~55.55° (S)

WASHINGTON.

LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

States, not perhaps just now a timely one for detailed discussion, nevertheless, among other things, suggests to the mind of the historical reader the and security for the future, in relation to the pro- cessaries of life. of citizenship for emancipated negroes as a safeguard against the political influence of their former masters, be adopted to keep such States in check?). claim all the lands of the vanquished South, give these in fee to the "great barons," exacting from of the existing Southern vassalage, (which is in its on a tax upon all sales. that he had high qualities as a ruler and as an or- course bind the successor of Mr. Fessenden. neither of these shall be the policy, the remainnow, waiving problems of this sort—we had or tax. had not better go on, on the grandest possistruggle was unprovoked and levelled against themplaces with us, and aid us in disposing of such falls chiefly on the assessor. tiny, between ourselves and the varquished rebels. | Public service. To be sure History has answered this question on to consider the subject an open one at this day, and under these, our institutions, then, we repeat, that we think we have fairly presented the whole case, in outline at least: Our observations might sudden influx of paper money is somewhat checked. appear ironical, it may be proper to remark, were it not for the fact that the substantive propositions | State banks, which have hitherto held some specie, various statesmen, who are casting horoscopes for sion into National Banks, which enables them to subthe South.

When once such dragon's teeth as these shall be fairly sown, it may be interesting to inquire how fast, how thick, even how rank may be the crop time. which shall spring from such seed; but we have no desire now to lift such a veil. Yet we must not forget the history of Nullification, which, although genuine accession, wore for its mask certain complained of injuries under the revenue laws. might be considered wise, perhaps, by some states-

REVENUE-THE TAX BILL-NEW PLAN OF FINANCE.

The House of Representatives is chiefly engaged in maturing the details of the internal revenue bill. pose of it. The House, following the example of from such a source should find a place in our its columns. It occupied, for more than half a cen-The question of the readmission of the Southern | the Committee of Ways and Means, seeks objects for | columns, we laid it out for insertion, but the duily | tury, a position in the country hardly attained by | Brooks and other merchants of Baltimore, praying that the | taxation which are of a kind that are classed with flood of news has, till now, crowded it out. luxuries, though they are of general consumption. putting before our readers this notice of the Na- establishment at the seat of Government, but very William the Conqueror. If indemnity for the past | tion as will tend to burden the production of the ne- ten evidently con amore, was from the pen of eminence in that connection.

bable condition of the South, shall require, in the But if it be true that the Secretary of the Treabe treated as a conquered people, shall the policy mittee of Ways and Means a new system of tax- his death, was probably the last thing he wrote. gencer, we again, with respect and regret, take a of honorable gentlemen, which, by force of ation, which will produce the amount of revenue Federal authority, proposes to establish the rights | called for by taxes on sales, all that has been done | tributed anything to the editorial columns of the so far in maturing the internal revenue scheme must | press, not even to the Daily Advertiser, which be laid aside. The new system will entirely supersede | was founded and for many years conducted by his the old one. The two are inconsistent; and it will estimable relative the late NATHAN HALE. In war, the distractions of politicians, the fall or rise Britain in her emancipated islands? Or shall we | yet upon the subject of the Secretary's improved follow the example of the great Norman with the system of finance. What it may be is not known Saxons, (which, during his reign, swept away out of the committee room. New York papers say any more legal-tenders; also, that it recommends the Intelligencer and its conductors. the proprietors military duty, and so create, in lieu for adoption a system of internal revenue based

The question, after all, is only one of arbitrary the number and the pay of the employees about the ever be better entitled to it than our veteran coninterests, of pride, and of a common and free des- | upon the evil of high salaries in other branches of the i

Gold is declining in price, notwithstanding the its bloodiest pages; but, if we shall think it best prospect of continued war, and for the reason) chiefly that there is little demand for it. It is not wanted to pay for large imports. An almost prohibitory tariff gradually diminishes the imports, and the career of extravagance which at first attended the

> Another reason for a decline in gold is that the be found in the fact that confidence is increasing in the stability of the Government, and its ability to meet all its financial obligations in the course of

> The New York Commercial has the following: Jay Cooke & Co.'s arrangements for the sale of the seven-thirties are succeeding beyond expectation. The whole amount sold since Friday morning last exceeds ten millions of dollars. According to report, the army has now been five months without pay, and the pay department is

Laudari a Viro Laudato.

An article appeared last month in that emicent nent. journal, the Boston Daily Advertiser, the material the distinguished—we might say illustrious—ED-1 WARD EVERETT, and, being but a few days before

From the Buston Daily Advertisor.

It is hoped that Congress, whatever system they and is certainly entitled to an honorable discharge

The National Intelligencer was originally founded in 1800 by Mr. Samuel Harrison Smith, as a triweekly paper, devoted to the support of Mr. Jefferson's administration. Its politics were consequently what was then called "republican," the epithet "democratic" not having yet been accepted by the party of which Mr. Jefferson was the leader. the conduct of the Intelligencer Mr. Smith associated with himself Mr. Joseph Gales, first as an asment of Mr. Smith from the concern, in 1810, Mr. as a daily journal, and, while the old political divisions existed, of what were by that time called democratic politics. During the "era of good feeling" which followed the war of 1812, and which lasted till the second term of President Monroe's administration, the Intelligencer, in conformity with the partisan character, and assumed that independent national and conservative position which it ever afterwards in the main occupied. When the disinte-

statement of facts, and could see merit in an oppe-

Such was the character of the National Intelliportions of which we give below. Decming it due gencer during the greater part of the time for which, to our respected predecessors that such a tribute much to our advantage, we have been familiar with In any other journal. This was partly owing to its bankrupt law do not pass, at least so as to include relief Articles like spirits and tobacco will bear a high rate | tional Intelligencer and its eminent conductors, | it was conducted. At the outbreak of the rebellion,

Of the retiring veteran conductor of the Intelli-

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

be necessary to adopt one or the other within the re- departing from his habit, in furnishing the article of gold, the proceedings of Congress, dreadful acci-If not, shall we hold them by force of a standing maining three weeks of the session. The Commitgiven below, we presume Mr Evererr was moved dents to individuals, and all the other moving congiven below, we presume Mr Evererr was moved dents to individuals, and all the other moving conarmy, as is the present colonial policy of Great tee of Ways and Means have made no report as thereto primarily by his life-long political and persons who go about to kill time and be amused personal intimacy with the Editors of the Intelli- regardless, beyond the passing minute, of what hapgencer and their journal, to which he was a sub- pens to any but themselves. This class of philosonearly one-third of the old Saxon population,) and of it, that it embraces a loan bill for the support of scriber to the day of his death; and, secondly, to phers always hail the advent of St. Valentine's Day the Government for the next fiscal year, and a pro- the fact of the briefer acquaintance of the present as a season of fun and frolic, although the only obvision that no authority be given for the issue of able editor of the Advertiser with the history of servance of the festival known in our times consists report of the Conference Committee on the Freedmen's in the sending of anonymous letters, by way of prac- It is as follows: tical joke, often to the annoyance and worriment of the unfortunate recipient. Paltry frivolities these, 1 nature seudal, and supposed to be inimical to free . The country may now be assured that it will be The dignissiand to institutions, a perfect and grand feudal system? the settled policy of the Government to restrict the of Mr. Senton, surviving member of the partnership Day at no remote period, when, if letters of any ment in the rebel States not heretofore appropriated In mercy to William the Conqueror, terrible as amount of legal-tenders to that which is already of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, so long and honorably kind were sent, they only contained courteous prowere his acts of cruelty, it must be remembered affoat. If Congress adopt the prohibition, it will of associated in the proprietorship and conduct of the sistence of attachment from some young man t National Intelligencer, has announced to the coun- some young maiden, honeyed with a few compli- of \$4,000. The adoption of the plan of a tax on all sales will | try the final termination of his connection with that | ments to her various perfections, and expressive of | tained the strictest order and internal peace. If greatly simplify the machinery of the internal reve- journal. This event, having been for some time a hope that his love might meet with a return. The The chief clerk and c minissioner shall give bond in the nue system. It will dispense with an army of tax anticipated, is the occasion rather of regret than true and proper ceremony of St. Valentine's Day, | collectors and other officers of the internal revenue. | surprise. Mr. Scaton, though in the enjoyment of however, was the drawing of a kind of lottery, fol- | the direction of the President, create districts of freedmen ing question seems to be whether or not—just It will supersede all other taxes, except the income a vigorous old age, has, as he informs us, conside—lowed by ceremonies not much unlike what is called and abandoned lands within the rebel States, not to exceed two in each State, so far as the same may be brought rably passed the usually allotted term of human life, a game of forfeit. It was a day especially devoted to the business of Cupid and Hymen—possibly from | district shall be under the supervision of an assistant comble scale, with war for the Union, upon the adopt, will be less profuse than they have been in from all laborious duty. It remains only that we the fact that it is about the season when the birds hypothesis that the revolted States, accepting the multiplying salaried officers of revenue, and that should wish him every comfort and blessing of choose their mates. In the various testing cerecase of emancipation, tired of war, sick of rebel- they will contract the enormous wages which they which advancing years are susceptible. If the monies of the day there always seems to have been a lion, cured of secession, convinced that their pay to tax collectors. There is no reason for giving retrospect of a long life, usefully and honorably disposition to believe that the person drawn as a a salary of ten thousand dollars a year to a collector | devoted to the service of the country, in the highly | valentine had some considerable likelihood of beof taxes. Why should this officer have a higher responsible relation of a leading journalist; if the coming the associate of the party in wedlock. At regard to him except in conformity with law. selves by their own suicidal hands, as well as op- rate of pay than the judges of the Federal courts, recollection of confidential intercourse with the most least, we may suppose that this idea would be gladly posed to the established order of things, will soon, the city postmasters, etc.? The office of collector distinguished statesmen of his day and generation; and easily arrived at, when the party so drawn was men, &c. one by one, throw off the Davis yoke, take their asks for little brains or responsibility. The work if the warm attachment of "troops of friends," and at all eligible from other considerations. The comthe respect even of political opponents, can afford a mon people especially seem to have imagined that matters as intimately concern their internal polity. The New York Tribune strongly protests against solace in the down-hill of life, few persons could an influence was inherent in the day which rendered, to it. to some degree, binding the lot or chance by which force, after the imperial fashion, or a cement of Capitol. It would be better if it turned its batteries temporary who now bids the public a last farewell. any youth or maid was now led to fix attention on a person of the opposite sex. It was supposed, for la linstance, that the first unmarried person of tother sex whom one met on St. Valentine's morning i In walking abroad was a destined wife or husband. St. Valentine was a priest of Rome, martyred in

the third century, but who seems to have had no it was manifest that to reduce the foreign tax to three connection with the notions and practices to which his day has since been given up. All that we can h gather from antiquarian researches is that feasts per cent on one hundred and sixty deliars per ton. were held in ancient Rome at this time, in honor of sistant editor, and then as a partner. On the retire- Pan'and Juno, known as the Lupercalia, and that among the ceremonies was a game in which young of which we have spoken are actually made by are now selling it off, preparatory to their conver- Gales became the sole editor. In 1812 Mr. Gales persons of the opposite sexes chose each other regutook his brother-in-law, Mr. Scaton, into partner- larly by lot. This was continued by ladies, who chose members being opposed to any change whatever. He be- tixed. stitute paper for specie. Still another reason may ship, and the National Intelligencer was established knights for a twelvementh, mostly during carnival under the present rate not one pound of paper had been time. The earliest known poetical valentines were imported. Fifteen per cent, had been adopted as a comwritten by Charles, Duke of Orleans, taken prisoner | promise in the committee, but he thought it would be at the battle of Agincourt, October 25, 1415. These effusions, many of which are clothed in elegant and her. It consumed more paper than any individual, and Ingurative language, depicting in a glowing style | therefore it was interested in this question. It had been the manners of the period, are in the library of the proposed by some to allow the Government to import free 1 public sentiment of the day, gradually dropped its British Museum, in London. In later times, some of the most gifted of the pastoral school of British. Natural Lare poured forth their homage to St. Valen-

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1865.

IN SENATE.

Mr. JOHNSON presented the memorial of Chaucery

Mr. WILSON presented the memorial of the Boston much to the principles on which, as we have stated, Board of Trade in favor of a slip canal around Nisgara | Falls; which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Willson presented the petition of Mrs. Mary Howof taxation without any decrease of their consump- we think it proper to state that we have reason to though not sympathizing with the Republican party, and Schoolcraft, widow of the late Indian historian, Henry old Doomsday Book, and the feudal policy of tion. They will avoid as far as possible such taxa- believe that this eloquent and feeling article, writ. it commanded the confidence of many persons of D. Schoolcraft, asking for the payment to her of the salary I due him from the Government at the time of his death Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. JOHNSON presented the petition of Andrew J., | Wilcox, of Baltimore, praying that steps be taken for closing the war. Referred to the Military Committee.

Union Benevolent Association of Washington city; which Freeman Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donn. was referred to the Committee on the District of Colum-

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of book and newspaper publishers, and printers, of Buffalo, asking for the Whatever may be the dangers and calamities of repeal of the duty on articles used in the manufacture of Also, a reduction of the duty on imported paper. Mr. Morgan presented the petition of citizens of New

York city, asking for the passage of the bankrupt bill. Mr. CONNESS called up the bill to establish mail I steamship service between the United States and Chin. It provides that the Postmaster General shall have power | LeBlond, Mallory, McAllister, Middleton, William H. Miller. I to contract with any company who will agree for the lowest 1 | round trips between San Francisco and China par year, the contract to go into effect on the 1st of Jacuary, 1857.

The bill was passed-year, 25; nays, 11. The special order for half-past twelve o'clock, being the

The first section establishes at the stat of Covernment department of freedmon and abandoned lands, whose object | | thall be the good of the freedmen and the administration other uses, and this department shall be under the case of I a commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President to | by and with the advice of the Senate, at an annual salary

Section two authorizes the commissioner to appoint a chief clerk and such other clerks as may be necessary

Unider the military power of the United States, and each missioner, with an annual salary of \$2,500, to be appointed by the President, and to give bond as required by the

S, ction four regulates the duties of the commissioners. and provides that overy freedman shall be treated in a I respects as a free man, with all proper remedies in courts of justice, and no powers or con ritaball beexeroused with

There are fourteen sections in the bill, most of then. I pertaining to the leaves of grounds, the work of freed-

The thirteenth section repeals the last clause of the I confiscation bid, which provides that confiscation shah only have effect during the litetime of the person and jected

No action was taken upon the above, its consideration Laving been postpened to give way for

Mr. SHERMAN'S motion to take up the House joint regolution reducing the duty on imported paper. The question was upon the amendment of the Senste

Committee on Finance, to strike out three and insert fil Mr. SHERMAN explained that the present duty on

I foreign piper was twenty per cent. The amount of tax paid by home manufacturers amounted to ten per cent. per cent, would be unjust to home manufacturers. It was I said that this three per cent. was equal to six per cent. because it was paid in the gold valuation. It was the internal tax which had to be paid in this country, in the

(currency valuation, is about four hundred do lars per ton. Mr. Sherman stated that he was in favor in the committee of making it ten per cent., which would create a lively competition between home and foreign manufacture. the committee had overruled him, however, many of the under the procent rate not one pound of paper had been more just to put it down to ten. The Government, he said, was more interested than any individual in this mat-

Mr. COLLAMER spoke in f vor of maintaining the present cate of twenty per cent., as an act of justice and protection to home manufacture.

Mr. WADE said he and his colleague (Mr. Sherman) pease with the evening session for to-day.

Resolved, That the Committee on Mil tary Affairs inante into the truth of aid reports, and that the committee what action, if any, is incoseary in the premises, with to report by bill or otherwise.

The proposition was agreed to. On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the use of the Hall Representatives was granted to the National Freadmon Relief Association for next Sunday evening.

Bir. DAWSON offered a resolution, declaring that it war has been pregressing for four years, with a frightful destruction of hie and the imposition of an enormous not debt, and that Congress are bound by their oathers. solemn pledges to conduct the war for the re- setablishmen of the just supremacy of the laws; therefore the Preside to requested to use all honorable and just meen to being about a lasting peace, and the re establishment of fraters relations with all the people on the simple basis of Constitution and laws, and with every proper grand to the Southern States which shall protect them in enjoyment of their rights and local institutions in manner the Constitution secures.

Mr. THAYER moved that the resolution be laid unco I the table, and this was agreed to, as follows:

Mr. I) IXON presented an act to incorporate the Colored man Plates Doubled Beardonn No. 19. D. Baldwin, R. Driggs, Eckley, Eliot. Garfield, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Asahel w o bard, John H. Hubbard, Hulburd, lugersoll, Julian, Kasson R. n Francis W. Kellogg, Orlando Kellogg, Knox, Littlejohn. Marvin, McEride, McClurg, McIndoe, Samuel F. Miller. UMorrill, D. Morris, A. Myers, C. O'Neill, Orth, Perham, Pomerou w Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Edward H. Schenck, Scoffeld, Shannon, Smithers, Thayer, Thomas, Trace Van Valkenburgh, Wm. B. Washburn, Webster, Whalev Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, and Worthington-7:

NAYS-Messrg, James C. Allen, Bliss, Brooks, William C. o. Chanler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Edon Eldridge, Finck, Grider, Hall, Harding, Charles M. Harris, Harris, Iolman, Philip Johnson, Wm. Johnson, Kalbileisch, King. L. R. Morris, Morrison, Nelson, John O'Neill, Pendleton, James S. ' lins, Ross, William G. Steele, Stiles, Sweat, Wadsworth.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a series of resolutions, declaring that there is no power under the Constitution which warrants us to treat with the Southern State. either for a severance of the Union or the alteration. any article of the fundamental law; that masmuch as and Confederate States have taken up arms against the Gor ernment of the United States, without just protogram and for the avowed purpose of asserting and mambalia. their independence, and still persist, by arand resistance to the authority of the United States; and whereas me public authorities have declared it was their duy to de cline to accept of any terms, or anything short or absolute submission to its laws; and whereas, with a magnanima. almost unsurpassed, an amnesty was promised to all. cept the chi-f conspirators, it is hereby declared that i Covernment has already exhausted all the resources of . inst and wise statesmanship, except so far as regards at earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war, to effect. restoration of peace, and to that and has done all that. I proper regard to our interests allow, and which a decess respect to the opinions of the world could demand : and therefore no further overlures, public or private office or unofficial, looking to a treaty or compromise with it. conspirators at Richmend, thould be made, as the world be inconsistent with our rights and dignity, and expose it. to misconstruction as to our ability to compel the rebei-

On motion of Mr. ELDRIDGE, the resolutions were laid upon the table, as follows:

YEAS-Messrs, James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Alley, Ac. Ancona, Anderson, Baily, Blair, Bliss, Boutwell, Brands Brooks, James S. Brown, William G. Brown, Chamber, Ambrowl Clark, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawes, Dawson, Denison, Le Blond, Long, Mallory, McKinney, Middleton, William H. Mr. Morrill, James R. Morris, Morrison, Nelson, Petaleton, Paka, P.

Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, Knox, Loan, Longvent, Manas. 1 Clurg, McIndoe, Moorhead, Daniel Morris, Amos Myers, Carla -I Edward H. Rollins, Schenck, Scotteld, Shannon, Smithers. Thuyer, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, William B. Washbura, \ tiams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, and Worthington-E

The House regulved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the amendatory revenuetal Mr. NELSON moved an amendment to tax maple sign and maple molasses. In this connection he referred to us fact that the yield was thirty nine millions of gallous and l

Mr. MORRIL L said the remarks of the gentleman were inlended to be sweet on him; but he would remind his that New York produces more sorghum than Vermont.

This prop sition was debated, among others, by Mr. ETEVENS, who said if the gentleman would go to the labor? of abstracting the sap of the maple, and boiling it all day he would think he had been taxed enough.

Mr. MALLORY thought the gentleman from New York (Mr. Nelson) used interescopic power to find out what 📑 articlas should be taxed; but this corghum should not be

Mr. Nelson's amendment was disagreed to.

Much time was consumed in considering amendments to exempt Bibles and Testaments, or volumes containing only parts of either, and prayer-books, from any duty or tar Those were agreed to.

The same section also exempts from duty or tax anitmetics, pelling-books, geographies, grammars, and school books, of the kuids used in common and primary schools and all books printed exclusively for the use of Sunday schools; provided, this shall not apply to broke valued if more than two dollars a volume.

At half-past four o'clock the committee rose. Mr. MALLOKY moved, and the House agreed, to do

ever-varying condition of a free and growing people | these seven-thirty per cent. bonds. like ours shall be settled by a Progrustean bed of some sort. Fortunately for what now appears to be the state of this case, President Lincoln and thirty loan yesterday amounted to \$1,406,000. General Sherman appear to agree upon the basis that, when the rebels cease fighting and submit, they are within the Union by operation of law and fact. Such a policy, at all events, will settle the preliminaries of restoration, and sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

THE DEATH OF GOVERNOR HICKS.

The public acts and character of Governor Hicks are so thoroughly known to our citizeus as to make it a matter of superérogation to recapitulate them; and when, during the last winter, his life hung for a long period by the frailest possible tenure, there was a deep degree of grief manifested by his friends which seemed to be far removed from the calculating spirit that so much marks the present epoch. At this time most men were astonished to hear of that sudden wreck of apparent physical strength which has brought him to the end of life's fitful fever. The views of the political adherents of Governor Hicks are undoubtedly expressed in the following carefullyprepared passage from the Washington correspondence of the New York Times:

Governor Hicks had recently sold his farm to a Northern gentleman, and had signified his intention of retiring from the Senate. In the meantime, the position of Col lector of Baltimore had been tendered him, and it is un derstood it would have been accepted.

The sudden removal from his sphere of usefulness of such a man as Governor Hicks cannot but challenge unusual attention. To him, more than to any other single man, we are indebted at this moment for the safety of Washington and the existence of Paltimore. It is matter of history that to his firmness as Governor of Maryland, at the outbreak of the rebellion, may be attributed the fact that State did not wheel into the ranks of secession, and the calamity which has now overtaken him is rightfully attributed to the unusual mental exertions of \$8.75 a \$8.874 for first quality. that trying crisis. But for him Maryland would have been the theatre of the present war, and Washington and Baltimore would have doubtless been, ere now, mere masses lings comprised 2,500 bushels Wheat and 500 do. Corn. | living in constant personal intercourse with many of charred and blackened ruins.

In another column we publish the communication of Major B. B. French, in relation to an Inauguration | Corn sold at 195 cents. Yellow was in good demand and Ball. It was out of deep respect for the experienced firmer, shipping parcels commanding 170 cents; and small publicist, who expressed views against holding one at this time, that we inserted his communication, of celebrating the inauguration President Lincoln would be pretermitted. It is, indeed, quite a question whether, in times when labor is so much depressed by high prices, as it now is, the public good is not promoted when the truly wealthy make lavish expenditures. Upon a view of this sort the Emperor of the French encourages extravagance in dress and entertainments for the benefit of the innumerable industrial classes of Paris.

We have reason to believe, from many concurring ' accounts, that Governor Morgan, of New York, was nominated to the Senate yesterday for the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. It is stated that Senator Morgan at once signified to the President his indisposition to accept the position. whereupon the nomination was withdrawn.

The mercury yesterday fell two or three points below zero. The change in temperature from the evening before was as marvellous as perilous to human health. The cold and snow of the present winter has had no parallel for general of volunteers, with the rank of captain.

years.

A MI TIEMPHILI STEEL MANDE STEEL STE men, to interpose some sine qua non-for example, men on furlough. If this be so, the prospect of a speedy grated fragments of the old parties were reorganized in regard to tariffs, and so on—until the elastic and | general payment is principally contingent upon the sale of | under General Jackson, the Intelligencer gave its |

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Monday, February 13, 1865.

Furnished by STEUART & Co., Bankers, Fisteenth street.

	lst Board	. 2d Board
	U.S. Conpore of 18811103	1104
	II. S. 5-20 Coupon Bonds 1098	1093
	U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bonds 1023	102§
	73-10 Treasury Neter	115
	Canton	31
•	Cumberland	$53\frac{1}{4}$
	Quickeilver854	86
	New York Central1164	1174
	Erie 754	76 g
	Hudson River1074	103
	Reading110	112ģ
	Michigan Central1133	1134
	Michigan Southern 697	701
	Illinois Central118	1184 -
	Cleveland and Pittsburgh 824	₩3 }
	Chicago and Northwestern 35	35 [°]
	Chicago and Rock Island 964	964
	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne, & Chicago. 944	954
	State of Market	Firm.
	And the second s	

BALTIMORE MARKETS.—FEBRUARY 13 From the Baltimore American.

for gold, and at 43 a 444 cents for currency.

Flour.—Stock of all grades moderate, and prices firm under a fair inquiry for home consumption and to fill Ge- and much attention was given by him and his assistvernment contracts. Sales on 'Change confined to small

DDI. AA & duote se neture.		
Howard Street Super and Cut Extra\$1100 a 11 121		
" Shipping Extra		
" Retailing Extra 11.624 a 00.00		
" Family 13 00 a 00.00		
Ohio Super		
" Shipping Extra		
" Retailing Extra 11.621 a 00 00		
" Family 13.00 a 00 00		
City Mills Standard Super		
Shipping brands Extra		
Baltimore Family		
" High grade Extra		

White Wheat was neglected, and we have only to note a sale of 250 bushels fair quality at 280 cents. Red ruled prime bringing 268 a 273 cents. A small lot of old white

of and Porto Rico 90 a 100 cents.

Provisions -Transactions continue moderate and mar-Hams at 244 a 25 cents; Bulk Shoulders at 18 a 184 cents: Sides at 20 a 201 cents. Western Lard in bbls. and tierces at 24 cents, and Baltimore refined at 28 cents.

Sugars —The decline in gold has caused a dull market. and in the absence of sales we can only give nominal quo-

Cuba and E. I. common to good refining. \$18.59 a\$19.0 grocery... 19.50 a 20.50 prime grocery.. 21 00 a 22.00 Porto Rico common to good grocery......20.60 a 215 prime to choice grocery..... 22.50 a 23.00

Seeds.-Clover remains steady at \$15.25 a \$15.50. Tim. othy is scarce and saleable in small lots at \$7 a \$7 25. Flaxseed we quote at \$3.80 a \$3.85 per bushel.

Salt .- Demand very limited, but jobbing prices unchanged, viz: Ground Alum \$3.10 a \$3.25, according to weight; ordinary brands of fine \$4.35 a \$4.45 per nack, with their prejudices and passions, an "undoubted |

and Turk's Island \$1 per bushel. Whiskey .- No sales reported. City and Ohio naminal

Mr. Robert Lincoln, son of the President, was yester. day nominated to the Senate to be an assistant adjutant

support to Messrs. Adams and Clay, and their successors in the same line of policy, devoting itself, SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.—The sales of the Seven- | however, more to national interests, in the broad sense of the term, than to party controversy or personal aspirations. Mr. Seaton does no more than justice to himself and his late honored and lamented; associate. Mr. Gales, when he says that:

"Directing their attention mainly to the operations of the General Government, in its legislation, its administrative measures, and its relations with the several States. they have sought to make it a truthful record of the politi- While others may be sending loving pictures which are wending cd and constitutional history of the country, and at the same time have given full and free expression to their opinions on all questions of public policy. In doing to they have frequently come into conflict with the prevalent popular opinion of the day, and have thus at least attested the discerity of their convictions."

cious members of the profession that the National Intelligencer was one of the most favorable speci- But thy path be strewn with flowers fresh from nature's blooming mens of manly and honorable journalism which has been exhibited by the American press. It never aimed to produce sensation, at the expense of decorum and truth, nor were its columns ever stained with personalities. Its establishment at Washington, at a distance from the great emporium of foreign May bright angels round the hover, and may He His arm throw over and domestic trade, prevented its being an early vehicle of news, or to any very lucrative extent a | commercial paper; but the same circumstance of | When they lay thee down to slumber, and thou art placed among the Coffee. - Market quiet. Rio quotable at 201 a 21 cents, | locality made it the natural organ of the Executive and Congress. Mr. Gales was a skilful stenographer, ants to the business of reporting. After many years lots of Howard Street and Western extra at \$11.50 per | industriously given to this laborious department of a daily journal, it was resigned by him to the able short-hand writers attached to the Intelligencer. On occasions of great interest, however, Mr. Gales resumed his seat in the reporters' gallery. This was particularly the case when Mr. Webster made New York Central and other railroads. Cattle that were Sherman, Summer, and Trumbull-18. his second speech on Foot's resolution. The manuscript of Mr. Gales's stenographic notes of that speech, with the speech written out in long hand, Rye Flour.—Market fairly supplied and demand slow at | bound in one precious volume, is now in existence. some miles this side of Syracuse by seven engines forward The Intelligencer fulfilled one of the highest du- and one behind.

Corn Meal.—No sales of importance reported. City ties of journalism by the careful and elaborate dis-Grain -At the Corn Exchange this morning the offer- cussion of great political questions. Its editors, the leading minds in all the departments of the Govtreat the most important topics of the day, so to say, the day by all odds the most severe that we have had for at first hand, with a breadth of view and weight of covado do. 65 a 75 cents, English Island 75 a 85 cents, which will not be found to be the subject of a well- ice, and crossing by ferry was slow and uncertain. The considered commentary in the columns of the Intelli- storm was severe both east and south as far as the teleket heavy. Mess Pork we quote at \$40, Bacon Shoulders | gencer. The length of time for which the editorship | graph has reported. at 21 a 214 cents; Sides at 234 a 24 cents; sugar-cured of the paper was in the same hands gave it, more than most journals, a mastery of the political tradififteen inches of snow on the ground. tions of the Government.

But the conductors of the Intelligencer never confounded vigor and spirit with bitterness and Thermometer about 120. malignity. They did not, like some journalists, suppose that coarse language and strong language are the same thing; or that indiscriminate abuse of an administration which they oppose is necessarily "calling things by the right name." They did not hold that every piece of news which they did not willing to leave the settlement to you and General Lec." like was "doubtful," nor every rumor which fell in fact." A speech from an opponent may have Webster's strength and Clay's fire, but with the journals of the class now referred to, it will be pronounced Government, and defender of the war tactice and war "a feeble effort." Arts like these were never prac-He is tised by the National Intelligencer, in the hands

CAME AT APEAT FARE TOTALLY TERRESONS OF THE STORE STORES language in which it was uttered. Collins and Shenstone have left some remarkable traces of the vene the poetical fraternity. Even in our own degenerate times we find occasionally a demonstration of a sympathetic spirit; and this reminds us of a sweet little contribution, which has been lying on our table since morning, which we submit to our readers, for their delectation and profit:

> A VALENTINE. TRANK LYNN.

Very silently and surely their way unto thy door, Let me my thoughts inditing put them down in simple writing. While the flickering gas is lighting up my paper as of yore; Shedding forth its radiant light upon my paper as of yore; May it shine forevermore.

It will, we think, generally be admitted by judi- May thy life be free from sorrow, may'st thou never dread the mor.

May it never bring to thee any losses to deplore;

Brightening up thy gloomy hours as they never were before: Gladdening up thy soul within thee as it never was before, Is my prayer forevermore.

May thy friends be e'er increasing, and their love for thee unceasing-May thy troubles all be set aside among the thing of yore; And protect thee in the cover of His love forevermore;

May He leave thee nevermore.

In His boundless, matchless, unremitting love forevermore.

Of lost but not forgotten loved ones who have journeyed on before, May the angels, pure and holy, take thy spirit, meek and lowly, Take it tendely and slowly to that distant unknown shore; To that land of peace and gladness on that lovely Eden shore, There to live forevermore.

STORM AND COLD AT THE NORTH.

From the Tribune.

The trains have been delayed by great snow storms on the at Buffelo, intended for last week's market, are not yet l here. At Albany, on Friday morning, not a car-load had arrived, but a passenger train of fourteen cars came in | Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, and Wilson-22. twenty-four hours behind time, which had been moved to

Yesterday was a Sunday to be remembered. Early in Davis, Dixon, Docintle, Farwell, Foot, Fester, Harris, Henderthe morning a northeasterly storm began, and rapidly in- son, Howe, Johnson, Morrill, Nesmith, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey. f creased in violence until noon, and from that hour the wind kept up with very little abatement until midnight higher under a better demand, some 1,500 bushels fair to ernment, and of the foreign legations, were able to There was a heavy fall of snow, and this, blown about by a gale as sharp and fierce as the winds of Greenland, made years. It is very likely that disasters occurred at sea, allots 170 a 173 cents. Oats du'l at 94 a 95 cents, authority not often witnessed in a daily journal. | though we have not heard of any at this writing. Travel | 21; nays, 19. weight; and Rye nominal at 175 a 180 cents per bushel. There is scarcely a prominent question in our poli- by cars was seriously impeded, and trains on the great and not from any belief that the usual and prices nominal, viz: Clayed Cuba 60 a 70 cents, Mus- tics, foreign or domestic, for the last half century, roads were much delayed; the rivers were choked with

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1865. A terrible snow-storm is prevailing, and there are now

BOSTON, Feb. 12, 1865.

Weather to-day cold and blustering, with snow squalls.

GRANT'S PEACE PROPOSITION .- A staff officer of the 9th corps writes that as the rebel Peace Commissioners were being escorted out of our lines, one of them turned to General Grant and said:

"General, I am anxious to have peace, and I would be "Well," said Grant, "I propose to settle it with Lee this

Death has been making sad bavoc this week in the ranks of men of distinction. The Baron de Bazancour the official war writer and historiographer of the French prospects of the Confederacy in France, has just died sud-Messrs. Gales & Seaton. They arrived at a candip | the famous Colonel Charles.—Paris Cor. N. Y. Jimes. | and fighting in defence of the Government; therefore,

reduction of the duty. He questioned the right of that body to instruct him on such a subject. He believed the argument in favor of the reduction of duty on paper would ration in which the day has always been held by apply equally well to all other articles. He was opposed to opening American manufactures to foreign competition, believing that if this was done the country would be de- and with her go, for the present at all events prived of the means for paying the national debt.

Mr. HALE was in favor of the indefinite postponement of the resolution, so as to leave the duty where it is now--twenty five per cont. He made this motion

Mr FOSTER said that in the State of Chio last year there had been \$1 508,966 worth of paper made, and on growing interest, and ought to be protected. In whatever { nght the subject was viewed, it must be looked upon as inexpedient to reduce the duty

nitely postponed, but that it would be met squarely by a frank vote. He was sure that if the State Legislatures had the so forths shall have had their hour of dramatic L they have in favor of a repeal of the duty. Paper, he long the Washington public will require to become said, had not increased in price more than other articles It had only followed the invariable standard of value, which had found that it would be unwise and usjust to reduce by managers that actors are too scarce to produce the duty to three per cent. The amount of paper manu-On this the e was collected an internal tax of \$10,000,000] that the art of our necessity makes vite things pro If the duty were placed at three per cout, there would be imported about \$43,000,000 worth in gold, on which the revenue. This would be a loss to the Covernment of the difference between ten millions in paper money and a milhon and a quarter in gold.

negative, as follows:

YEAS-Merers, Collamer, Cowan Dixon, Doollide Foot, Foster, Hale, Harris, Morrist, Nye, Sprague, Tea Eyck, Van Winkle, and Wade-14.

NAYS-Messre. Brown, Buckelew, Cark, Conness, Davis. Farwell. Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard. Johnson, Lane of Indiaca, Lane of Karsas, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Ramsey, R chardson, Riddle, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbu l, Will y, and Wilson-25.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, offered an amendment to strike out lifteen and insert ten per cent. After some remarks from Mesers. LANE, of Indiana,

YEAS-Messrs. Brown, Buckalow, Davis, Grieres, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Lane of Indiana, Mer-

gun, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, NAYS-Mesers. Clark, Collamer, Conness. Cowan, Dixon,

The question then recurred on the amendment of the Finance Committee to make the duty fifteen per cent. This was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS-Messis Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Riddle. Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Ten Eyek, Van Hike for Wallack, and the very many things Winkl-, Wade, Willey, and Wilson-30.

NAYS-Messra. Brown, Buckalew, Grimes, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Trumball, and Wikinson-13.

The question was then taken on the final passage of the resolution as amended (strike out three and insect fifteen per cent.), and it was decided in the affirmative-yeas,

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, and Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, as the committee on the relative to the dismissal of the indictment against Beli part of the Hause, to act in conjunction with Mr. TRUM-BULL, of the Senate, to wait upon Abraham Lincoln and inform him of his election to the Presidency, and also to notify Andrew Johnson of his election to the Vice Presi-

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution that the joint Committee on the Library be directed to outer into a contract with William II. Powell to paint a picture, to be placed at the head of one of the grand stairways of the Capitol, illustrative of some naval victory, and appropriating \$25 000 to carry the resolution into effect.

The resolution was passed—yeas, 61; nays, 60.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL presented the preamble and resolutions of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, in favor of an amendment of the Constitution of the United State which will confer on Congress the power to assess duties on exports. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ASHLEY offered the following: Whereas, in consequence of the rebellion, and since the Sin: At your request, I have to state that you were color have been brought from the Etates of Maryland, Virgi nia, and other States, and left in and around the National Capital; and whereas it is reported that many of them have died for want of food: and whereas it is reported that from

THEATRICAL MATTERS.

The "peerless" Miss Lucille Western has left we

и ве игонее сцеп взучитвец.

such "moral emotional" dramas as her broad "version" of East Lynne, such sweet-savored character. as "Nancy Sykes," and such interesting lorettes as "Camille," at which even the not over delicate! this a tax of \$54,269 had been paid. This was a great and Rachel turned up her nose (vide Mr. Samson.) We suppose, however, that this bouquet of sweets will be presented to our noses next season, after the "magni-Mr. SHERMAN hoped the subject would not be indefi- licent" Vestvali shall have gone her usual round, and examined the tariff laws, they would not have voted as intensity. It will be interesting to observe her surfeited with these specimens of high dramatic was gold. He had examined the subject carefully, and "art," which are forced upon us because it is said factured in the United States was \$107,000,000 per year. | standard plays. But Shakespeare's has told is cious. If the baseness of some of these sensation Government would receive about a million and a quarter in stage stories was only sufficiently encouraged, we could not be surprised to find that noble and aspiring dramatic talent, whether among actors or writers: The motion to indefinitely perspone was decided in the should entirely die out. A nice way to protect the stage it would be to commend it to the just denuiciation of the best men and women in the community. in order that theatrical managers (more properly Bowe, | adroit speculators) may quickly make money at the to expense of all that is valuable and commendable. and perpetual in dramatic art. Thank fortune, the "scene changes," and Barney Williams and wife respectable stars in the theatrical firmament, will and JOHNSON, Mr. Lane's amendment was rejected, as | begin to-night and give us funny, popular, and good l things from Grover's stage.

Our old favorites, Wallack and Davenport, aided by good talent, are doing well at the old Washing-Doolittle, Farwe'l, Foot, Foster, Harris, Johnson, Morrill, ton Incatre, as we are gued to know. It any war, Nye, Bamsey, Riddle, Spragae, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, on earth can excuse such things as "Fagin," it ton Theatre, as we are glad to know. If anything such acting as Wallack's. But, then, Wallack and Davenport have a splendid repertoire. Let it be unrolled. Nothing is better than "Still Waters Run Deep" in their hands. If "Werner" could b produced, and the "King of the Commons," and the which Davenport, too, has made fame with the be , critics; we should not only have a little furore at the old Washington, but seats might be at a premiu

> THE facts elicited by the following correspondence are no more than were anticipated with the most perfect corfidence by the very many friends of Mr. B. F. WILKINS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 1, 1:65

E. C. Carrington, Esq., U. S. District Attorney: SIR: I have received your letter of the 30th ultime.

. Wilkins, for offences against the Post Office laws. Having referred the matter to Special Agent A. B. Wal ler, he reports to me as follows:

"Alexander's testimony before the grand jury in Phi delphia was so entirely different from his confession and affidavit, that no bill was found against Strauge, sui agree with General Carrington that there could be no us in attempting to convict Wilkins upon his testimony alone and after the most diligent inquiries, I have been unable to find any testimony to corroborate the charges made Alexander. I therefore recommend that the case be diff

I therefore approve of the dismissal of the case according to your suggestion. Respectfully,

W. DENNISON, P. M. General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1862

rested in consequence of a statement made by G W. Ale. ander, in a letter addressed to Simon Strauss, of ' phia, in which he charges you with delinquency, and 8" mits his own criminality. Yours, respectfully,

B. F. Wirkins, Esq., Washington.