THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1865. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1865.

I. P. ETRY.— Sabbath Mording," by William H.
Burleigh—"To a Peet on Bis Birthday!"—"To One
In Heaven!"—"To One in Heaven''—"The One Hest of Liberty," by E. V. Sheib—Hymn, by John G. Whittier—Charade, by W.

IL THE STORY OF LUCILLE JENYNS, written for JII. GRANDMOTHER'S ROOM, by City Consin. Jr.
IV. EDITORIAL'S—The Cabinet of the New Admi-distration—The Fall of Wilmington—The Tax Bill— Public Opinion Abread, &c.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY. VI. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE
VII. WILMINGTON—Our special Correspondence.
Full Details of the Capture—Eletory of the Preceding Santiments of the Wilmingtonians VIII. CHARLESTON: Detailed account of the occupation.
IX, LATE WAR NEWS —Advices from the Army of one, the Army of the James, the South and

the Potomac, the Army of the James, the South and Southwest. Z. GENERAL NEWS.—Description of the Execution X. GENERAL, NEWS.—Description of the execution of Beall, the rebel fpy and Pirate—The American Navy — Ballroad Accident near Altoons—The Law relating to Substitutes and Commutation—The Sonora Question— The Storm in India &c.

XI. CITY INTELLIGENCE,—The Press Club—Nancy James-The Draft-Another Hero Fallen, &c.
XII. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The Was Pass also contains a large amount of in-resting matier, not included in the above enumera-AG Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$2 per year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the sounter. Price five cents

British Statesmen upon America. Earl Russell is a man of undoubted ability, with boldness in decision and action, but it cannot be claimed for him that he argues logically. He asserts certain facts, he works out certain principles, but rarely draws the right conclusions from them. In his speech on the first day of the British Parliamentary session-calm and even dignified in reply to Earl DERBY'S passionate and abusive scold—he showed this deficiency in a very marked manner. Avowedly neutral, almost friendly to the concluded with what WATTS and WHATE-LY, HAMILTON and WAYLAND, would not hesitate to designate as a non sequitur. The Queen's Speech had been read, and the usual pro forma Address to the Queen (the mere echo of the Speech itself), having been duly proposed and seconded, Lord DERBY, leader of the anti-American party, now in bitter opposition to the Palmerston Administration, delivered an address, the leading features of which were passion and abuse, adroitly united with a considerable quantity of misrepresentation. Taking the part of "the so-called Southern Confederation," Lord DERBY complained, with the utmost bitterness and in a very insulting manner, of the policy lately announced on the part of the United States towards Canada. He denounced our intended termination of the (so-called) reciprocity treaty with Canada, and our announced purpose of augmenting our naval force on the Lakes, and seemed to imply, indeed, that the British Government would not maintain the national honor if it hesitated to demand explanation and exact apology from the United States. He left no doubt, by the manner and matter of his speech, that his own policy, were he again to become Prime Minister, would place England in immediate and deadly hostility to the United States. There is no doubt about "the Rupert of debate," as Lord Derby continues to be called; he plainly indicates that if he had the direction of public affairs, he would plunge his country into an immediate war with us.

Tit is evident, from the statements here made, detailing the cost and circumscance, "It is evident, from the statements here made, detailing the cost and circumlocution, that there is ample occasion for a wholesale change of the system is infinitely "In anticipation of a battle between Sherman and Johnston, of which we may receive intelligence at any moment, the New Department has despatched the wholesale change of the system is infinitely "In anticipation of a battle between Sherman and Johnston, of which we may receive intelligence at any moment, the New Department has despatched the well-appointed corps of surgeons and nurses to Wilmburgton, from which point to system of granting Patent rights in England to Here, where the system is infinitely "The remove that Schofield has formed a junction with Sherman segarded here a supply provided with hospital stores, and everything accessing the test. There is ample occasion for a wholesale change of the system of granting Patent rights in England of the system of granting Patent rights in England to Here, where the system is infinitely "The remove that Schofield has formed a junction with Sherman's armay to the series of the sisk and younded to the New Yill, as Lee with Sherman's and Johnson, of which we may United States towards Canada. He de-

The reply of Lord Russell was at once able and frank. He declared that he was by no means surprised that the United States felt anger-deep and just angerwith England, and, all things considered, the threatened action towards Canada was only what was to have been expected. Englishmen, he said, had built a fleet of steamers for the express purpose of providing the rebels with the munitions of war, and all other things needed by persons so situated, by means of running the blockade; that, besides these blockaderunners, many of Queen Victoria's subjects had built, fitted up, and devoted several swift vessels of-war, which, manned and provided with all the "means and appliances to boot," were employed under the rebel flag to act as pirates, to the great injury of American commerce; that the | nary buildings, and its frequent destruccountenance unfortunately given to the rebel raiders in Canada was sufficient to provoke the anger and create the hostility of the United States, and that yet, so far from exhibiting much temper on the occasion, Mr. Lincoln's Government had been remarkably dignified, and even slow to

These statements made a deep impression, but Lord Russell proceeded to comment on certain threats which, he said, had been made in the United States-to the effect that, when this rebellion was ended, a claim upon England would be made for the value of the vessels bonded or burned, and the cargoes plundered or destroyed, by the piratical vessels built by British workmen for British owners—a claim, he said, which England would never recognize. After all that his Lordship had previously said, frankly acknowledging how anglishmen had built, fitted up, manned, and provided the pirate steamers with the means of injuring American commerce, it might have been expected that he would rather have acknowledged than denied England's obligation, by all laws of trade, fair play, and nationality, to make good the losses incurred by our commerce. He stopped short, precisely where he should have gone on. Having admitted the wrong, he should not have ignored the justice of the reparation. One of these days he may have to speak in far different tone and act in far different manner.

Patent Laws Abroad.

There was a time, not long ago, when John Bull would take infinite trouble not to do anything exactly in the manner practised by Brother Jonathan. The jealousy which prompted this unpleasant feeling has much abated. England has copied the models of our yachts and clippers, has taken to our sewing machines, our mechanical reapers, our steam ploughs, and even The Times itself is printed upon one of Hon's lightning presses, while another is now being made for its rival, the Daily Telegraph, which is to give 80,000 impressions in an hour. Ere long. no doubt, our railway cars will be generally used in England, and it is even likely that the locomotives there will be completed with "cow-catchers" like ours.

Here we treat ingenious inventors as public benefactors, securing patent rights to them with little cost and the slightest possible delay. In England and France the inventors are treated with severity, almost as if they were criminals. Heavy sums are exacted in those countries for patents, and the unfortunates who obtain them are nearly driven to desperation by red tape and the delaying operations of the Circumlocution Office. Here we encourage, cherish, and reward invention and ingenuity : there every obstacle is thrown in their way. A patent can be obtained in the United States for a few dollars, whereas the charge is about \$500 in England, with a like payment for Scotland, and a third five hundred dollars for Ireland.

It is intended to reform this miserable British system: to simplify the n issuing patents; to reduce the time now wasted in the path of the document through a variety of offices; and to diminish the charge, making it necessary, too, to obtain only one patent, instead of three, for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The American system of patent-granting is to be adopted into British jurisprudence, and every person. will admit that this ought to have been

done vears ago. In one of DICKENS' short stories, which originally was published in Household Words, and is entitled " A Poor Man's Tale of a Patent," a lively and faithful account is given of the difficulties now attached to the application for, and obtaining of, a patent. An artisan, after having been twenty years, off and on, completing an Invention private letter from the Lieutenant General he the message of Jeff Davis, recently addressed to by the Scoretary of War to enlist one hundred and perfecting it, takes a model of it to expressed his opinion that peace is not far distant. his reped Congress in which he said, wif the came twenty rebel prisoners for the 3d Maryland Cavelry.

London, in order to patent it. Fortunately, he possessed some \$640, being a legacy which he had received and never broken into. In London, the first step was to prepare a petition to Queen VICTORIA, attaching to it a declaration before a Master in Chancery, which cost eighteen pence. or thirty-six of our cents. Next, petition and declaration had to be left at the Home Office for the signature of the Home Secretary, who took six days to write his name, and charged \$10.20. Next, the papers had to be taken to the Attorney General's chambers for a report—and this, after five days' waiting, cost \$20.16. The invention being not only original but unopposed, the Attorney General made a "Report-ofcourse," which had to be taken to the Home Office, where a copy of, called a Warrant, was made-cost, \$36.84. Then, Queen VICTORIA signed it. The Home Secretary signed it again, fresh fees being paid. Next it was taken to the Patent Office, where the officials made a "draft of the Queen's bill" of the invention, and a "docket of the bill," for which \$26.53 was charged. For two engrossed copies of the bill, one for the Signet Office and

one for the Privy Seal Office, \$6 84, and for stamp duty \$14 40. After that, the Queen's bill signed again by the Attorney General, who charged \$25, and a second signature, by Queen VICTORIA, at \$36 84. The Queen's bill was taken to the Signet Office, where the Clerk of the Signet made "a Signet bill for the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal," and charged \$20.48. The Clerk of the Patents got \$28.24 for engrossing, and the sum of \$150 was paid for stamp duty. Boxes for the Patent were charged \$2. Then there were fees all round: \$10.08 to the Lord Chancellor's Purse-bearer; \$36.72 to the Clerk of the Harriper: \$2.50 to the Deputy Clerk; \$7.56 to the Lord Chancellor again; and \$2.52 to the Deputy Sealer and Deputy Chaffwax. Besides the delay of remaining six weeks in London, while the Patent was thus put through in this roundabout man-United States in feeling and statement, it | ner, and the expense of living there, out of work, the whole cost of obtaining this unopposed patent was \$462.64, and if it had been also taken out for Scotland

and Ireland, the charges would have exceeded \$1,500. From the drawing up of the inventor's petition, and taking it to a Master in Chancery, down to handing the fees to "the Deputy Chaff-wax," thirty-five stages had to be gone through in six weeks, and money had to be paid at every stage. In fact, if the poor man could have registered an exact description and drawing of his invention, and paid half-a-crown for his certificate that he had done so, his purpose would have been fully answered-but then the officials would not have received their fees, under such circumstances.

It is evident, from the statements here

Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The Building Fund of this Society has put forth an appeal to the citizens of Pennsylvania, through Messrs. James Ross Enowden and John Jordan, Jr., setting forth the necessity for providing a suitable, fire-proof building, in which its valuable library, manuscripts, paintings, en gravings, relics, and antiquities may be deposited and safely preserved, and wherein the members may hold their meetings. The necessity for such a place was obvious last Monday evening, when the annual election of officers came off, and the crush was so great that many members, unable to force their way into the room, were compelled to retire without voting. Considering, too, the insecurity of all property, public or private, in ordition by fire, it is not to be tolerated that our Historical Society shall continue to be located in the third story of the Athenæum Building, in Washington Square.

The appeal before us puts the case thus: "For the want of a fire-proof building, the early archives of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia, have been entirely or partially destroyed by fire. Valuable papers and documents of the United States Go.
vernment have, on several occasions, been lost from the same cause—namely; In 1800, when the buildby fire; in 1883, when the Treasury Buildings were consumed; and again, in 1836, when documents and papers of great value, historically as well as in a pecuniary point of view, were lost from the same

"In 1814, when the public buildings at Washington were burned by the British troops, and a large part of the records of the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments were consumed, it is interesting note that a portion of the valuable papers of the War Department were saved from destruction in consequence of being deposited in rooms in the building which had been rendered fire proof. "The recent confiagration of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, furnishes additional evidence of the necessity of providing a fire-proof build. ing for our Society. The Institution was a reposi-tory of works of art and of science, and of objects of natural history. It contained treasures of incalcu lable value; and jet the main building was so com-bustible and insecure that it was destroyed by reason

of a defective flue."

In the event of such accidents, new buildings can be erected, but the loss of valuable property is irreparable. The accumulation of years may be destroyed, by the devouring flame, in a few hours, and can never be replaced. In New York, and in other places, we believe, the historical collections are deposited in fire-proof buildings, the cost of which was provided for by the liberality of the public. Here, it is now asked—nor is the demand too much—that the citizens of Pennsylvania, and especially of Philadelphia, shall aid the Historical Society in supplying the means to erect a handsome and convenient fire-proof building, in a central part of the city, "for the use of this Society, where its valuable treasures will be secure, where its library and collections may be properly arranged, and where it will have ample room for its stated meetings, and a hall of suitable dimensions where addresses may be made and papers read on historical subjects, and papers read on historical subjects, which the public generally may be invited to attend." It is suggested, in order to ease the payments by contributors to this Building Fund, that their subscriptions may be received in four payments—the first to be made as early as convenient, and the three others in yearly instalments. The Committee, whose Appeal has drawn forth this notice, have not suggested where the new building shall be erected, nor upon what scale. An eligible site can be found on Broad street, or some other central part of the city, and the building should be on a scale suitable to the greatness of this State, the increasing importance and intelligence of this city, and the growing value of the collection which it is intended

to contain and secure.		
"The Press" Bollef Fund. The following contributions were received office up to 6 o'clock last evening in aid of the ferers by the recent devastating conflagration Second ward:	he s	hi ui
Edwin A. Hendry Master John Burke Hendry Barrows & McEiroy's school M. G.	28	0
Previously received	\$58 5,872	5

THE GERMAN OPERA,-This evening we are to have Beethoven's immortal opera, "Fidelio," with an excellent cast. Madame Johannsen is announced to appear as Leonora, Hermans as Rocco, Himmer as Florestan, and Habelman as Jacquino. If the music is given as well as the above would indicate, a fine lyrical feast may be anticipated. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE,—Miss Helen West-

ern continues her highly successful career at this theatre. To-night she will perform in "Asmodeus" and "The Greek Corsair." - General Grant writes that " if General Sherman's success continues a few days longer the country can safely indulge in exultation." In a

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. DESPATCH FROM GEN. GILMORE IMMENSE AMOUNT OF ARTILLERY CAP TURED IN CHARLESTON.

HARDEE'S ARMY BEPORTED EN ROUTE FOR CHAI TUTTE, NOBTH CAROLINA. an Believed to have Interrupted their Mazeh.

HOOD'S ARMY ON ITS YAY TO BEAUREGARD

GEORGETOWN OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES THE CITY OF COLUMBIA BURNED

AUGUSTA CAPTURED BY OUR FORCES

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WASHINGTON. March 1 .- The following telegram rom General Gilmore has been transmitted to this EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28, 1865. o Mejor General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.: The inspection of the rebel defences of Charleston shows that we have taken over 450 pieces of ord-

nance, being more than double what I first reported. The lot includes 8 and 10-inch Columbiads, a great many 82 and 42-pounder rifles, some 7-inch Hooker's rifles, and many pieces of foreign make. We also captured eight locomotives, and a great number of passenger and platform cars, all in good condition. Descriers report that the last of Hardee's army

was to have crossed the Santee river yesterday, bound to Charlotte, N. C. and that it was feared that Sherman had already interrupted their march. It is reported on similar authority that the last of Hood's army, 12,000 strong, passed through Augusta last Sunday (the 19th), on its way to join Beauregard. Georgetown has been evacuated by the enemy

Deserters are coming in constantly. We have

and is now in our postession.

over 400 already. Q. A. GILMORE. Major General. NEW YORK, March 1 - The steamer Arago brings svannah advices of the 25th ult. The Herald cos tains no military news. The steamer South Carolina is busily employed in escuing cotton from a wrecked blockade-runner near Fort Moultrie. The steamer Fox. captured after the evacuation

of Charleston, has been sent to Port Royal with her raluable cargo. The Arago reperts, when off Charleston harbor, on the 26th, she was informed that Columbia, S. C. had been burned, and that Augusta, Georgia, had con captured by our forces.

SHERMAN. BATTLE BETWEEN SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON EXPECTED-BUMORED JUNCTION OF SCHOFIELD WITH SHERMAN - A. P. HILL'S CORPS GOME A special despatch from Washington to the New

## THE SOUTH.

SUPPRESSION OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Johnston in Command against Sherman. GENERAL THOMAS' FORCES PREPARING

TO MARCH.

The City of Columbia Fired by the Rebels-Property Protected by Sherman.

THE REBELS LOOKING FOR AN ATTACK ON THE SOUTHSIDE BAILBOAD.

GRANT MASSING TROOPS SOUTHWEST OF PETERSBURG.

The Richmond Examiner on the Evacuation of the Rebel Capital. The "Corgressmen" Taking Flight.

PREPARATIONS TO MAKE BEAUFORT A GREEKAT FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 28 -The steamship Ariel arrived here this aftenoon from Beaufort, N. C., but brings no news of importance. Extensive preparations were being made at Beaufort for the purpose of making it the general depot of supplies for our armies operating in the State of North Caro-lina, and with a view to the rapid movements of Sherman's army. The bad weather still continues The wind is from the northeast, and there are occaional showers of rain.

Wasnington, March 1.—We have received the

Richmond papers of Monday, the 27th ult. The Examiner says:

"In the absence of official information of military affairs in the Carolinas, we take nothing from other sources of intelligence, and omit the usual reference to our file of Southern exchanges.

"We do so at the request of the authorities, and with the understanding that other city journals have been put under obligations of reticence to the extent indicated above. The public will, no doubt, a be properly patient in this interval of silence, and not take it as discouraging, for we are assured that there are good reasons for it, which look to an early official announcement of favorable results.

"Brigadier Generals Crock and Keilery, ofthe United States army, whose capture was noticed in this column on Saturday, arrived in the city on that day, and were furnished with apartments at the Libby.

"Mr. Russell, member of Congress from the

"Mr. Russell, member of Congress from the Wheeling district, visited General Kelley yester-"Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, on Thursday even-ing last, assumed command of the army in Sher-man's front, lately commanded by General Beau-regard."

The Richmond Whig says: menced.
"Reinforcements from Northern Mississippi have "Reinforcements from Northern Mississippi have been sent to General Grant. Large bodies of troops are moving in the West, and important movements are reported.

"The Legislature of Mississippi is about to convene in extra session, it is said for the purpose of calling a State Convention.

"The Georgia Legislature convened on the 19th instant at Macon.

"Oharlotte, N. C., Feb. 24.—There is no alarm here. The enemy are reported to be moving in the "Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 24.—There is no alarm here. The enemy are reported to be moving in the direction of —. During the retreat from Columbia, a train of cars filled with ladies broke down, exposing them to the danger of capture by the Yankees.

"From the best information received here it appears probable that a considerable conflagration occurred in the western portion of Columbia, occasioned, it is supposed, by cotton ignited in the streets. It is reported that the fire extended from Main street to Charlotte depot, nearly three-fourths of a nile. The information is positive as to the occurrence of the fire, but doubt is entertained as to its magnitude.

cultrence of the me, such as a corroborates the kind magnitude.

"The news from Columbia corroborates the kind treatment of the inhabitants. The Ursuline Convent was protected by a guard. No public property was allowed to be burned in the city.

"Sherman's headquarters were at Nickerson's Hotel. The alarm in Charlotte has subsided. The weather is bad, and the foads heavy, interfering apid military movements. me of the refugees from Charlotte are preparing to return.
"CHARLOTTE, Feb. 25.—There is no additional news from the front. It is supposed still that the enemy are making their way to—..." The Dispaich, of February 27th (Monday), publishes the following:

ishes the following:

"Grant has sgain been massing his troops on Hatcher's Run, on our extreme right, ten miles southwest of Petersburg, and it is thought that another attempt by his columns to gain the Southside Railroad was prevented by the rain of Saturday. We think there can be little doubt that he will make this attempt as soon as the state of the roads will permit. In their present state the movement of artillery is out of the question.

"Granthas enough of the gambler in his character, for the disastrous failure of his last advance towards the railroad seems to make him but more impatient to renew the attack. At present the extreme left, which may be properly considered the advance of the Yankee army, occupies a position on the left or north side of Hatcher's Run, between nine and ten miles southwest of Petersburg, and about five miles in a direct line from the Southside Railroad.

"The usual number of Sunday rumors were in circulation yesterday, the most agreeable of which, we regret to say, were not the most authentic—that Sherman had been killed and his army routed and driven into the jungles of South Oarolins."

A REBEL OPINIOR AS TO THE EFFECT OF THE A REBEL OPINION AS TO THE EFFECT OF THE

CAPTURE OF RIGHMOND.—The Richmond Frami-ner of the 97th ult., in an editorial speaking of

palan against Richmond had resulted in success in failure, and if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond, as well as Atlanta, the Conederacy would have remained as defiant as ever,

Says:

"Let not this fatal error be harbored. The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and authority towards the Unstederate divorcing at the disintegration of the army and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Unafederacy. The withdrawal of the army from Richmond would so narrow the area of conscription as greatly to reduce our military strength.

"As the army would awhalle in numbers it would move rapidly westward, and before reaching the Mississippi would have degenerated into a more body, guard of a few officials. From the heur of giving up the seat of Government our cause would sink into a more isbellion in the estimation of foreign Powers, who would cause to accord us the rights of belligerents, whilst overy enemy would be free to treat our efficers and soldiers as traitors and criminals, so that every rebel would fight theaceforward with a hatter about in seek."

The Enquirer of the same date, speaking of the The Enquirer of the same date, speaking of the ebellious chiefs fleeing from the capital on the aprebellious chiefs fleeing from the capital on the approach of Sherman's army, says:

"During the last four weeks wild apprehensions of danger have disturbed the minds of the timid. The enemy has lately thrown his forces across the line of easy Congressional retreat to the west and south, and since that time Senators and Representatives have one by one Sed the capital, leaving a skeleton legislature, rapidly diminishing to a number below a quorum.

"It is true the President must stand firm, and grow firmer as the danger thickens; and it is true

"It is true the President must stand firm, and grow firmer as the danger thickers; and it is true that the sacred army must have their hearts to the storm with more heroic courage as the columns of the enemy converge and threaten the liberty and existence of the country.

"Should the President waver and imitate Congressional examples, there will be no difficulty in finding instances in history to illustrate his disgrace."

MAZATLAN ENTIRELY BLOCKADED. THE FRENCH BURNING VILLAGES AND KILLING QUERILLAS.

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA

San Francisco to Celebrate the Fourth of March.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The steamship John L. Stephens, from Masatlan, brings \$75,000 in troasure and a quantity of silver ore. Masatlan is entirely blockaded, and no one can go to the interior except at the risk of life. Tradeis at a stand still.

The Mexican guerillas are very bold, and the French shoot on the spot all they can catch. The French burned eight villages because the people had not given notice of the approach of guerillas. A French officer, who brought in tweetguerillas. A French officer, who brought in twenty-four guerillas, was severely reprimended for not shooting them at the time. The war news from the interior and lower coast in

very unreliable and contradictory. No French ex pedition will leave for Sonora and Lower California until Sinaloa is pacificated. There is nothing new about the Gwin colonization project. Pasquina is still at Guayamas, recruiting and drilling his troops.

The agents of the American and Mexican-telegraph and railroad line have been granted an extension of time.

The city government of San Francisco has resolved to join in the national celebration on the 4:h WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

OAKACA CAPTURED BY THE IMPERIALISTS

THE SPANISH FORCES LEAVING SAN DOMINGO. NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamer More Castle has arrived, with advices of the 25th. A French transport had arrived from Vera Cruz, reporting that the Imperialists had captured There is nothing new from San Domingo. The remainder of the Spanish forces are soon expected

at Havana. The blockade runner Neptune, which sailed from Galveston on February 16th, returned on the 24th, having been chased by a Federal cruiser. An arrival from Nassau brought the report of the

THE REBEL CAUSE IN NEW JERSEY. DEFEAT OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMEND-

TRENTON, March 1 -The discussion on the constitutional amendment was continued during the day, and a vote taken about 5 o'clock this afternoon, when the amendment was defeated by a vote of 30 yeas to 50 nays. The result was received with

party vote.

and patriotic friend.

A joint meeting of the Legislature was held, when the election of United States Senator was postponed to March 15th. Joseph B. Walker was elected prison keeper.
[Yesterday's despatch should have read that
Messrs. Brinck, Moore, Cleaver, and Abbott of
Gloucester, opposed the amendment to submit the constitutional, amendment to a vote of the people.] Death of Governor Cannon, of Delaware. DOVER, Del., March 1 .- Governor Wm. Cannon of this State, died this morning, after a short ill.
ness. \ In him the State and country loses an able

Salling of the Europa Boston, March 1 .- The Europa sailed to day Halifax and Liverpool, but took no specie. WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 1, 1865. (Special Despatches to The Press. ]

THE THICKENING PLOT. We have all, and with reason, congratulated our selves upon the recent successes of our cause in the capture of the three great Atlantic seaports of the Confederacy. They have given us prestige, have assisted the Treasury in negotiating loans, and have atimulated recruiting. Thoughtful men, however, must look upon these captures, valuable as they are, simply as incidents portending a crisis in the vast campaign which was initiated by Lieutenant Genemoving westward was developed. This profound strategic scheme, having for its object the d tion of the rebel armies yet in the field, re-quires for its successful execution military genius of the highest order. There is no doubt that all possible efforts have been made by the rebel leaders to retrieve Hood's error, and that every available man has been withdrawn from the Southwest, well as from the Atlantic scaboard, to be placed between Sherman and Richmond. The bulk of the Army of the Tennessee, joined to the garrison of Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, and other less important posts, must still constitute a formicentral position in North Carolina, perhaps near Raleigh, whence it can operate against Sherkan, or, if not sufficiently strong to attack him can fall upon Schofield or Foster, should they move from Wilmington and Newbern, respectively, upon Goldsboro; or even join LEE at Richmond in the hope of striking a desperate blow at Grant. Should Lee evacuate Richmond, or successfully detach a portion of his army to reinforce BRATER-GAED, the situation in North Carolina would be come critical, if not dangerous. GRANT, to prevent the withdrawal of Laz's forces from his front, has been compelled to extend his lines to extreme tenuity. He holds a zigzag front between thirty and forty miles long, stretching from Hatcher's Run to the north side of the Jamesdistance which it would require about sixty then sand men to cover with a strong skirmish line. Throughout almost this entire distance the two armies are but a rifle shot apart. Such a situation has few parallels in the history of war. The po-sition is defended by forts within easy canister range of each other, connected by curtains of breast-work, and the approaches rendered difficult by abatits. Yet however strong it may be; it is an extremely delicate question to determine howlong a fortified line an army can safely hold. Grant knows, however, very nearly the numbers and com-position of the armies opposing him. From the re-ports of prisoners and deserters, which are careobtained through the secret service bureau, a ver It will be seen that the situation is becoming or few days are likely to culminate in events of star

ling importance. Meanwhile, the utter silenes the Richmond papers envelopes the maneuvres SHERMAN and BRAUREGARD in impenetrable mystery. In the desperate struggle which impends we can hardly hope for uninterrupted suc confiding in the tried skill of our chiefs and the unfiagging courage of our heroic soldiers, I have grea faith that when the veil shall be lifted it will show that another crushing blow has been dealt th

orumbling Confederacy. (By Associated Press. 1 PRESIDENT LINCOLN NOTIFIED OF HIS RE-ELECTION BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE FROM CONGRESS-REPLY OF THE PRES DENT. sow and DAVIS, as the select committee of the two Houses of Congress, to-day waited upon President Limcoln and informed him of his re-election. To

this he responded as follows: "Having served four years in the depth of a great and yet mended national peril, I can view this call to a second term in no wise more flattering to myself than as an expression of the public judgment that I may better finish a difficult work, in which I have labored from the first, than would any one less severely schooled to the task. In this view, and with assured reliance on that Almighty Rules who has so graciously sustained us thus far, and with increased gratitude to the generous people for and responsibilities."

THE VICE PRESIDENT ELECT. No response has yet been received from the Vice President elect, who only arrived here this evening, from the West. THE ENLISTMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS-COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY

OF WAR. The Secretary of War to day sent to the House s communication from Provest Marshal General Fay, in reply to a resolution asking for information in relation to the enlistment of rebel prisoners of war. The latter says the 3d Maryland Cavalry regiment, raised under authority of the War Department, had enlisted for it at Fort Delaware four hundred and sixty-one rebel prisoners. These were credited to the State of Maryland. The lst Connecticut Cavalry had enlisted for it at Fort Delaware, and ored. ited to the State of Delaware, in May, 1863, eighty two rebel prisoners.

All the enlistments of said persons were stopped by a telegram from the Secretary of War, dated August, 1868, but subsequent authority was issued

The foregoing men have been paid the Unite States bounty. Immediately on the completion the 8d Maryland Cavalry it was sent to New O leans, and has since been serving in the Departmen of the South. There have been enlisted at Poin Lookont for the 1st United States Volunteers clove hundred and five rebel prisoners, and for the 20 United States Volunteers three hundred and seven direction of the President. Recruitment for the second regiment was stopped

by order of the Secretary of War in September last The rebels enlisted at Point Lookout were never credited to any State credits, and payments of bounties to them were forbidden by the order of the Wai Department. By direction of General GRANT they were sent to the Department of the Northwest, and have since been serving there. Under specia instructions of the President, seventeen hus dred and fifty men, held as rebel prisoners of war, at Rock Island, Illinois, were, during Sep-tember and October, 1884, mustered into the military service, and credited to Pennsylvania, with the exception of twelve credited to Ohio. These had been paid no hounty by the United States, but were paid the local bounties by the places to which they were credited. They were kept under guard, as other recruits are, until organized and sent to the field. On Major General Popu's application they were ordered to the Department of Missouri for service in the West. No other rebel prisoners than those herein stated are known to have been enlisted in the service.

INVESTIGATION OF FRAUDS ON THE NAVY DEPARTMENT - STATEMENT OF SECRE TARY WELLES. The Secretary of the Navy, in response to a Senate resolution, submitted by Mr. Halm, says the Department has been steadily assailed for abuses which it could not wholly prevent, and that impli cated parties have frequently been the most bois terous in complaint. He states that investigations have eventuated in the detection of extensive frauds perpetrated by certain contractors, and that in some instances officers and employees of the Government have been implicated. There being no law officer attached to the Department, special unneal was employed. Colonel L. C. BAKER, and subsequently Colonel H. S. Olcorr, conducted there investigations, which embraced inquiries into abuse and mal-

practice connected with purchases for the Brook-lyn, Charlestown, Portsmouth, Philadelphia, and Washington havy yards. Provost marshals, police officers, and other agents, have been employed.
Mesers, Franklin Shith and his brother, Bans. G. Smith, both contractors, were summoned before a committee of inquiry as witnesses, and afterward arrested for fraudulent practices. They were araigned before a court martial in September last, found guilty in January, and sentenced to fine and The testimony in the case covered 2,500 pages of panusoript, which was printed and largely circula-

ted, and five hundred copies were ordered by the Department that the Government might not be prejudiced by published ex parte statements, persistently, maliciously, and ignorantly made, believing that he publication of the argument on one side justified and rendered necessary the publication of the argument on the other. These copies were distriouted to members of Congress and others, and wer furnished with the argument for the defence. The expense was \$500. The Secretary denies that he has given instructions to employees to inquire into the business transactions of any member of either house of Congress.

The expenses of these examinations as the navy yards were \$14,194. Restitution to the t of \$47,661 has been made by perso rested in consequence of these inquiries, who have confessed their guilt. Parties have also been fined The Secretary concludes with an emphatic endersement of Assistant Secretary Fox.

Mr. Halk entered a motion to reconsider the order to lie on the table and be printed, on the ground that the report of the Secretary is not responsive to the resolution.

A communication from Assistant Secretary Fox Secretary WELLES is also presented, which embodies a personal defence against sundry charges and allegations, and gives the history of his atempt to garrison and provision Fort Sumpter in

1861, with official orders in the case. THE PETERSBURG MINE FAILURE-THE FINDING OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY. The President sent to the Senate to-day a mesage enclosing the opinion and finding of the court of inquiry instituted by him in the case of the Petersburg mine. The opinion is signed by Major General W. S. HANCOCK, president of the court. After parrating the circumstances of the assault, the failure is ascribed to the following named officers: First. General Burnelde, in not obeying the orders of the commanding general in the formation of the assaulting column, in not preparing his parapet and abattis for the passage of his troops, and in not employing engineer officers to lead the columns with the wriking parties—jet the court is satisfied

that General Burnside believed the measures taken by him would ensure success.

Second. Brigadier General Ledlie, in falling to push forward his troops promptly and in blocking up the avenue designed for the passage of the troops ordered to follow, he being most of the time in a homb-proof ten rods in rear of the main line, where the movelhelt could not be witnessed.

Third. Brigadier General Ferrero, for want of readiness for the assault, not going with his troops, but remaining he a bomb proof.

Fourth. Col. Z. R. Bitss, of the 7th Rhode Island, commanding a brigade, in remaining he beind with one regiment in a position where he sould not see what was going on.

Fifth. Brigadier Gen. Wilcox, in lack of energy in carrying out Gen. Burnside's order to push his troops forward to Cemetry Hill.

The court concludes the opinion as follows: "Without intending to convey the impression that there was any disincilination on the part of the com-manders of the supports to heartily co-operate in the attack on the 30th of July, the court martial express their opinion that explicit orders should

have been given, assigning one officer to the com-mand of all the troops intended to engage in the assault, when the commanding general was not pre-sent in person to witness the operations." IMPROPER TRADING WITH INSURRECTION. ARY STATES—REPEAL OF THE LAW UNDER

WHICH IT IS CARRIED ON. The report made by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, to-day, says that trade has been carried on with the insurrectionary States without the sanction of law, resulting in no benefit to the Government, but inflicting injury and fostering a spirit of speculation and a disgraceful scramble for wealth. Besides, it has tended to demoralization, and led to a prolongation of the war at the expense of the public treasure. The testimony shows that trade agents or specula Orleans, Norfolk, Memphis, and other places, supplies to an amount surpassing belief. Negotiations are entered into and correspondence carried on by necessary articles and supplies, in return for cotton.

The committee say that contracts have been made through agents for a supply of not less than two million bales of cotton with sixty-one persons. No particular proof had been required to show that the agents were loyal and acting in good faith, and in order to conduct speculation it appears that the

President's orders have been changed without his The committee say it was never contemplated that such vast transactions should be entrusted to uch a small class of persons. Besides, persons who pretended to control the sale and purchase of cot dulge in disloyal and dispraceful speculation. They furnishing the rebels with the supplies they mos need, and quote from letters of Gens. Camey and Gordon, and others, to show the enormity of the anlawful and injurious traffic now carried o The House has repealed the sestion of the act of Congress authorizing the reappointment of treasury agents to purchase products of insurrectionary

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS OF VOLUNTEERING. The following important and encouraging inform On the 27th of February, 1865, 5,685 men enlisted into the service of the United States. The average umber of men mustered daily for the last three days of February was 3,296. The average number of men mustered for the last ten days of that month was 3,296. If recruiting be kept up the army will speedily be reinforced to the extent necessary to

end the war. The President has approved the fortification will he appropriations in which were out down just one half the amount as originally reported, and has also approved the bill providing that no part of any ship or, vessel shall be admeasured or registered for ton-page that is used for cabins or state rooms, and constructed entirely above the first deck, which is not a

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS. The Senate has confirmed the nominations of S and John M. Ecryplor to be melter and refiner o PASSAGE OF THE NEW LOAN BILL. The Senate having passed the \$600,000,000 loan ill precisely as it came from the House, and as pub-shed in this morning's papers, it requires only the

President's signature to become a law. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--Second Ression. SENATE. Mr. WILSON, of Massachuseits, from the Military committee, reported a bill to give the Chief of Staff of he Lieutenant General the rank and pay of brigadier eneral, which was passed. A bill to provide for the publication of a full army register of the volunteer and regular officers now and heretofore in the service was passed.

heretofore in the service was peased.

SMITHSONIAN REPORT.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, presented a resolution for the printing of five thousand copies of the last annual finitisonian institute report, which was passed.

MUSTREING OUT.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee reported adversely on the House bill to master out of the service soldiers who enlitted for unexpired terms of regiments. The report was received. PACIFIC BAILBOAD.

Abill in relation to the Pacific Railroad was then taken no. It provides as follows: That section 2 of the act of July 3, 1864, be so modified and smended as to allow the General Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Pacific Railroad Company of California, the Union Pacific Railroad Company of California, the Union Pacific Railroad Company and all other companies provided for in said act, to issue their six per cent. thirty-year honds, interest payable in any lawful money of the United States, upon their separate roads; and the said companies are hereby authorized to issue, respectively, their bonds to the extent of one hundred miles in advance of a continuous completed line from Sacramento.

Set 2. That the assignment made by the Cantral Pacific. miles in advance of a continuous completed line from Secremento.

FEU 2. That the assignment made by the Central Parific Railroad Company of California to the Western Pacific Esilioad Company of Said State of the right to construct full that position of eaid railroad and telegraph from San Juce to the city of Secremento, is hereby ratified and construct to the said Western Facilic Esiliozade Company, with all the privileges and becefits of the several axis of Congress relating theretoand Sautject to all the souditions thereof. Provided, That the time within which the said Western Facilic Esiliozade Company has be required to construct the first twenty miles of their said road shall be one year from the first day of July, 1836, and that the extine road, shall be completed from ean Jose to I secrement, connecting at the latter point with the said Central Pacific Railroad, within four years thereofer.

herester Mr. B. RLAN moved to strike out the second reciton, which motion was disagreed to—yeas 6, nays 29. The bill was passed. LOAN BILL. Mr. SHEE MAN introduced the \$500.000,000 lean bill of the House without amenament, and asked for its im-weddate or neid-ration. Meers, Jt HS. ON and TRUMBULL were of outloon. Meers, Jt HS. ON and TRUMBULL were of outloon that the provision of the bill to authorise the issage of toterest beging treasury notes would awell the volume of the currency in tax much as green backs. Mr. TRUMBULL moved to strike out the words.

treasury notes," so as to make the entire amount of six bundred militions issuable to bonds, to some remarks. Mr. shikman kuplained, in recity to some remarks from Mr. Trumbull, that the Government was decreasing instead of increasing the amount of legal tender notes. It was withdrawing the legal tenders at the legal tenders and insuling hon legal tenders in their stead.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was not adopted.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was not adopted.

Mr. PREDEICKE moved to amone by striking out the provision exempting all bonds and other ob ignitionalized under this set from State and memoipal texation, which was disreved to. The bill was theat passed as it came from the House.

APPROPRIATEDE MIX. APPROPRIATION BILL.

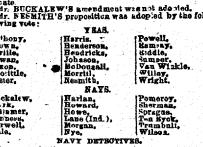
Mr. CLARK, from the committee of conference on the leafisiative appropriation bill, reported that the committee of the Sensie and House had not been able to agree, and Br. Clark explained that the came of disagreement was the old quirrel for additional composition to the was the old univer for additional compensation to the employees of the House.

M. NESMITH offered an amendment, that the Sounce gree to the appropriation of forty-three thousand collars for the purpose of paying anch contingent at pures as may be directed by resolution of the House. By BUCKALEW offered an amendment to Mr Nemith's proposition providing for an increase of the action of the House.

Mr. FOSTER maintained that the addition of \$40.00 the court agent fund of the House could not be appropriated to the payment of an increase of salaries, which was contrary to lew. Mr. BALE insisted that the money would be used for Mr. HALE usstead that the money would be used for that purpose. It is a superior to the purpose of the purpose

leave it to the test of public optaion.

Mr. HENDR'CKS said it was not true that the my party in the Home that the issed upon the extra compensation of its emprovees was composed of man who were aways accuring the Administration of reakless expenditure. The head and front of this measure in the House was Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and he has Y BAS.



A communication was received from the Secretary be havy, in response to a resolution calling for info nation in regard to the employment of detectives b- printed.
At a subsequent stage of the day's proceedings. Mr.
Halk entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which
the printing was ordered. He said that instead of
thing a reply to bis resolution, it was simply an egotistical antobiography of the Assistant Secretary of the
Rayy. INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up a leasth and passed. One amendment authorizes Indian who have for five years adopted the habits of civilizative, and east English, and are well disposed to wards the Government of the United States, to become citizens and settle on the public domain under the homestead law.

At half past four the Senate adjourned to meet a seven P. M.

EVENING SESSION. EVENING SESSION. AMENDATORY ENBOLMENT BILL.

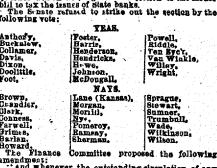
Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill amendatory of the earolment act, with amendments striking out sections working, reverse, and eight. Section 2d requires the Secretary of War to master out of service non-commissioned officers and privetes whose resiments have been mastered out, and who were enliesed to fill up an unexpired torum of service. The fits section allows provost matchals the commutation for fuel and quarters of contains of cavalry.

The seventh section authorizes the appointment of an Assistant Provost Marei al.

The eighth section makes it unlawful for an individual or partnership to engage in substitute briverage dual or partnership to engage in substitute or kerag without the written permit of the Secretary of War. ADVANCE TO A NAVAL CORTRACTOR. The House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to advance to Paul Forbes, naval contraction, \$250,000 n his contract for building a serow steam sloop of war, was parsed. NAVAL JUDGE ADVOCATE. A bill tolestablish the office of Naval Judge Advocate at a salary of 35 500 per augum, was passed. THE PETERSBURG MINE.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the circumstances of the explosion of the Petersburnine was received and ordered to be laid on the table THE TAX BILL. Wr SHERMAN called up the tax bill The pending question was on striking out the section of the flour bill to tax the insues of state banks.

The Senser refused to strike out the section by the following vote:

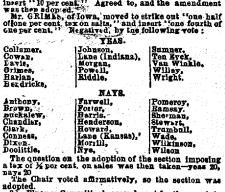


The Finance Committee proposed the following amendment:

"And whenever the entstanding circulation of any bank, association, corporation, company or person shall be reduced to an amount not exceeding five percentum of the charteled or declared capital, said circulation shall be free from taxation, at dwhenever any State bank or banking association has been onverted into a hational banking association and such in the control of the complete of the property of Mr LADB, of Indiana, moved to strike out "Spei ent. 'In the two places it occurs in the above, and insert '10 per cent.' Agreed to, and the amendment was they adopted.

Mr. GRIMAS, of Iowa, moved to strike on 'one half oftene per cent. tex for saits, ''and insert 'one fourth of one per cent.' Regatived, by the following vote:

YEAS.



adopted.
The Finance Committee's amendment for the appointment of a commission of three to inquire and report apon the subject of taxation was adopted.
An assertment was adopted repealing the fishing bounties from and after the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. Yeas 17, mays 16.
The Senate at 1 A. M. adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AMERIMENTS TO THE TARIFF.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the ousideration of the bill amendatory of the laws imposing outles upon foreign importations.

Er. GEISWOLD, of New York, advocated protection also interests. Att. GBISWOLD, of New York, advocated protection to iron interests.

Att. BBUOKN, of New York, contended the iron interests was the most prosperous in the country, and earnestly opposed the imposition of additional duttes.

Att. BYEVEN's said this was not the position of Mr. Blockt years ago, as a Whig, when he stood by C ay to protect American industry against the paper labor of Europe. The tron interest in this country had not paid three per centum on its capital.

The House disagreed to the motion to strike out the clause imposing lifteen ceasts per hundred pounds on iron bare for railroads or inclined planes. The clause which, in effect, prohibits the introduction of lead as statuary being under consideration.

Mr. KERNAN, of New York, asked Mr. Morrill why this prohibition. inis production. MMr. MORRILL replied, Because lead is imported as taines and statuary Mr. REENAN, as statues of Liberty, or of blocks for

MI. REKNAN. As statues of Liberty, or of blocks for statues of Liberty?

Mr. MCREBLL. And as Washington, Jefferson, etc.

Mr. MCREBLL. In New York

Mr. MCREBLL. In New York

Mr. MCREBLL. In New York

Mr. MCREBL. In New York

Mr. ELDHIDGE, of New York. Who does it?

Mr. MCFWENS, rising but hesitating to answer, amid erles of 'Let us hear let us know,' said, Well, it is the house of Fhelps, Dudge, & Company.

Mr. CUX moved to charge the tax from specific to advalorem cuty on res had outlee, and said this bill pretended to be far revenue, but it was for protection. It was probibitory. It should be called a bill to prevent revenue and help class interests. The object of the rail-read iron increase was to prohibit importation and prevent revenue. His amendment on tea and coffee proposed not to reduce revenue, but to equalize the tax.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAYIS, of maryland, offered a new section to relieve the arms selected in Fam Francisco, August 1sat, and permit their exportation. Also, punishing collectors who, cwing to any millitary order, shall decline to great clearances to vessels for exportation of arms, guano, or other merchancise to ports not declared closed by law, &c.

The above was ruled out of order.

(nano, or other merchangise to ports not declared closed by law, &c.

The above was ruled out of order.

The committee rose and reported the bill, with amendments, to the House.

Mr. 102K moved they be laid on the table, which was decided in the negative—yeas 33, pays 85.

The bill as amended was pa-sed.

It provides that, from and after the day when this act takes effect, in addition to the prosent duties, there shall he hald: On brandy, rum, sin, and whishy, and on cordials, liquors, arrack, absysthe, and all other spirituous liquors and epitituous beverages, fifty cents per gallon of first proof and less strength, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than that of first valorem. On iron bars for railroads or inclined planes, fifteen Op from hars for ratiroads or inclined planes, fifteen earls per one hundred pounds.

From and after the passage of this set the following duties are to be paid in lieu of others:

Cotton, five cents per pound.

Illiuminating oil and paphths, benzine and benzole, refined or produced from the distillation of coal, asphalting, shale, petroleum, or rock oil, or other hituminous suitstances used for like purposes, forty cents per gallon. Chude petroleum, twenty cents, and on crude coal oil fifteen cents per gallon.

the stances have for like purposes, forty cents per gallon. Chude petroleum, twenty cants, and on crude coal oil filteen cents per gallon.

Ready made ciohing of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material of chief value, sixty per cent, ad valorem.

Quicksnyer, affeen per cent, ad valorem.

On tobacco at ma, filteen cents per pound.

Acction 16 of the act of July 14, 1862, is amended so as to impose a tax or townage duty of thirty cents per ton instead of ten per cent, on the receipts of vessels paying townage duties under this act and not subject to tounage daily under the act of June 30, 1864.

The term atthrary is not to be understood to include professional productions of a statue or of coulpure only. In all cases where there is imposed an ad valorem duty on foreign goods, and where it is directed to be estimated on the value of the square yard, or of any specified quantity or parcel of goods, the foreign valuation is to be secretained, and if the appraised value then here shall exceed by ten per cent or more the value declared on the entry them in addition to the duties imposed by law there shall be read twenty per cent, ad valorem, provided the duty shall not be assessed upon an amonal less than the lavoles or entry value. falue.

Fo much of the act to authorize protection to be given of citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of a unno as prohibits the expertation thereof is typested.

The act regulating tonnage duties, passed in 1730, is veryed to act to require hyanding of case, ca evived so as to require branding of casks, cases, etc., if distilled spirits. This act to take effect on and after april lst, 1865. A BILL REPRALED. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, made a report showing the frauds and disloyal practices under the section of the act authorizing the appointment of treasury signits to buy the products of insurrectionary States, and reported a bill to repeal it, which was passed

He also reported a joint resolution, which was agreed o, continuing the joint Committee on Commerce to in-vestigate frauds in connection with the above subject lating the recess of Congress. CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. The House proceeded to the consideration of the civil appropriation bill. It makes appropriations for the survey of the coast, the light house establishment, patent cifies, botanical garden, surveying the public lands, and for many miscellaneous items. RECES. Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the House, it half past four, took a recease till half past 7 P. M. EVENING SESSION

EVENIEW SESSION.

COMMITTEE ON THE COEDUCT OF THE WAR.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massichusett, moved and the House took up and passed the joint greeolution p with amendment, continuing the Joint Committee on the C neutrof the War for minety days beyond the close of the present Congress, in order to examine witnesses relative to Railitary matters posding before them. MISSOURI AND RENTUCKY CLAIMS. MISSOURI AND RENTUCKY CLAIMS.

Hr MALLORY, of Kentneky, reported a bill for anditine and ottling the claims of Missouri to the amount of four millions of collers, for arming and equipping troops, and to the Editory for Alphar purposes to the amount of the Charlest Portions in the Amount of the Charlest Portions in the STEVERS, of Renearly Land, offered an amend mentions at the Editor of Trouble in the Charlest of the Charlest of the Stevens of the Charlest o

REPORT OF CONFERENCE COUNTITIES ON APPRO-PRIATION BILL.

Mr. HASSON, of lows. made a report from the conference committee on the legislative, executive, and
judicial appropriation bill. A clause is
udded the deficiency appropriation bill. A clause is indical spropriation bill. A clause is added the deficiency appropriation bill. A clause is the latter to pay crure compensation for the House the latter to pay crure compensation for the House clerks had been opposed by the House, and this distibution of the House, and this distibution of the House with the compensation of the House wittee or monomised the desired the bill. The committee or monomised the desired the bill. The committee or monomised the desired much objecting a distinct purpopriating 450 000 to pay such contingent expenses as may be directed by resultation of the House. The report was concurred in.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

MY STEVENS, from the cumulties of conference on

Mr. STEVENS, from the committee of sonference on the discreteing smeatheauth to the army appropriation hill, made a report thereon. The chause probabilities may pay ment of the money te ratiroad companies which have received grants of land on syndition that they would carry troops and property of the Justed States free of charge, was altered by the committee as that it might apply only to the Illinois Central Ratiroad. After some debate the report was concurred in.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BIME ERSUMED.

The House resumed the consideration of the civil appropriation bill.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the House ad-

EUROPE. The Steamer Moravian at Portland.

Effect of the American Peace Negotiations.

A TREATY SIGNED BETWEEN SPAIN AND PERT. The Pirate Clinde at Ferrol in a Leaky Condition.

DEATH OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.

Napoleon's Speech on the Opening of the French Chambers. PORTLAND, Me., March 1 .- The steamship Moravien has arrived with Liverpool advices of the 16th uit., via Londonderry February 17.

ENGLAND.

The Hibernian arrived out on the 15th.

The news from America monopolized attention.

The advices that the peace conference was being held caused great excitement and a depression of the funds, but later advices caused a reaction, and the decline was almost recovered American securities improved under the Canada's advices, and were easier on the reception of the Hibernian's news.

American peace regoriations continue to be the dominant theme. Many believe that negotiations are not absointely broken cff, while others accept the statement that they failed, and that the war must go on. ENGLAND. oust go on.

Great depression prevatied in commercial circles

must go on.

Great depression prevailed in commercial circles on the 16th, under the influence of the news of peace negotiations brought by the Canada.

The Liverpool cotton market was almost paralyzed; prices nominal at about 2d. decline.

The Liverpool cotton market was almost paralyzed; prices nominal at about 2d. decline.

The London stock exotange was materially affected, and consols declined % per cent.. owing to fears that a sudden peace in America would cause a serious derangement in financial affairs by the fall in cotton, and also on account of political contingencies. On the 16th, the announcement by the Hibernian that the peace conference was a failure caused a reaction—the fall in cotton was almost recovered, and consols improved %@% per cent.

The Daily News eaps: "The two Governments will have to convince their several supporters that peace is not obtainable any way before they can restore the state of feeling which existed before the recent meeting. The end has not come, but we trust and believe it is in sight."

The Times says: "The failure of negotiations was to be anticipated, and the war must go forward until it is brought to an end by the inability of one party to prolong the contact."

The Post does not see why, if a league can be devised in which the mass of the Southern States will preserve a certain identity, as distinguished from those of the North, and possess a distinctive Gavernment, the terms of a league might not be made sufficiently binoing to insure commanity of action on the part of the Republics as against the rest of the world.

The Herald thinks someting has been gained in

Italy as well as the Holy Ses. It permits France to withdraw her troops from Rome, and is a work of peace and conciliation. As regards Mexico, the speech briefly says the new throne is becoming consuldated, the country is becoming pacified, and its immense resources are being developed—the happy effect of the valor of our soldiers, the good sense of the Mexican population, and the intelligence and energy of the sovereign. The Emperor rejoices at the French triamphs in Japan, Airica, &c., and then proceeds to enlarge upon measures of comstic legislation, proclaiming his ardent desire to calitivate the arts of peace, to cultivate friendship with the different Powers, and to only allow the voice of France to be heard for right and justice.

The Paris Bourse was firmer. Rentes were quoted at 64i, 20c.

firm.

LIVEEPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Butter buoyant.
Lard quiet; old 60s. Tailoy Lastive. Ashes dull.
Sugar quiet. Coffee inactive files steady. Liaseed
Oil advancing. Rosin flat. Spirits Turpeatine nominal. Petroleum sheady.
LORDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs frm. Sugar advancing. Coffee firm. Tea quiet and steady. Rice
dmit. Tailow quiet. 'ancing Cones arm, ind. Tallow quiet.

LOPDON MONEY MARKET, -LONDON, Feb. 16.

Consols closed at SEMGES.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 17—Cotton—sales for the Week 35,100 bases, including 3,250 to speculators and 3,100 to speculators and the second secon Lard easier

1 Oxfox, Feb. 17.—Consols closed at 89½. The bullion
in the Bant of England shows an increase of £42,000
Ullinois Central shares, 61½@52½; Erie, 31½@32½.

The Storm in India.

[From the London Times.]

It is only by slow degrees that we are beginning to understand the power of the storm which swept over the Bay of Bengal on the 1st of November. The most imaginative of men has a difficulty in accepting an experience different from his own, and, just as the King of Slam discolleved in ice, so are Enropeans incredulous about the natural phenomena of the East. After the first shock we rapidly persuaded correlyes that the accounts of the existence

persuaded ourselves that the accounts of the cyclone were unduly exaggerated, and we looked upon the narrative of its lary as an example of Asiatic hyperbole. Later accounts have shown that the earliest dialis were indeed inaccurate, but they were inaccurate only in understating the effects of the storm. The trustworthy reports of English residents have convinced us of the fearful reality of the disaster which visited the coasts of Bengal and Madras, and incredulty is silenced before the statistical returns of efficial investigators.

The art of the rhetorician is not needed in describing such a catastrophe as the cyclone of November. The art of the rhetorician is not needed in describing grain a catastrophe as the cyclone of November. The simple narrative of Defoe has more effect on the mass of men than the most highly colored pictures of poets, and even than the philosophic realized to Thougdides. But by bit the truth is revealed, and the horror of the scene is at last realized by all. Sirty thousand persons were destroyed by the immediate consequences of the storm of November, and a vast number have instanced to have been in the plant of the scene is at last allower death through its later influence. Sirty thousand was the number estimated to have been in the plant in was then. In the Island of Saugor out of \$,200 persons but 1,200 have been left. The remaining seven the health and atom fulfilling His word. It was the time of spring tides, and under the influence of the hurricane the sea rose to an unexampled height. Up the course of the Ganges the wave rushed, overhelming the villages on the banks, and itsering the cast water, and they had no resource but to die. But the scene of the greatest disaster appears to have been Masulipatum, about half way down the coast. The town lies a little to the north of one of the mouths of the Kistna, on the plain which stretches from the Kistna to the Godavery. The mud which has for ages been washed down these rivers has formed a district little above the level of the sea. In the west season it is overflowed by the freshets of the Kistna, and they make and district little above the level of the sea. In the west season it is overflowed by the freshets of the Kistna, on the plain which stretches from the Kistna to the Godavery. The mud which has for ages been washed down these rivers has formed a district little above the level of the sea. In the west season it is overflowed by the freshets of the Kistna, on the plain which stretches the business. In the west season it is overflowed by the freshets of the Kistna of the first of the color of the first of the color of the first of the color of the first of

peared to them advantages made Massilipatam an easy prey to the storm. The optione, rushing across the Bay of Bengal, fell upon the spot which was least prepared to meet it. The centre of the hurricane passed within a mile of the devoted town at 10 P. M. on the 1st of November, in a night of uter darkness. Amid the storm of wind a tidal wave, thinteen feet higher than the highest tide mark, surmounted sea-walls and cikes, and poured over the whole of the surrounding equatry. For an hour the water rose and covered nearly eight hundred square miles of the plain, and when it retired, at 11, the work of destruction was done. The plain for eighty miles along the coast, and from nine to ten miles. Inland, had been submarged, and in one place the storm wave had reached a spot seventeen miles from the shore. We can eally feelly picture to ourselves the shore. We can eally feelly picture to ourselves the shore. We can eally feelly picture to ourselves the shore. We can eally feelly picture to ourselves the shore. We can eally feelly picture to ourselves the shore. We can eally feelly picture to ourselves the shore. We can eally feelly picture to ourselves the blown down by the fury of the storm. The fiercest powers of the natural world were at, work, and in the darkness of night there was no escape possible, whatever might have been done in the light of day. Whole villages were entirely destrojed; their inhabitants were drowned, their catile were lost, their crops were buried beneath a thick deposit of mud and sand. To have been the sole savrivor of such a calamity was, perhaps, a more cruel fate than to have perished with thatchit and friends. When kelp came from Madras, those who brought it witnessed a sight which they will not easily forget. The mud banks were fall of unburied corpses in every possible stitude, combining the grotesque and the lourible. Side

ject resignation, and another warm wild defiance. Half the town was p trees, crist, the ruins of houses an rait water made streets and roads in barges had been carried into the co and masses of solid masonry redistances of sixty and seventy yard pression of those visiting this cir-cofficiently awful, but when after of destruction was reck first horror had fallen short of the and town one third of the inhabit; A thousand were drowned in the themsand in the town, and in hundred. The destroying angel had beer when he finished it was as if the life, there of an are had both been efficient with the state of the finished it was as if the life, there is a wild legend of the beautiful till. There is a wild legend of the branch of the finished with the state of t

by side lay one whom despair had red

may serve to illustrate the different t An adventurous Frenchman resolved marsh occasionally expected to the irr sea by building a sea wall without is the land thus envised. An old Brg. the land thus enciceed. An old Brechot to attempt the implous coterprise sea and land were fixed by Divine a man could not gainespit. The Frevered, reclaimed the land, and with a reaped an excellent harvest, and asses what had become or his warning, not yet," said the Breton. The n harvest-feast was celevrated, and a what had become of his warnings. The not yet," said the Breton. The nort sharvest-feast was celeorated, and at a link heat and guests refired wary to the but, so runs the Breton tale, in the bight arose, and in the morning sea wall and find herns, and outlivated fiel in had entire it with the herns, and outlivated fiel in had entire passage which the leging of passive submission which the leging of passive submission of Massulipatam. A more energetic passage indeed, have been cowed by the awdute the force from which they had suffered passage indeed, have been cowed by the awdute they force from which they had suffered passage resignation to the stroke they had to sure overwhelmed by this disaster. The sure overwhelmed by this disaster, they are resignation to the stroke they had to sure of orall the would produce diseases which would reflect who had escaped the first disaster. For there were Angle-Indians at hand would produce diseases which would carried who had escaped the first disaster. For there were Angle-Indians at hand would produce diseases which would carried who had escaped the first disaster. For there were Angle-Indians at hand would produce diseases. To them, as to suy other there were Angle-Indians at hand would produce diseases. Pattee of Sepprand hired cooles, directed by European carful sanitary measures. Pattees of Sepprand hired cooles, directed by European went through the town and district collection burying the dead, while others were set in clearing out a canal so as to obtain a time water partially free from impurity. After a three probable from the mere absence of the numbers unburied were reduced, it repressible to burn the corpess which were lend at first impossible from the mere absence of the numbers unburied were reduced, it repressible to burn the corpess which were lend at first impossible from the mere absence of the numbers unburied were reduced. It sailpain the numbers unburied which were lend and those who were at first ouried nastily weater in the fort, and of the engineran

recommenting. The end his not come, but we trust as the content of the content of the Clames says: 4 The failure of negotiations was to be anticipated, and the war must go forward until it is brought to an end by the inability of one party to proloke the contect."

The Post does not see why, if a league can be deviced in which the mass of the Southern States will preserve a certain identity, as distinguished from those of the North, and possess a distinctive Gavernment, the terms of a league might not be made sufficiently binolog to insure commanity of action on the part of the Republica as against the rest of the world. The Herald thinks sometting has been gained in the mere last of Lincoln's consent to treat with the Southern commissioners, and we shall not be surprised if the attempt at reconciliation which has how miscarrised will be made once more, and with better success, before a year is over.

Oardinal Wissman died on February 1s.

The so-called aprirual manifestations of the Davenport brothers were brought to an abrapt conclusion and expressed by the police.

The Papal Nunclo has had an audience with Napoleon, and expressed right at the publistic given to private letters addressed by him to the Bishops of Orleans and Policiers. He assured the Emperor that he was fully sensible of the clustes imposed on him by the diplomatic character of his mission, and had rever any intention of failing in respect due the rules of international law.

The Emperor graciously received his explanation.

The French Chambers were opened on the 15th year peech from the Emperor. The speech is mainly occupied by domestic affairs, and is quite silent on the sense of the content of the cont THE REBEL PERSONERS ON JOHNSON'S PLANS A correspondent of the Toledo Blade desiring

in the constant receipt of estables from her friends, which together with their allows tions, if properly prepared, would make a fit for the king.' Some of the prisoner came from Port Hudson, and who were dutastiege compelled to subsist on rats, have called such a taste for them that many have unbelies, expressed a decided inclination for them and, as strange as it may appear to one strenger them preferable to squirrels, and they extreme them preferable to squirrels, and they extreme with as much gusto as the huntsman declarations quarters of nice gray squirrols." them preferable to squirrent, and here proceeds to enlarge in ardent desire to celitivate the arts of peace, to ultivate friendship with the different Powers, and to only allow the voice of France to be heard for right and justice.

The Paris Bourse was firmer. Rentas were quoted at 64.200.

SPAIN.

A treaty of peace has been signed between Spain and Porn. The latter brings an indemnity of 400, 000 000 reals.

The steamer Stonewall, alias Olinde, was at Ferrod, Spain, leaky. She is heavily around, corrying four guns, none of them loss than hundred pounders. She is plated four indoes thick with from. A number of the Alabama's men are amongst the orew.

PRUSSIA.

The Chamber of Deputies, after an animated debate, agreed, by a large majority and in spite of the anibilatorial opposition, to a resolution in layer of the anibilatorial opposition, to a resolution in favor of the anibilatorial opposition, to a resolution in favor of the anibilatorial opposition, to a resolution in favor of the anibilatorial opposition, to a resolution in favor of the anibilatorial opposition, to a resolution in favor of the anibilatorial opposition, to a resolution in favor of the anibilatorial opposition, to a resolution in favor of the anibilatorial opposition, to a resolution in favor of the anibilatorial opposition, to a resolution in favor of the anibilatorial opposition, to a resolution in favor of the anibilatorial opposition, to a resolution in favor of the anibilatorial opposition, to a resolution in favor of the anibilatorial opposition, to a resolution in favor of the anibilatorial opposition of the same and a current of electricity. Went of one control of the same and the same an

- A Paris letter says: "General McClass tends to prolong his sojourn in Paris for some and thence go to Rome and Dresden, with tention of spending next summer in the France, and returning to America next auss THE Arostook (Me) Pioneer says that y in Arostook county are getting \$40 per ton? hay, and yet they complain that they? nothing for what they raise, The Collection of Internal Rever To the Editor of The Press:

To the Editor of The Press:

SIE: My attention has been called to the tractice in your paper of 20th instant, where discuss the questions, first, as to the experienced in collecting the internal revenue is secondly, as to the compensation allowed lectors. Relative to both points your factist cusions are singularly erroneous. You sat the cost of collecting the internal revenue sit bably amount to about ten per cent, which rate you no doubt competent and responsible parties readily be found to perform the duty. To evice you the great error into which you have in reference to this matter, let me give you the in regard to the Second district, which as I presume, with all other districts of the saminitude in amount of collections made. I lections for the current year will result the cluding my compensation, is \$10,500. cluding my compensation, is \$10,500, instead of being ten per cent., as you constitute the thirty-five one-hundred the of one per cent. only thirty-five one-hundredths of one perelation to the second point you are equal According to your notion, a collector a revenue receives as great a compansate Vice President of the United States, whileve, is \$8.000 per annum, an amount small, if you consider only the dignty of those way on the compensation as collector present year will be \$3.550. The law that the commission to collectors said by

that collectors of internal revenue and expense, not at their own cost and expense, not also such tre-providencessary for a proper preservation of the refer the office.

The marter of stamps does not enter in the content of the con

mohairs, and Coburgs; a linens, to be peremptorily sold by satalog menths' credit, and part for cash, 00 (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'cleck, and tinued all day, without intermission Myers & Co., auctioneers, Not 252 and treet.

SALE OF PAIRTINGS THIS MORNING remind our readers that the collection pean paintings, marble attuary, &c., hibition at Messrs. Birch & Son's auction 110 Obestant street, will be sold this morni o'c}ook.

DRAFT—POLICEMEN OF PELLADEL DRAFT—POLICEMEN OF PELLADRI.

To you the city looks, more that to say organized men, except ward committees it volunteers tostead of drafted men. Kindly of you, a voneher (as well as the ward's of you, a voneher (as well as the ward's which for your family's sake you should not which for your family's sake you should not have to know whom to thank. One end desire to know whom to thank, One end liceman has already taken saveral receipt provest marchel. Affiliciad families look as yet their loved ones, whose presence as he save their loved ones, whose presence as the families look is the families. Day and night advants aren't dispensable. Day and night advants aren't dispensable. They are dispensable will the city, and hundreds of thousable will the city, and hundreds of thousable will the city, and hundreds of thousable will a second the city.