John	780
Jeanes, Isaac	26,196	Young, Henry	400
Jones, Asa	398	Zeitz, Otto	167
Joslin, D C	200	Zalter, Chas	250
Jones, Frank G	500	Ashton, Thos	409
Kats, George	40	Amey, George	350
Kreuger, A	167	Bruch, J Paul	369
Klom, Thos S	673	Coon, E	1,267
Kirkpatrick, F A	8,612	Denne, C H	232
Kirkpatrick, C M	8,612	Godley, Henry	600
Kirkpatrick, D	8,612	Heller, A	180
Kirkpatrick, J F	18,883	Hopper, Benj C	1,252
Kite, Nathan	933	Huttard, L	103
Knippe, Philip	337	Kussch, Francis	200
Kishland, A	150	Myers, Jr, C	345
Koon, Henry	1,691	Owens, S M	150
Bahnle, J G	2,500	Parker, R C	600
Langsdorf, Jacob	110	Price, Richd, admr	600
Latourcade, E	23,155	Psotta, Chas	5,000
Lasalle, J	700	Sleifer, J J	400
Laycock, J C	69	Smith, Eislon	86
Lammel, Louis	398	Swesserdt, Chas	1,000
Levitt, D H	200	Warner, W A	1,197
Leidy, N B	1,463	Webster, Lukens	1,500
Leypoldt, F C	1,627		

SEVENTEENTH DIVISION.

Adler, David A	$200	Haldeman, C S	$930
Arnett, J D	4,100	Ingerich, Wm	206
Allen, T M	900	Kell, Chas F	248
Beekman, Joseph	17	Krause, John H	3,640
Behm, Samuel C	120	Keller, L P	29
Bettle, Sarah	244	Lafourcade, P M	15,192
Bettle, Ann	490	Laffler, C	400
Bowen, S P	1,400	Lanning, Amos	1,066
Baird, Frank	21	Moroney, John	938
Bunn, Horace F	1,168	Mull, S H	375
Brook, H	2,300	Miller, Saml	1,000
Holt, John	1,282	Merrihew, James	400
Capper, William	825	Midnight, J T	6,632
Cramer, H	4,849	Miller, J W	2,873
Croll, A J	200	Miller, Joseph	6,166
Corbin, S S	1,150	Merryman, D H	1,916
Corper, Alfred H	140	Miller, C J	200
Dorland, H M	725	McMullin, J W	200
Dodge, E L	400	Newell, Wm	715
Downer, Charles	540	Nonenberger, C	107
Dubree, W S	180	Neil, Henry	1,400
Derr, P B	146	Needles, Edwd	216
Dumont, A J	99	Ogden, Joseph	200
Danforth, N G	154	Russell, J	912
Donham, Wm E	495	Rau, Henry	2,525
Ebert, James L	1,047	Ryder, John A	775
Elder, D D	1,330	Rank, Hiram, Sr	2,374
Elsaser, John	500	Robbins, J M	200
Frankenhoff, Chas	150	Scherer, John L	200
Fales, Geo	5,761	Schloss, Simon	1,785
Fales, Ann R	726	Shea, Daniel	40
Gummere, John G	200	Shindel, Jacob A	472
Graff, D W	150	Slack, E T	2,191
Givler, John S	255	Sharp, Wm R	100
Garrettson, J	28,723	Sweatman, S C	1,428
Goldsmith, M	1,796	Swoyer, Jas J	1,709
Graham, E H	1,970	Swartz, H H	3,009
Groye, Henry	724	Siegrist, David C	200
Greenwood, W	40	Tinney, Wm E	120
Gaw, Gilbert	66	Thompson, A S	500
Geddes, Jas, Jr	898	Ullman, J H	300
Butler, E W	1,053	Van Osten, Mrs M J	100
Harper, A R	1,300	Woodward, Thos W	500
Hanold, John	375	Wallace, D	620
Hering, Josiah	500	Webb, F R	2,555
Harris, M R	4,693	Wimpfheimer, Jacob	800
Hanel, Theo	20	Wood, J N	7,648
Ball, P	2,207	Woodruff, C Henry	276
Herbert, L	2,000	Weldy, Chris	1,009
Helshold, J	805	Wayne, Stephen	100
Harris, Geo S	7,584	Yelland, J S	8,250

ELEVENTH WARD.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Anderson, J D	$1,927	Kennedy, Wm M	$5,327
Brown, David	100	Kehler, Benj	28
Brantigan, John H	80	Leeds, J W	527
Bertolet, A B	42	Leeds, B S	5,841
Bitting, Wayne	200	Little, Mrs F R	175
Blumenthal, Samuel	2,265	Little, Wm C	600
Born, Aug	185	Leeds, Mrs E M	1,338
Barrett, Nathan	1,300	Logan, H R	850
Elye, J N	625	Laudschutz, Jos	271
Blye, Geo W	625	McCahen, Wm J	9,052
Beck, Amandus	2,115	Marquette, J G H	219
Blumenthal, D	154	Madden, Margaret	1,528
Batchelor, Wm, est of	1,000	Miller, Solomon S	1,278
Beidleman, Mrs M	938	Miller, J C	400
Bancroft, John	6,700	Miller, John M	400
Belsinger, Jos	32	Matlack, John W	432
Chander, Samuel W	350	Meyer, Christian	190
Corry, Geo E	900	Nace, Jacob D	155
Collins, A C	800	Orr, James	45
Coombs, Nathan	500	Pratt, E N	4,838
Carpenter, M H	1,000	Presser, Frederick	113
Creagmile, Wm	5,162	Potts, Edward D	250
Cade, H M	978	Park, James H	390
Collins, P	511	Quigg, Mrs Hannah S	303
Cooper, R H	132	Reynolds, Thomas	800
Cordas, Jacob	100	Roche, Charles	100
Cunet, Mrs M E	199	Rockhill, D H	10,373
Canet, Jos A	200	Rheinstrom, Isaac	95
Deboer, H	200	Rebholz, John M	217
Deemer, John	6,811	Ringe, John H	146
Doster, Michael	875	Reigel, Jesse	607
Divstine, Henry	801	Slotz, A K	293
Dubois, C	2,650	Seaman, E C	600
Day, Chas	2,185	Stout, H C	757
Eckert, John	115	Shaffer, Samuel	1,304
Emory, Henry	359	Seybert, Daniel	200
Eisen, T F	1,176	Spaeter, Christian	300
Ehrlicker, J Henry	500	Shoemaker, Geo Y	1,680
Elevert, C F	510	Schweitzer, John G	250
Erb, Jeremiah D	400	Stickney, Wm S	2,434
Epler, Geo B	465	Smith, Garretson	217
Fries, Phineas	2,301	Swain, Jos H	210
Fry, Wm	900	Smith, Daniel R	885
Fox, Wm	300	Skilton, Alexander	269
Frank, Gotleib	5,087	Theiss, Charles	1,600
Gerlin, W G	100	Thomas, Henry	180
Galbraith, Jas	972	Ulrick, Abraham	1,300
Gresimer, Jacob	200	Ulrick, Henry	3,013
Garman, David	142	Ulrick, Levi G	2,645
Gilbert, Chas	134	Uffenheimer, J S	2,451
Gerbart, Chas	1,400	Ulman, Abraham	190
Hoadley, Ira	177	Ulman, Gabriel	643
Hartman, Michael	453	Vandike, Geo H	495
Hoffman, John S	1,523	Wright, Jonathan	680
Hoffman, M	191	Wolf, Frederick	356
Hagy, Wm	266	Wevule, Charles	580
Hawkins, Wm	1,000	Winterer, Wm	183
Hauser, Matthias	98	Wiehle, J G	1,000
Hauff, John	565	Winters, John S	160
Hookin, John F	160	Warren, Nathaniel	45
Hager, Samuel M	862	Warner, John C	5,263
Kerr, Wilson	129	Wollerton, Wm S	112
Kaufman, Levy	282	Young, S J	400
King, Samuel G	600		

SIXTEENTH DIVISION.

Allmendinger, Wm	$377	Graham, John	$1,790
Allmendinger, Chas	2,200	Gill, Thos H	685
Allmendinger, H	377	Gerstle, M S	330
Ackley, Wm H	183	Guggenheim, M	200
Andress, George	2,107	Glusz, Adam	2,026
Airey, Jno	842	Gaun, Geo T	893
Andress, C B	884	Gruse, H S	800
Behal, S	103	Glasz, Frank J	1,218
Blumner, C E, Sr	60	Hammer, Geo	400
Bowen, Wm M	102	Horn, David	167
Bird, David	207	Hinkle, Jas D	1,174
Bishop, E	1,100	Hustoed, A S	927
Beggs, Jno	473	Hoffstadt, L	100
Biddle, J M	3,792	Hill, Wm	105
Bartlett, W G	3,932	Hoffman, Jacob	2,127
Brunswick, R	915	Hammond, Wm F	124
Bruner, Jno A	1,613	Hoffman, Meyer	141
Campbell, A	800	Ireland, George	18
Cullen, Walter P	601	Jones, John	310
Cooper, Hiram G	3,200	Jones, Edward	620
Crawford, A L	962	Jones, Wm	310
Cline, Edward	974	Johnston, Chas H	600
Creagmile, Chas	2,802	Keen, Kenard	4,360
Cordey, Thos C	675	Kelly, Robert	434
Cathcart, Wm	803	Knecht, Mrs M	334
Corr, Bernard	2,841	Keck, Geo	9,124
Camp, Jno H	150	Kahn, J M	378
Child, Thomas T	411	Murry, E H	140
Conway, Thos G	2,500	Mahlon, Caleb H	180
Crawford, M	248	Prito, Thos J	2,929
Conway, T P	2,500	Pope, Gabriel	95
Coleman, J, trustee	355	Reimer, B F	2,500
Crawford, H M	480	Rog, John E	300
Duff, Jno B	218	Rih, Henry W	7,210
Deitz, Chas B	210	Rogers, Samuel	2,157
Da Costa, Jno C, Sr	6,764	Rockafellow, C F	1,920
Danenhower, Mrs A	600	Reggenbergen, J	193
Deninger, Henry	1,664	Robinson, P E	1,317
Doweld, Frederick	99	Rogers, C B	428
Dowes, Peter	761	Street, John	50
Kahn, Jacob H	200	Siddall, John E	61
Koehler, Jno G	454	Shindler, Jos S	1,986
Kolb, Edward	941	Stevenson, Samuel	1,541
Krouse, Wm	200	Swope, Louis	128
King, S L	310	Shaffer, Jacob	525
Krouse, Godfrey	3,099	Stockton, Owen J	589
Levi, Abraham	72	Smith, F G	1,855
Lederer, F	225	Strouse, B	222
Leave, George S	150	Smith, E T	270
Lutz, Jno	200	Strouse, M J	336
Little, Samuel	110	Shields, Jos R	620
Lentz, Mrs H	674	Tilburn, R H	518
Landy, Joseph	87	Uhler, George H	218
Laesch, Louis	471	Vendig, S	535
Lower, Jno	152	Wilson, James	160
McDonald, D	2,428	Warrick, Alexander	452
McLees, S	200	Wolf, D	132
Miller, George	555	Weisman, Edw	227
Montgomery, Thos M,		Winter, William	193
trustee of Mrs J		Wilson, John	160
Peal	396	Walker, Jacob	702
Montgomery, Thos M	1,824	Wright, William H	2,030
Marchment, T W	482	Wilson, Jesse	810
Matthew, Ludlam	2,500	Walker, Leonard	33
Moran, James	740	Weber, Jacob	288
Doll, John	1,174	Warner, Michael	3,317
Doane, Thornton	350	Worl, A J	188
Ertel, Philip	400	Walter, Benj J	237
Eams, Frank	480	Yerkes, Sr, Silas	150
Emig, L	300	Yerkes, Jr, Silas	2,700
Fahy, Thos H	211	Armstrong, Samuel S	2,858
Fhay, Edward	253	Brown, Thomas	603
Fetters, B W	649	Gilliam, John	420
Guckes, Philip	1,200	Ormsby, Henry	600
Graham, Jonathan	100	Rankin, A	229
Geary, Edward	196	Schrack, J H	44
Grissil, John G	912	Uhler, N	150

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, 4TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, February 2, 1865.

SECOND DIVISION.

C. J. Hoffman, income $11,607 60
H. Hinchman, income 5,500 00
Edward Hobbs, income 100 00
Charles Hogg, income 532 00
Enoch C. Hendry, income 29 00

FOURTH DIVISION.

Jacob Naylor, income $2,540 00

SIR: The above were incorrectly printed in your paper of the 31st ult. Will you be kind enough to publish them as above?

D. P. SOUTHWORTH, Assessor.

"M. H. Davis," 1st division, Second ward, as published in *The Press*, this morning, is incorrect. It should have been "M. A. Davis."

CHARLES A. GILLESPIE,
Chief Clerk Assessor 1st District.
431½ Walnut street, Feb. 2, 1865.

THE HOMICIDE IN WASHINGTON.

A VISIT TO MISS HARRIS IN THE PRISON CELL—HER APPEARANCE AND MANNER—HER STATEMENT OF THE CAUSES THAT LED TO HER ARREST—THE PUBLIC SYMPATHY SHE RECEIVES.

Miss Harris, who, it will be remembered, shot dead a Treasury clerk named Burroughs, on Monday last, is receiving a large share of the sympathy of the Washington public. She is very warmly defended for the course she took, and has been visited in her imprisonment by many prominent ladies and gentlemen, among them Mrs. Cornelius Wendell, Senator Hale, and the Representatives from Iowa, the native State of Miss Harris. The reporter of the Washington *Chronicle* has also visited her, and in the issue of that journal yesterday, tells what he saw and heard. He found her in a cell of the ordinary kind appropriated to criminals of high grade. It was barely furnished, and though there was fire in it, it bore a general air of cheerlessness. Miss Harris appeared to be in severe mental trouble, and the marks of it were already visible, after but a few hours' confinement, but it also evidenced that she had long suffered under the pain of what she conceived to be a grievous wrong, until her *physique* was impaired, and her mental nature that of a monomaniac. She seemed older than she said she was; was of a rather slight but good figure, with a well-formed head, fine hair, cut short and worn in curls, which the sunlight taught the color of; and dark hazel eyes; she was graceful in manner, and intelligent in look and speech, though she has had but few educational advantages. Her language was, however, concise and good. The reporter, by earnest expressions of sympathy, obtained from her story, given with a touching artlessness, and interrupted with many sobs. It is, in substance, as follows:

My name is Mary Harris; am the daughter of William Harris, of Burlington, Iowa; my parents are Irish, and are quite poor; am nineteen years old; about seven years ago I first became acquainted with Mr. Burroughs; was then in a store in Burlington; Mr. B. was residing there; he came frequently to see me at my father's house, from an early period in our acquaintance until he left Burlington; was very fond of him, and for a long time frequently sat in his lap in the presence of my parents; he always manifested great interest in me; as I grew older, and his attentions became more of the character of a suitor, my parents opposed them, and continually told me that his family was too high for me; that he would never marry me, and that I should not keep company with him. I disregarded them, persisted in seeing him, and became more and more attached to him. When he left Burlington I did not ask him to write to me, but he had not been long gone when I received a letter from him, which I answered, and a correspondence was continued, which was sometimes interrupted by my refraining from writing. But he would persevere in renewing it, until I would be persuaded to write to him. Before he left Burlington he asked me to marry him; I refused because I felt that I was too young to disobey my parents in such a matter. He always protested his determination to make me his wife. About two years ago he wrote me that he was raising men for the war, and expected to get a commission, and then he was determined to marry me. Not long after I received a letter from Miss Devlin, who keeps a store on Clark street, Chicago, requesting me to come there, saying that she was a friend of Mr. Burroughs, and I could see him there. About twenty months ago I went to that city. Meantime Mr. Burroughs, who had raised a company of troops, injured his ankle, could not go to the field, and resigned his commission. I saw him frequently, and received notes from him regularly, until within a week of his marriage. In August or September I received a note which Miss Devlin said was from Burroughs, asking me to meet him in one of the notorious houses of Chicago. Although I did not know who was the writer, at her suggestion I answered it, and a friend in the post office watching to see who came for it, gave a description of him, much resembling that of Burroughs. I then determined to go to the house appointed with Miss Devlin. The people there said the gentleman we inquired for was not in, but that he had waited there before, asking that no one should answer the door-bell but himself.

The description she gave of the man made me sure that it was Burroughs, especially as he was a man of marked appearance. I received a third note appointing a meeting in the same place, but it did not take place. For some time before this I had not seen Mr. Burroughs. The anonymous writer wanted to be a friend to me, he said, and I felt an intense desire to know whether one I had so loved, and who had protested his love for me, could be guilty of such baseness. I then also determined to prosecute him for breach of promise. I went to see his brother, Prof. Burroughs, and inquired of him whether Jackson was in the city. He walked the floor, asked me if I was from Iowa, and upon my replying in the affirmative said that his brother was not then there, but had been, and had gone to Washington. Shortly after I learned that he had been married by his brother, the professor, I think the day after I was there. I then determined to come to Washington and prosecute him, but continually deferred it until last August, when, Miss Devlin having repeatedly advised me to do so, and offered me all the aid in her power, I came here, only to learn that he had gone to Chicago with his wife. I immediately returned, and on reaching Chicago employed a lawyer and a detective. I soon ascertained that he had again gone to Washington, but that his wife was believed to be in Chicago, and I supposed that he would return for her. So I waited a long time, with this expectation, but I subsequently learned that he had been there and gone without my knowledge. That renewed my resolve to come on here and secure redress, if possible, by prosecution, and at all hazards to see him.

I had been disowned by my parents. I could not return to them; and in Burlington, as well as in Chicago, I had been reported to have had improper relations with him. This was never so. I was bent on vindicating my character. If the stories against me had been true, I could never have had the heart to come here to seek redress or to vindicate my repute. I believed that I should wipe out the stain on my name by the prosecution, or in some other way, I hardly knew how. A few days before starting from Chicago (two weeks ago), I was walking along the streets and saw some pistols in a shop window. Having learned that many of the ladies in Chicago carried pistols, especially when travelling, I determined to buy one, and at once bought *the one*. I did not know how to load it. The morning of the day that I left Chicago I examined the printed directions upon the wrapper accompanying the pistol and cartridges, and, by following them, succeeded in loading it. I was then called to breakfast, and putting the revolver with my things, forgot to unload it. After I started I concluded to keep it loaded, but had then no intention of using it when I got here. After my arrival here I became almost frantic with a desire to see him, and put on a "Nubia" (which I was not wont to wear) and a veil, and so disguised, went to the Treasury. When I went into the Treasury building yesterday morning, I inquired for the room in which Mr. Burroughs was, and, having learned that, walked up and down the hall for some time. Once, I went to the door of the room, opened it a few inches, and saw him at his desk. The moment I looked at him, sitting there so comfortably, the thought of all I had suffered, and of his being the cause, enraged me, and my hand involuntarily pulled back the trigger of the pistol in my pocket. I closed the door, and, stepping away, moved about again, I know not how or where, except that I kept my eye on his room until the men began to come out of their rooms. Then I placed myself where I knew he would have to come near me in going to the staircase. When he appeared, I felt suddenly lifted up; my arm was extended as stiff as iron, and I saw him fall. I knew nothing more until I was called back as I was leaving the building. Pray, sir, what will they do with me. If it was not for my poor father and mother, I would not care.

The friends of Mr. Burroughs say that he is a brother of Dr. Burroughs, president of the Douglas Baptist Seminary in Chicago; that he did reside for a considerable time at Burlington, Iowa, where he became acquainted with and much interested in Miss Mary Harris. But they also state that Mr. Burroughs frequently told Miss Harris that he could not reciprocate her attachment, and notified her of his intended marriage a short time before the wedding, called upon her with his bride soon after, and was well received. When Mr. Burroughs started to go to Chicago to be married, in August, 1863, he told a gentleman here, who had been his warm friend, that he had had a great struggle between inclination arising from the affection of earlier years and duty, but had decided to marry the lady, who soon after became his wife.

His friends claim that he has ever been a gentleman of the highest honor. He attended the Baptist church with his wife every Sunday. He always spoke in terms of strong commendation of Miss Harris, and expressed the most friendly interest in her welfare. He said that upon one occasion, when the subject of his own marriage was mentioned to Miss Harris, she told him she was engaged to Mr. Devlin, a brother of the ladies with whom she had her home in Chicago. Mrs. Burroughs yesterday stated that about twelve months ago Mr. B. received, through the mail, a strange newspaper, in which was a marriage notice marked, and that Mr. B. requested her to cut it out and preserve it, which she did. The notice which she produced and showed to some friends read somewhat as follows: "Married, by Bishop Dugan, Mr. Charles Devlin, of Baltimore, to Miss Mary G. Harris, of Burlington, Iowa." Mr. Burroughs, upon reading it, said "he was glad to learn of the marriage; hoped that she had married well, for she was a good girl, and had seen some hard times."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

It having been determined that the necessities of the treasury shall hereafter be met entirely by taxation and the sale of the seven-thirty loan, it becomes a matter of patriotic duty with capitalists to make up in the latter way whatever may be deficient by the first. The subscriptions to the currency loan have averaged about seven hundred millions dollars daily through the agency of the National banks, private bankers, and other sources. This system of negotiating National loans was sadly deficient in concentration and unity, as had long been felt by many of the best financial friends of the Government. There being no particular head to direct the sales of the loan, to superintend the extensive system of advertising, printing circulars, &c., inseparable from such a business, the Government lost many subscribers who might have been reached by a better organized system. The appointment of Mr. Jay Cooke was, under the circumstances of the case, a necessity which could not longer be delayed. It will be some days yet before the new machinery for the sale of the seven-thirty loan will be in complete running order. Applications are being received from banks and bankers, in all parts of the country, who are anxious to become agents in their particular localities. As yet the only appointments made are for the principal cities. It is Mr. Cooke's design to reach all the towns and country villages of the land, so that no person desiring to loan the Government his spare funds shall be left without an opportunity of doing so. The National banks will continue to receive subscriptions as heretofore, and it is particularly satisfactory to state that the new arrangement is such as to secure the hearty co-operation of these banks with Mr. Cooke, in making his sales as large as possible. Their profits for them will be even larger than before, for the commissions which the agent gives on sales, is greater, we understand, than that which they made under the old arrangement. The seven-thirty loan enjoys many advantages over other forms of investment, which will render it popular with the people.

The entire stock list was drooping yesterday, and though the transactions were moderate in volume, prices were considerably lower. The depression extended to the Governments. The 1881s sold down to 109¾, a decline of ⅛, and the 10-40s at 101, a decline of ¼. The 7-30 loan was steady at 99¼. The 5-20s were weak at 109. State securities were also lower, sales having been reported at 92⅝, which is ¼ off. City loans were inactive; the new sold at 97 and the old at 97¾, the latter a slight decline. There was little or no demand for company bonds, but prices were generally steady. First mortgage Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds sold at 107; Morris Canal 6s at 100⅞; Lehigh 6s at 95; A lot of Allegheny county 5s changed hands at 76. The share list was considerably lower. Pennsylvania Railroad again declined ⅝, selling at 61. Catawissa preferred declined 3, selling at 24¾; Minehill ¾, selling at 57½; Reading closed at 51⅝, a decline of ⅞; Camden and Amboy sold down to 130, which is a decline of 4. The meetings of the people in different portions of New Jersey to urge a non extension of the exclusive right of way of the Camden and Amboy road, between this city and New York, will, it is thought, have some effect, and may probably lead to a partial breaking down of the so-called monopoly—at least so many of the holders of stock seem to think, and hence their willingness to part with it at reduced rates. On the 16th of January, Camden and Amboy stock sold at 150; the decline since then has consequently been serious. Norristown Railroad sells at 57½; Lehigh Valley at 75; Northern Central at 51½, and Elmira at 31. There is still a fair business doing in the oil stocks, though they have not yet recovered from the recent shock which they experienced. Passenger Railroad securities are comparatively dull. The only sale reported was of Second and Third at 65, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 24; 44 for Tenth and Eleventh; 45 for Chestnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 9 for Race and Vine; 29 for Green and Coates, and 23 for Girard College; 17 was asked for Arch street, and 33 for Spruce and Pine. Bank shares are firmly held, but there is very little doing. Corn Exchange sold at 58½; 190 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia, 61½ for Commercial; 44 for Penn Township; 51 for Girard; 119 for Western; 60 for City, and 45 for Consolidation. The only sales of the coal stocks were Clinton at 1 1-16, and Fulton at 6¾.

The following were the quotations for gold at the hours named:

10 A. M.	205
11 A. M.	205¾
11½ A. M.	206
12 M.	204¾
1 P. M.	203¾
2 P. M.	204
4 P. M.	205

The following were the closing quotations for the principal navigation, mining, and oil stocks at four o'clock P. M.:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Schuyl Nav	..	26	Franklin Oil	..	1¾
Schuyl Nav pref	30	30¼	Germania	..	..
Susq Canal	..	12¾	Globe Oil	1	1¾
Big Mountain Coal	6	..	Howe's Eddy Oil	1½	1⅝
Butler Coal	6	10	Hibbard Oil	1.69	1¾
Clinton Coal	1 1-16	1½	Hoge Island	1.31	..
Conn Mining	¾	¾	Hyde Farm	3¾	4
Fulton Coal	6¾	..	Irwin Oil	9	10½
Feeder Dam	..	1	Keystone Oil	1½	2
Green Moun Coal	3	4	Krotzer	1.31	..
Keystone Zinc	1½	2¼	Maple Shade	..	21¾
Monocacy	..	8	McClintock Oil	5¾	6
N Y & Middle C F	..	9	Mineral Oil	2	2¼
N Carbondale C'l	2	..	Mingo	3.56	3¾
New Creek Coal	¾	1	McElheny Oil	4½	4¾
Penn Mining	..	14	McCrea & Cher R	..	1½
Swatara Falls Cl	..	5¾	Noble & Del	5¾	6
Atlas	1.56	1⅝	Oil Creek	..	7½
Allegheny River	..	1¾	Organic Oil	¾	81
Allegh & Tideoute	½	1⅝	Olmstead Oil	2	3
Big Tank	2 3-16	2¼	Phila & Tideout	..	2⅝
Beacon Oil	..	1	Pope Farm Oil	..	1
Bruner Oil	1¼	1.31	Petroleum Centre	2¾	3
Bull Creek	..	2¾	Philada & Oil Cr	1½	1¾
Briggs Oil	..	4½	Phillips	..	4
Continental Oil	1¼	2	Roberts Oil	..	2
Crescent City	1½	1¾	Rock Oil	..	3½
Curtin	14¾	..	Sherman	1.31	1⅝
Corn Planter	5¼	5¾	Seneca Oil	3	4
Caldwell	5⅝	6	Story Farm Oil	2 1-16	2¼
Cow Creek	1¾	1.81	St Nicholas	4	4½
Cherry Run	25	25⅞	Story Centre	5	..
Dunkard Oil	¾	..	Sunbury	..	1
Dunkard Cr'k O	1	1.16	Tarr Farm	..	3
Dalzell Oil	8¾	8¾	Tarr Homestead	5¼	5½
Excelsior Oil	1¾	1¾	Union Petrol	1½	1½
Egbert	3⅝	3.44	Walnut Island	2¾	2.69
Eldorado	1¾	1¾	Watson	..	3
Farrell Oil	1⅝	..			

The decision, just announced, of the Supreme Court of the United States against the State or municipal power of taxation upon United States stocks, directly or by indirection, is strictly consistent with the acts of exemption passed by Congress. The opinion of the court is unanimous. It was delivered by Justice Nelson, of the New York Circuit, and reverses the decision of the Court of Appeals at Albany, which favored indirect taxation upon the capitals of banks invested in Federal securities. The whole question is thus finally concluded. A State or local tax upon private means or corporate capital invested in United States securities *cannot possibly be levied*, and the outcry made by some of the New York papers against this plain and unanimous decision in no sense impairs the wisdom or legal soundness of the decree.

A new Petroleum Stock Exchange was formally opened in New York on Wednesday, at 73 Broadway, in the presence of a large number of persons. Several appropriate addresses were delivered on the occasion, and the following officers were elected: William Marchant, president; Mr. Meylst, vice president; John F. Pickrell, treasurer; W. L. Jackson, secretary.

Drexel & Co. quote:

New United States Bonds, 1881	109¾@110
New U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	97¾@ 98
Quartermasters' Vouchers	94 @ 95
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	98 @ 98½
Gold	204 @206
Sterling Exchange	222 @224
Five-twenty Bonds	108½@108¾
Ten-forty Bonds	100¾@101½

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, FEB. 2.

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

FIRST BOARD.

2400 US 5-20 bs old cp lts 109	200 Crescent City Oil 1⅝
500 City 6s 92¼	350 Corn Planter lots 5¾
2000 State 5s 92⅞	200 Dunkard Oil ¾
373 20 Lehigh 6s 95	50 Dalzell Oil cash 8¾
2000 Morris Canal 6s 100⅞	100 McClintock Oil 6
100 Reading R. b30 52	200 McElheny 4¾
100 do b5 51⅛	50 Noble & Dalamater 6
15 do trans 51½	100 Oil Creek b5 6¾
15 Penna R. lots 61⅞	2000 Logan Oil lots ⅝
15 do 61¾	1000 do b10 ½
4 do 61¾	100 St Nicholas 4
100 N Penna R s60wn 25¾	300 Atlas b5 1⅝
100 do b60 25¾	100 do b5 1⅝
200 Cata R prf lots b5 25	500 do 1⅝
100 do prf 24¾	100 do b5 1⅝
100 do prf b30 25	100 Caldwell 6
50 Elmira R 31	200 Bruner Oil lots 1.31
50 13th-st R 24	400 Oil Ck & Chery Run 3.94
100 Schuyl Nav b30 26	600 do 3.94
10 Corn Exchange Bk 58½	100 Union Petroleum 1.31

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 Oil Basin 9½	100 McClintock b5 6
200 Readg R b5 lots 51⅝	100 Delaware D 2dys 33
100 do 3dys 51¾	100 Curtin 14½
100 do 2dys 51½	100 do b30 14¾
100 do b30 51⅞	1300 City 6s new 97
100 do 51½	400 do RR Ks0 92¼
20 Northern Central 51½	8 Cam & Am R lots 130
200 St Nicholas Oil b30 4½	1000 Logan Oil b10 flat ⅛
100 do lots 4	700 do b10 flat ⅛
5 Minehill R 57½	1250 U S 6s '81 109¾
50 do 2dys 57½	220 Penna R lots 61
20 Second & Third lts 65	200 Oil Ck & Chy Run 4
2000 Atlas 1⅝	450 do b5 4
200 McClintock Oil 6	400 N Penna R b60 25½
100 do b5 6	5 Lehigh Nav 74½
700 do lots b30 6½	2000 Allegheny Co 5s csh 76
100 do b15 6	

SECOND BOARD.

5000 U S 10 40 bds Cp 101	100 Ætna Oil 1¾
5000 U S 7-30 Tr N New 99¼	100 Hibberd 1¾
8000 City 6s New lots 97	100 Oil C'k & Ch R b5 4
4 Lehigh Valley 75	100 Dalzell Oil 8¾
100 Atlas 1⅝	100 Keystone Oil 1 94
400 do lots b5 1⅝	200 do lots 1⅞
600 do 1 58	200 Clinton Coal 1 1-16
100 Fulton Coal b5 6¾	100 Bruner 1 31
200 Cow Creek 1⅝	

AFTER BOARDS.

200 Caldwell Oil 5¾	21 Norristown R 2ds 57½
100 Oil C & Ch R 2dys 4	725 McClint O lts b15 6
23 Read R lots 51½	100 Oil Creek b5 7
100 do 2dys 51½	300 Oil Run 2⅝
6000 U S 10-40 bds cash 101	300 St Nicholas 4
100 Walnut Island b30 2 69	100 McClintock b15 6
100 do 2¾	200 Cow Creek 1¾
2000 Penna R 1st M 107	100 Susquehanna Cl 12¾
100 Atlas b30 1 69	100 Noble & Del 6
100 Schuy N Pref b60 30¾	100 Sherman 1¾
100 do 2dys 30	100 Reading 51⅝
3500 City 6s New 2dys 97	

THE WAR PRESS.
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at $2 00
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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the paper will be given.

The New York *Post* of yesterday says:

Gold opened at 206 and fell to 203¾; the closing price is 203¾.

The loan market is fairly supplied with capital. There is, however, less anxiety to lend, and more transactions are reported at 7 than at 6 per cent. Commercial paper is not offering so freely, and it has rather less currency. The extreme rates are 7½@10 per cent. for good paper, with very little passing below 8.

The stock market is dull, and the prevailing incertitude checks business. The transactions this morning are limited, and quotations are irregular.

Governments are quiet. Coupons of 1881 are offered at 109¾, five-twenties at 109¼, new loan 108¼. Certificates and ten-forties are rather more in demand, and prices are rather better.

Before the first session gold was quoted at 205¾; New York Central at 103¾; Erie at 69¼; Michigan Southern at 63¾; Illinois Central scrip at 114¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg at 77; Rock Island at 90¼; Northwestern at 32¼; Cumberland Coal at 44; Mariposa at 11¼.

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

	Thurs.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	109¾	109½	¼	..
United States 5-20 coupons	109	109⅜	..	⅜
United States 10-40 coupons	100⅞	100¾	⅛	..
United States certificates	97⅞	97⅝	¼	..
Tennessee 6s	58¾	58	¾	..
Missouri 6s	64	64	..	..
New York Central Railroad	104	103¾	¼	..
Erie Railway	69¼	69	¼	..
Erie Railway preferred	90	90	..	..
Hudson River Railroad	103¾	102	1¾	..
Reading Railroad	103¾	103⅞	..	⅛

After the Board there was but little activity, and prices receded ¼@½ per cent. Erie closed at 69¼@69¾.

Philadelphia Markets.

FEBRUARY 2—Evening.

The Flour market continues very dull and drooping, there being very little demand either for shipment or home use. The only sales we hear of are in a small way to the retailers and bakers, at from $9@10 for superfine; $10.25@10.75 for extra; $11.25@12.25 for extra family, and $12.50@13 ₱ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at from $8.75@9.25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull, and we hear of no sales.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues very dull and drooping; small lots of red are reported at $2.50 ₱ bushel; white is held at $2.80@2.90 ₱ bushel, according to quality. Rye is selling in a small way at $1.72@1.75 ₱ bushel. Corn is not so plenty, and prices are rather firmer; about 4,000 bus new yellow sold at $1.68 ₱ bushel in the cars. Oats are in steady demand, with sales of 3,700 bushels Pennsylvania at 92c ₱ bushel.

BARK.—First No. 1 Quercitron is held at $42 ₱ ton, but we hear of no sales.

COTTON.—Prices are rather lower, and the market continues very dull; small lots of middlings are reported at 84c ₱ lb, cash.

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

PETROLEUM.—The receipts and stocks continue small, and the market is dull and unsettled; we quote crude at 47@50c, refined in bond at 67@70c, and free at from 80@90c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

SEEDS.—Flaxseed is selling in a small way at $3.75@3.80 ₱ bus. Timothy is held at $6@6.50 ₱ bus, but we hear of no sales. Clover is less active, and prices are rather lower; about 300 bus sold in lots at $14.75@15.50 ₱ 64 lbs.

HAY.—Baled is selling at from $30@35 ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS.—The market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues very quiet, and the transactions are in a small way only; Mess Pork is quoted at $40@41 ₱ bbl; Bacon Hams are selling in a small way at from 20@23c ₱ lb for plain and fancy canvassed. Lard is selling in a small way at 23@23½c ₱ lb for bbls and tierces.

WHISKY continues dull; small sales of bbls making at 235c ₱ gallon.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day:

Flour	1,500 bbls.
Wheat	5,100 bus.
Corn	2,000 bus.
Oats	3,000 bus.

New York Markets, Feb. 2.

ASHES continue dull and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is without decided change. Sales 4,800 bbls at $9.10@9.25 for superfine State, $9.30@9.40 for extra State; $9.45@9.55 for choice do; $9.20@9.45 for superfine Western; $9.57@9.95 for common to medium extra Western; $10.60@10.85 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio.

Canadian Flour is quiet; sales 300 bbls at $9.40@9.70 for common, and $9.75@11.50 for good to choice extra. Southern Flour is quiet; sales 500 bbls at $10.30@11.60 for common, and $11.60@14.50 for fancy and extra. Rye Flour is dull. Corn Meal is quiet.

Wheat is dull; sales 7,000 bus No 1 Chicago spring at $2.12. Rye is quiet. Barley is steady. Barley Malt is dull. Oats are quiet at $1.08½@1.09 for Western. The Corn market is firm; sales 11,000 bus old mixed Western at $1.87.

PROVISIONS.—Beef Hams are dull. Cut Meats quiet; sales 200 packages at 17@18½c for Shoulders, and 18@22c for Hams. The Lard market is dull and unsettled; sales 600 bbls at 18½@23c.

WHISKY is dull and lower; sales 300 bbls at $2.30@2.30½ for State, and $2.31 for Western.

TALLOW is firmer; sales 80,000 lbs at 15@15½c.

Lands of the "Cameron Petroleum Company."

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a private letter written by a gentleman from this city who has had a large experience in the region from which he writes. His description of the "Cameron" property will be read with interest by those of our citizens who are interested in the development of this company:

FRANKLIN, VENANGO COUNTY, PA.,
Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, 1865.

J. L. Darlington, Esq., Secretary Cameron Petroleum Company:

DEAR SIR: * * * * I have just returned from a thorough examination of the "Hoover Farm," and, after visiting all the wells on it, with one or two exceptions, conversing with the men in charge of them, and seeing the oil pumped into the tanks, I feel warranted in saying that the present condition of the property is *under-estimated* rather than over-estimated in your prospectus.

I like the way the land lays much. There is ample room on the river front for at least three tiers of leases without resorting to the tedious and expensive process of "benching," which is the only way in which much of the bluff territory between this farm and Franklin can be made available for boring purposes, notwithstanding the latter is selling at enormous figures. The broken character of the "Hoover" is by all oil men regarded as the very best indication.

Another feature of the property, which gives it great advantage over much contiguous territory, is the fact that oil can be shipped from any part of it all the year round. Between Franklin and the "Hoover" I found thousands of barrels of oil that must remain stationary until navigation opens, on account of being inaccessible by road, whereas from the "Hoover" it can be hauled at the very worst season. On my way this morning I met some twenty sleds conveying the barrelled oil from the various wells on the farm.

I have not traversed the "Stewart farm," though I think its situation admirable, and the fact that it is surrounded by good developments gives it a high character here among oil men.

Upon the whole, I believe the territory is capable of being made *all that your prospectus promises*, though it may require a little more time than was anticipated, from the fact that among oil lessees, as among other people, there are always more or less "lame ducks."

The leases, I find, can be readily made, many of them at a handsome *bonus*.

Very truly yours, ***

The writer of the above visited the property and works of the Jersey Well Company, and found them in a most prosperous state of development. The interests of this county have largely increased in value by the discovery of oil upon Slippery Rock Creek, in Lawrence county.

Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

TO ARRIVE.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE
Washington	Havre	New York	Jan. 11
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 21
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 21
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 21
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 25
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 25
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 1
TO DEPART.			
North Star	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 3
Glasgow	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 4
Evening Star	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 4
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 4
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 4
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 4
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 4
Liberty	New York	Havana	Feb. 4
Fung Shuey	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 8
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Columbia	New York	Havana	Feb. 8
United Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 11
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 11
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 11
America	New York	Bremen	Feb. 11
Costa Rica	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 13

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Bark Linda, Hewitt ... Cienfuegos, soon.
Bark Sea Eagle, Howes ... Port Spain, soon.
Brig Herming, (Pol.) ... Rio Janeiro, soon.
Brig Anna, Morrow ... St. Thomas, soon.
Brig Herald, Davis ... Havana, soon.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL,
SAML. W. DECOURSEY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
JAMES C. HAND,

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, FEB 2.

SUN RISES... 6 53 | SUN SETS... 5 2 | HIGH WATER... 8 32

ARRIVED.

Bark Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, 13 days from Tortugas, in ballast to Wm Cummings & Son.
Brig Ida M Commery, McLellan, 11 days from Key West, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Schr Mary G Farr, Molay, 7 days from Beaufort, in ballast to captain.
Steamtug America, Virden, from Delaware Breakwater. Brought up bark Ann Elizabeth, brig Ida M Commery, and schr Mary G Farr. Vessels at the Breakwater before reported.

SAILED.

Steamships George Appold, for Baltimore; John Gibson, for New York, and brig Thomas Walter, for St. Kitts, sailed on Thursday morning—no ice in the river to impede their progress down.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.]

LEWES, Del., Jan. 31—P. M.

Ships Tonawanda and Recovery, from Liverpool; barks Ann Elizabeth, from Fort Jefferson; Meaco, from Boston; Annie Kimball, from Philadelphia for Key West; brigs Joseph Baker, from New Orleans; Hermine, from New York; Ida M Commery, from Key West; Moses Day, from Port Royal; Ida McLeod, from New Orleans; Vincent from Frontier, from Matanzas, with loss of deck load; Gold Hunter, from Sombrero; John Welsh, from Port Royal; Orizimbo, with assorted cargo; schooners Carrie Holland, for New York; Breeze, Baltimore, Active, A P Simpson, Seaman's Bride, Mayflower, Maria Foss, S A Hammond, Georgie Deering, Mary Louisa, American Eagle, Boston, and Edwin Reed, remain at the Breakwater.

Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.]

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 1—6 P. M.

The steamer America has just arrived here with the bark Ann Elizabeth, from Fort Jefferson, and two other vessels in tow, and reports the river totally clear of ice. The steamer, with her tow, will leave to-morrow morning about ten o'clock for Philadelphia, as the ice up to the city offers but little obstruction.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Corica, LeMessurier, from New York for Nassau, was seen 31st ult 30 miles north of Hatteras.
Steamship Lafayette, from New York, at Havre 18th ultimo.
Bark Linden (Br), Cammert, hence via New York for Rotterdam, at Zerikee 16th ult.
Bark Witch, Fairchild, at Marseilles 24th ult for Sicily, to load for the United States.
Brig Fredonia, Walls, sailed from Matanzas 23d ult for this port.
Brig John Chrystal, Baines, sailed from Sagua 13th ult for this port.
Brig J H Dillingham, Mudgett, at Matanzas 24th ult from Havana.
Brig Anna Wellington, Johnson, at Cardenas 24th ult from St Thomas.
Brig Jacmel Packet, Dawes, from Boston 3d July, at Port Chalmers, N Z, 11th Nov.
Brig Abbie C Titcomb, Titcomb, hence at Cardenas 25th ult, via Key West.
Brig Shibboleth, Johnson, from Providence for this port, at Bristol 31st ult.
Schr J J Spencer, Fleming, sailed from Cardenas 14th ult for this port.
Schr Blue Bell sailed from Philadelphia under the name of Blue Billow for Havana, and thence for New York with a cargo of sugar, under command of Captain Clarke. She put into Holmes' Hole, and sailed from that place bound for Boston, but is supposed to have gone to some foreign port for a fraudulent purpose.
Bark Mary Schofield, McDonald, from Cow Bay at New York 31st ult, spoke, no date, a brig from Newfoundland for Halifax, with passengers, which afterwards struck on Seattaree, and foundered with all hands. Also, spoke a Sydney vessel, for Halifax, with coals, which is said to be missing.
The brigantine Nellie from Liverpool for Boston, which put into Milford 17th ult. with sails blown away, had been driven back from the American coast, having been from Liverpool since the 23d Nov; she had experienced very severe weather, had lost top-gallant mast, yards, running rigging, a portion of chain cable, provisions, water casks, and is very much strained and leaky; cargo coals.