CLEVELAND LEADER,
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
AT NO. 142 SUPERIOR ST.,
BY
E. COWLES & CO.
DAILY, TWO EDITIONS, MORNING AND EVENING,
(Each issue complete in itself.)

As an advertising medium the LEADER offers greater inducements than any other journal published in the State, outside of Cincinnati. It publishes several columns more reading matter, and its Telegraphic news (both by our own Special Correspondents, the New York and the Western Associated Presses) is issued in a more intelligible manner than any other paper in Northern Ohio.

TERMS:

DAILY—Morning or Evening, by mail, per year	$10 00
" " " " 6 mo	5 00
" " " " 3 mo	2 50
" " " " 1 mo	1 00
TRI-WEEKLY, per year	5 00
WEEKLY, per year	2 00
To Agents and News-dealers, per copy	2 00

Daily, delivered by carrier, (Morning or Evening) 15 cents per week.
Tri-Weekly 12½ cents per week.

Cleveland Morning Leader.

VOL. XIX — CLEVELAND, FRIDAY, MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1865. — NO. 17.

New Advertisements.

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE KNICKERBOCKER
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,

Having established a Branch Office in this city, are now prepared to issue Policies upon the Life, Endowment or Ten Year Plans, offering every consistent advantage to insurers.

Particular attention is called to their Ten Year system, which permits a person to pay for his insurance, in full, in ten annual or forty quarterly payments; after which the party so insuring receives a paid-up policy and has nothing further to pay.

This plan also has the advantage of being strictly non-forfeitable. Thus, although in case of the death of the party assuring, his policy would be good for the face, or full amount, yet in case of discontinuing his payments, he receives a pro rata policy, in exact accordance with the time he has paid. As for example, a man insuring for $5,000 if he has made two annual payments thereon, whether to discontinue it, he will receive a paid up policy of two-tenths of $5,000, being $1,000; if he has paid three years, $1,500; if four years, $2,000 and so on in exact proportion throughout the entire ten years, rollicies issued and all business transacted upon the most favorable terms by

S. S. COE & LOUIS B. SMITH,
Agents for State of Ohio.

Office cor. Superior and Merwin sts., Cleveland.
Comparative Assets as to Liabilities larger than any other Company doing business in this State.

CLEVELAND BOARD OF REFERENCE.

S. D. McMillan, of Gordon, McMillan & Co.
Leverett Alcott, of Alcott & Morton, Cleveland.
Chas. A. Read & Co., Bankers, Cleveland.
D. B. Sexton, of D. B. Sexton & Co., Cleveland.
T. P. Handy, Pres't Merchants' Bank, Cleveland.
P. J. Price, of Morris & Price, Cleveland.
B. F. Myers, Stove Manufacturer, Cleveland.
C. W. Coe, Bitter, Cleveland.
G. A. Benedict, Editor "Herald," Cleveland.
Jan20:193

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
New England Fire Insurance Co.

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of Ohio, pursuant to the statutes of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is NEW ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

I. CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock is	$200,000 00
The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is	200,000 00

II. ASSETS.

1. Cash of the Company on hand, and in the hands of Agents and Other persons	$ 30,811 84
2. Real Estate unincumbered	None.
3. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, (as per vouchers accompanying,) now secured and the rate of interest thereon, market va	22,100 00
4. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage, (as per schedule and vouchers)	136,647 18
5. Debts otherwise secured, (as per vouchers accompanying)	17,600 00
6. All other securities, including accrued interest	16,313 90
Total Assets of the Company	$223,472 72

III. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	1,440 00
Losses not yet adjusted	11,112 00
All other claims against the Company, consist of Miscellaneous Expenses against the Office only.	
Total liabilities	$ 12,552 00

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk, excepting a Special Risk	$ 5,000 00
The greatest amount allowed by the rules to be insured in any one city, town or village, dependent upon its situation	None.
The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block, or on a block	None.
The amount of its capital or earnings deposited in any other State, as security for losses therein	None.
The Charter or Act of Incorporation of said Company, as previously filed.	

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } SS.
COUNTY OF HARTFORD, }

George D. Jewett, President, and Robert A. Johnson, Secretary of the New England Fire Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of the Sixty Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual cash capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and that these are the above described officers of said Insurance Company.

GEO. D. JEWETT, President.
ROBT. A. JOHNSON, Secretary.

[SEAL.] Subscribed and sworn before me, this 6th day of January, 1865.

{ Five Cent Stamp. } WM. HAMERSLEY, A Comm'r for the state of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE,
COLUMBUS, O., January 16, 1865.

It is hereby certified that the foregoing is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the New England Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, made to this office in the year 1865.

[SEAL.] Witness my hand and seal officially.

JAS. H. GODMAN,
[Stamp.] Auditor of State.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

To expire on the 31st day of January, 1866.

AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 16, 1865.

WHEREAS, The NEW ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition, as required by the first section of the act "To regulate Insurance Companies and Incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 5, 1856, and, whereas, said Company has furnished the requisite satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual capital, invested in stocks, or in bonds, or in mortgages, worth double the amount for which it is mortgaged; and, whereas, said Company has filed in this office a written instrument, under its corporate seal, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, authorizing any agent or agents of said Company in this State, to acknowledge service of process for and in behalf of said Company, consenting that such service of process shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, according to the laws of this or any other State, and waiving all claims or right of error by reason of such acknowledgment of service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the first section of the aforesaid act, I, JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State for Ohio, do hereby certify that said NEW ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, is authorized to transact the business of Fire and Marine Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, the year and day above written.

[SEAL.] JAS. H. GODMAN,
[Stamp.] Auditor of State,

S. E. JUDD, Esq.
Jan20:187 General Agent.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1865.

Another Sensation Number, containing a Beautiful Steel Plate Unparalleled Colored Fashion-Plate, and about
SIXTY OTHER ENGRAVINGS,
suitable to ladies and to the season. See particularly the Colored Fashion in this number.

The Steel Plate is "The Sabbath Eve," containing seven figures, and is a gem of art.

A Valentine engraving, and a Slipper, printed in colors; rather an amusing subject.

To show the cheapness of this number, which is only 25 cents, the slipper pattern and the music would cost in the stores $1. Our subscribers will see by the style and worth of the February number that we do not, as many publishers are in the habit of doing, exhaust our efforts in the January number.

Sonnets, Head dresses, Capes, Capes, Embroidery, Braiding, Crochet and Netting work, Curious Articles for the Toilet, and many novelties, grace this number.

Marion Harland, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Miss Frost and Zan Thorne contribute excellent stories.

For sale and subscriptions received by W. D. BAKER, 159 Superior st., Cleveland, O. Jan20:189

F. JUDSON, OFFICE No. 5 PERKINS BLOCK, Agent for the Sale of Real Estate and Stocks. Jan20:199

GAS COMPANY DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Cleveland Gas Light and Coke Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on its capital stock, from the earnings of the last six months, and the same is made payable to the stockholders respectively, at the office of the Company on and after the 10th day of March next.

By order of the Directors.

T. DWIGHT ELLS, Sec'y.

GAS OFFICE, Cleveland, Jan. 16, 1865. Jan20:187

ON CONSIGNMENT.

250 Bushels White Beans,
50 Boxes No. 1 Cheese,
25 Barrels Roll Butter,
20 Firkins Butter,
15 Barrels Linseed Oil,
10 " Tallow.

In store and for sale by
CANNON & FREEMAN,
Produce Commission Merchants,
jan18:187:1wp 75 River River street.

The Latest News
BY TELEGRAPH.

Last Night's Report.

WILMINGTON!

The Rebels will probably Attempt to Retake Ft. Fisher.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

News From New Orleans!

NEWS FROM REBEL PAPERS

The Peace Question Again.

Doings in the Rebel Congress.

FROM GENERAL THOMAS.

The Southwest Practically Conquered.

GUERRILLA OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Cleveland LEADER.]

COLUMBUS, January 19.

The House to-day passed the bounty bill, allowing each recruit to receive one hundred dollars.

Mr. Everett introduced a bill to provide for the clothing of the Volunteer Militia in cities of the 1st class.

In the Senate a resolution asking Congress to remove the tariff on imported paper, was adopted.

The House bounty bill was received, read a second time and was discussed, *pro* and *cos*, nearly all the afternoon. It was finally referred to the Finance Committee. It will pass the Senate with some slight amendments.

The Governor has appointed Jonathan C. Wallace, of Licking County, as pay agent, vice Bailey resigned.

A guard at the Penitentiary, named Heavy, was killed to-day by an insane convict.

Associated Press Report.

GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

Gold at Gallagher's 209, after the Board 205.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

The gold market still feels the effect of the fall of Fort Fisher, and is still further depressed by the rumors of a prospect of peace negotiations, growing out of Mr. Blair's visit to Richmond. The price opened at 214¾ and steadily declined to 211¼.

Two passenger cars were thrown from the Hudson River railroad this morning, into the river, near Yonkers. The passengers were rescued through the windows, with no injuries except an uncommon cold bath. It was the Montreal train due here early this morning.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent says: The Raleigh *Whig* comes out openly for reconstruction, owing to intestine troubles. The interior of the State is filled with deserters and outlaws, and the State militia have thrown away their arms and gone home.

The following is from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 17th inst.: The fall of Fort Fisher we presume closes the port of Wilmington. It commands the main entrance to Cape Fear river, and will, we fear, enable the enemy to blockade the river completely, giving them as it does, a lodgement on the left bank. Fort Caswell and several other works still guard the southern channel of the river.

Fort Fisher is thirty miles below Wilmington.

Some regard the fall of Fort Fisher as a disaster, while many are disposed to consider it a blessing in disguise. The latter, who are, it must be said, a numerous and sensible class, contend that Wilmington, as a sea-port, has, from the beginning, done us more harm than good. They say goods imported through it have been of little good to us, while millions of dollars' worth of our cotton has thence found its way into the hands of our enemies. It is proper to add that possibly our force, which, according to General Lee's report, was making a heavy demonstration against their rear, may retake the fort.

The House reported yesterday, that John C. Breckinridge was made Secretary of War of the Confederate States. We could obtain no confirmation of the report in official circles but there are reasons for believing it.

Breckinridge was reported to arrive in the city last night. It was also reported that Colonel Northrup, Commissary General, had been displaced.

Judge Halburton, of the Confederate Court, for the District of Virginia, yesterday issued a Writ of *habeas corpus* on the petition of Hon. S. Foote, a member of the Confederate House of Representatives, from Tennessee, and commanding Captain Hugh Dagget, Provost Marshal of Fredericksburgh, to bring the body of Henry S. Foote, on Tuesday next, and show the cause why he should not be set at liberty.

Mr. Foote in his petition states that he had been arrested and held in custody by order of Captain Daggett, professing to be acting by order of one James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, &c. Happily this matter had been settled by the House of Representatives, to whom it was referred by the President, declaring that they are of the opinion that the good of the country would not be subserved by the forced attendence of said member upon the sessions of the House, but under all the circumstances of the case it is expedient that the military authorities discharge him from custody. We presume that Mr. Foote has already been set at liberty.

Mr. Singleton, of Illinois, a Yankee peace Democrat and peace Commissioner, is still at the Spottswood hotel. His presence in the city has not produced a great sensation.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

HOUSE.

Mr. Dawes called attention to the facts attending the trial and conviction of Major Hastings and offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the record of the case of that officer, whose sentence for the fraudulent embezzlement of $26,000, was commuted to loss of commission, pay and emoluments for six months.

The House then made the amendatory enrollment bill the order for two weeks from to-day.

Mr. Brandegee offerred a joint resolution tendering thanks to General Terry and Admiral Porter, and through them to the army and navy, for the capture of Fort Fisher.

After the debate the resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House then resumed the consideration of the executive, judicial and legislative appropriation bills.

The clause appropriating two millions of dollars to pay the necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of Treasury notes having been read,

Mr. Morrill offered an amendment appropriating in addition $1,777,000 for procuring dies, stamps, paper, and printing and circulating notes, &c.

Mr. Washburne offered the following amendment to the above: That no further expenditure shall be made for an experimental system of hydraulic printing until such experiment shall be duly authorized by law, and a distinct appropriation made therefor.

Mr. Washburne said this mode of printing was an experiment, which after a trial of more than twenty years had been abandoned, that $200,000 had been expended in printing, $312,000 in notes. The money had been taken by Spencer M. Clark and Dr. Stewart Gwynn, for the purpose of testing experiments, and these men had filed a caveat for a patent at the expense of government.

Mr. Morrill said that some of the statements of Mr. Washburn were accurate, and others not. Congress had authorized the Treasury Department to establish a Printing Bureau without limitation. What had been done was in pursuance of positive law. His information was that there had been losses incurred in obtaining machinery now useless, but he had ascertained at the Treasury Department that more than four times more had been saved than had been lost.

Mr. Morrill's amendment was agreed to.

The bill mainly provides for the salaries of officers and others in the various Departments of the Government.

The second section of the bill was amended so as to fix the compensation at $6000, for the assistant Treasurer at New York $6000, the salaries of the assistant Treasurers at Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis, at $5,000 each, per annum, to commence from the 4th of March next. This increased compensation to cost inus for two years, from the 4th of March, and no longer.

The bill to strike out this section was agreed to, by 76 against 39. The bill was passed.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Smith, of Kentucky, Schofield of Pennsylvania, J. Cullen, of Illinois, Hubbard, of Connecticut, and Brown, of Wisconsin, as the Select Committee, and authorized to investigate the alleged charge of corruption and malfeasance against Lucien Anderson, a member of the House of Representatives in connection with the proceedings of General Payne in Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of New York, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of assessing one per cent on the first six hundred dollars of the income tax.

Mr. Cole, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad connecting the Pacific road from California to the Columbia river, Oregon. The consideration of the bill was postponed one week from to-day.

On motion of Mr. Elliott the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the steamboat law of 1852, by providing safe-guards in the appointment of pilots by local boards appointed for the purpose, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Pendleton introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, declaring that fifty per cent. duties on imports in the act temporarily increasing the duties, approved April 29, 1864, was due and payable only while the said act was in operation, and that all the excess of duties paid be refunded.

Mr. Noble introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, that the Secretary of War be instructed to give credit in any draft hereafter made, for the hundred days men from Ohio and other States.

Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, offered the following:

WHEREAS, a circular has been issued by Provost Marshal General Fry, which is in the following words: "War Department, Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, January 2. Circular. The attention of Provost Marshal Generals of States and Boards of Enrollment is called to the fact that quotas assigned under the call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, must not be reduced except by actual enlistments in the army, navy and marine corps, since the 19th ult. Signed James B. Fry, P. M. G."; and, Whereas, such order is unjust to localities that have in good faith filled their quotas by enlistments in advance of said call, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire whether some measure should not be adopted to obviate the hardship that will result by such a construction of the law, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Boutwell said that he had been assured that there would not be such an action as the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hubbard) anticipated.

Mr. Shenck remarked that the Provost Marshal General had, in a conversation with him, explained all objections away. Full credits would be given for all men put in before the 19th of December. There was no necessity for the passage of the bill as no injustice was designed to any section or locality.

Mr. Hubbard withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Shenck said that the amendatory bill to the enrollment act was not yet printed.

The Committee on Military Affairs has made as few amendments as possible, having in view a greater efficiency in its operations.

The consideration of the bill was assigned for this day two weeks.

House adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of colored soldiers at Camp Casey, Virginia, asking to be allowed equal pay and bounty with other soldiers. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the resolution of thanks to General Terry, his officers and men, for their conduct at Fort Fisher. The resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. Grimes, from the Naval Committee, reported back the resolution of thanks to Admiral Porter, his officers and men, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. Doolittle called up the joint resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the treatment of the Indians by the civil and military authorities of the United States, which was passed. The committee to consist of three Senators and four members of the House.

Mr. Chandler called up a bill entitled "An Act to regulate Commerce between the several States," which authorizes any railroad to carry passengers and mails from one State to another.

Mr. Johnson maintained that Congress had no right to pass a law which would interfere with a charter granted by any State over the internal commerce of a State which had exclusive jurisdiction, and the United States could not constitutionally obtain jurisdiction over the territory of any State without its consent. It was at one time concluded that the right of establishing post offices and post roads, gave Congress the right to make such roads. He contended for the right of the Camden and Amboy railroad company to collect a tariff on passengers and freight, for the benefit of the State of New Jersey, and for the right on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road company to collect a tariff for the benefit of the State of Maryland. A State had a perfect right to prescribe the conditions upon which a charter should be granted. The measure before the Senate he regarded as destructive of the principles of State sovereignty.

On motion of Mr. Morrill the bill was postponed until Tuesday night.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill to amend the act defining the pay of army officers, which defines that a brevet rank shall not entitle the holder to any increase of pay. The bill was passed.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That the special income tax authorized by the joint resolution approved July 4, 1864, now remaining unpaid by persons in receipt of salaries from the Government of the United States, shall be levied and collected in monthly installments of equal amount by the disbursing officers during the year 1865, the first installment thereof to be deducted from the payment next following the passage of this resolution; *provided*, that if any persons now in the employ of the Government shall resign or be discharged prior to the 1st of January, 1866, the amount of such special tax remaining unpaid at the date of such resignation or discharge shall be deducted from the final payment to be made to such persons.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to amend the act to encourage immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It forbids, under the penalty of imprisonment and fine, any intercourse with emigrants, before landing, except by permission of the Commissioners of Emigration, and any restraint on the liberty of an emigrant or any attempt to induce him by any means to enlist in the United States army or navy are punishable.

It also authorizes the inspector of passengers to arrest any person violating the act for the carriage of passengers, and amends said act in several sections the better to insure the comfort and protection of passengers, and requiring lists to be kept of the age, nationality and proposed place of settlement, with a statement of the deaths on the passage. The manifest to be sworn to by the captain or master.

requires the captains of passenger ships to pay for the death of every person over eight years of age, the sum of ten dollars to the Collector of Customs or the Superintendent of Emigration, to be a fund for the relief of sick and destitute emigrants. It authorizes the Superintendent of Imigration to sue for the collection of fines incurred under this act and empowers him to employ clerks for his assistance, under the direction of the Secretary of the State.

After the consideration of some private bills the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned till Monday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, says the numerous expedients resorted to recently to evade the custom laws and defraud the revenues, especially on our extended northern and northwestern frontier, renders additional legislation highly desirable. He submits the draft of a bill to revive part of the act of March 3, 1815, which expired by limitation in 1817, since which time there has existed no authority for searching carriages and other land vehicles other than those crossing our frontier. It is proposed to revive this authority, and to extend the provisions of the 68th section of the Collection Act of 1799, authorizing the searching of houses, &c., under proper judicial warrants to inspectors. This is believed to be necessary as many of the collection districts are so large that the delay consequent upon procuring the special authority now required from collectors, naval officers and surgeons, for suoing out search warrants, to be executed at points remote from the port of entry, has frustrated the objects sought. The Secretary thinks it would add material to the efficiency of the law, if the vehicles and beasts of burden, with all that appertains to them, were subjected to forfeiture as is provided by the bill. The other provisions regarding the giving of testimony of officers and others interested in forfeitures, are believed to be necessary to an efficient execution of the revised laws.

Comptroller Taylor makes a statement of fees paid from the appropriations for California, also the claims and expenses of the courts for the year ending December 31st, 1864, amounting to $37,8000, of which $15,700 was paid to Wm. Evarts, the counsel in the prize case.

A cavalry expedition of 50 men, consisting of detachments from the 8th Illinois, under command of Colonel Clendenin, and the 13th and 16th New York, under Colonel Gansevort, which started from Prospect Hill, has returned, having scouted through Fairfax and Loudon Counties as far as Warrenton. They found no large bodies of rebels in arms. They brought in twenty-five horses and eleven prisoners.

During Friday Colonel Clendenin, with his command, dashed into Leesburg and captured a mail carrier with letters from men in Rosser's division of rebel cavalry, now stationed in the Shenandoah, to parties in Loudon county. In this expedition the Union troops did not lose a single man.

To-day the Senate confirmed the nomination of General Terry as Brigadier General in the regular army, for gallant conduct. Also, Perkins Bass, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 17.

The news of the fall of Fort Fisher reached here this forenoon and being sent to the various corps headquarters and thence to the army, caused much rejoicing along the lines. A salute was fired at noon in honor of the glorious events.

No firing has occurred on any part of the line for several days, but the rebels seem busy moving from place to place, as though preparing for a change of some kind.

FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Jan. 19.

Parliament opened to-day. The Governor in his opening speech congratulates the House on the general prosperity and contentment of the people and the continuance of peace. Referring to the outrages committed on the commerce and territory of the United States by persons who have sought refuge on Canadian soil, he says: In order to prevent the organization of such enterprises within the Provinces, and to enable me to discharge effectually my duties towards neighboring and friendly powers, I have seen fit to organize a system of detective police on the frontier, and with the same design, have called out for permanent duty a portion of the volunteer force of the Provinces. Similar considerations suggest the propriety of arming the executive government with stronger powers than are now possessed for dealing with persons who, while availing themselves of the right of an asylum always allowed on British soil to political refugees, who may be unmindful of the implied obligations which by residence among us they contract to obey the laws and respect the policy of the Sovereign. A bill framed for this purpose will be laid before the House, and I ask an early consideration.

The Governor congratulates the House on the zeal shown by volunteers, and asks for supplies and necessary expenditures.

He informs the House that the Financial Legislation of the last Session has been attended with successful results, and the revenue is largely increased and trade extended. In regard to confederation, he says: Circumstances afford opportunity of not merely a settlement of the question of provincial politics, but the simultaneous creation of a new nationality. Parliamentary negotiations are opened by the Governors of the other provinces, and the result was a meeting in Quebec, comprised of delegates from all the colonies and with the sanction of the Crown. The Conference came to the conclusion that the Federal Union was a feasible and desirable plan of Constitution. The proposed Union embodied a series of resolutions, which, with other papers relating to the subject, will be laid before the House. The general plan is cordially approved of by the Imperial Government, and Imperial sanction will begiven. The Governor says, in commending this subject, the impudence of which it is impossible to expiate:

It now remains to decide whether the vast tract of country be consolidated into a State, combining within its area all the elements of national greatness, or whether the several provinces remain in the present fragmentary and isolated condition powerless for mutual aid and incapable of undertaking a proper share of imperial responsibility. House adjoured till Monday.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER MILLS.

HARTFORD, Ct., Jan. 19.

Three powder mills, belonging to the Hagood Powder Company, at Burnside, four miles from this city, exploded this forenoon, killing two men, and serious sly injuring another.

FROM DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 19.

W. D. Snow, Senator elect from Arkansas, is in the city. He has information which places the regularity of his election beyond a doubt, more than a quorum of the Legislature being present.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

The Ways and Means Committee heard arguments to-day on the question of repealing the paper duty. Paper makers are in Washington in force, making a determined opposition to the repeal.

The Committee to investigate the Indian frauds is ready to commence work.

FUNERAL OF EDWARD EVERETT.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.

The funeral of Edward Everett took place to-day in the First Episcopal Church, services of a more private character having previously been held in the late residence of the deceased. The Church was draped in the symbols of mourning. The remains were brought to the Church, escorted by the Independent Cadets, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Hon. Emery Washburne, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; F. W. Lincoln, Mayor of Boston; Thomas Hill, President of Harvard University; G. T. Bigelow, Chief Justice; George Ticknor, Trustee of Public Library; R. C. Winthrop, President of the Historical Society; G. T. Loring, Vice President of the Union Club; Asa Gray, President of the Academy of Arts and Sciences; J. D. Graham, Colonel United States Army, and Silas H. Stringham, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

The inscription on the coffin, borne upon a solid silver plate, is as follows: Edward Everett, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, the 11th of April, 1794; died in Boston the 15th of January, 1865. Upon the casket a wreath of white flowers and evergreens were placed.

The services were simple and impressive, opening with the burial chant of the Episcopal service—"Teach me to know my Days"—followed by the reading of appropriate passages from the Scriptures, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Walker, President of Harvard College. Rev. Rufus Ellis then made an eloquent and touching address and prayer, after which the usual church service was read over the remains of the deceased, the exercises closing by singing the funeral anthem—"Their bodies are buried in the dust, but their names live forever more."

The remains were conveyed to Mount Auburn. The burial procession was large and imposing. Two companies of volunteer cavalry, two of infantry, and a company of marines from the Navy Yard, acted as an escort.

Both branches of the Legislature met at 10 o'clock, adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Everett, appointed a committee to attend the funeral, and then adjourned.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, Jan. 19.

The steamer Mollie Abel from Orleans the 24th, has arrived.

The steamship Cromwell would sail for New York on the 14th.

The hull of the gunboat Indianola, sunk by the rebels two years ago, has been raised and found in excellent condition and will be rebuilt.

The rebel General Hodge, who commands the Mississippi and East Louisiana, has established his headquarters at Woodville and begun a most vigorous rule.

The corporeal punishment order of Col. Scott has been revoked, and instead Hodge levies a tax $60 per bale on all cotton taken to the bank of the Mississippi River.

The expedition under General Brayman, which left Vidalia on the 11th for a raid through Concordia Parish, returned with several prisoners and 170 head of cattle. They also broke up several bands of guerrillas.

The gunboat Little Rebel recently made a reconnoissance up Red River as far as the mouth of Black River and broke up a picket station at that point.

The Red River was rising very rapidly.

Shreveport has been made very strong and has a garrison of 400 to 500 men.

Vicksburg papers say from 60 to 100 lives were lost, mostly soldiers belong to a New York regiment, by the collision of the steamers Dickey and Raine. The former boat was seriously damaged.

There is no change in the New Orleans market.

The steamer Glendale arrived from Memphis with General Gilmore.

Special Report.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

The Stock market is very unsettled, and in a condition bordering on a panic. A rumor is current upon the street that Mr. Blair has returned to Richmond with representatives of the Government, and undefined apprehensions of the near approach of peace, coming upon a market generally weak in condition, appears to be the chief cause of the panicky feeling.

Governments are sympathizing with the declining tendency.

Oil stocks are lower.

Railroad stocks have fallen during the day, and there is a strong pressure to sell on the entire railway list, with little disposition to buy. All other stocks are equally depressed.

In the Gold market to-day the bulls are fearing for the military successes of Sherman and Terry, and are also startled by peace rumors. Gold closed at 205.

The Money market is unchanged.

Foreign Exchange not in demand.

Petroleum stocks firm. Sales of Germania at 110; Manhattan 87; North American 950; Buchanan 210; Revenue 83; Tack 265; Oceanic 260.

Petroleum—Crude 50@51c, and 71c for refined in bond.

ABOUT THE PAPER MONOPOLY.

The price of printing paper in this market is 20 cents. Of the quality used by the leading dailies six weeks ago the price was firm at 26 cents, but the agitation by publishers for the repeal of the duty created a panic, and it suddenly fell six cents per pound, thereupon the leading New York dailies which had joined in the memorial, withdrew their petition. It is reported that the leading dailies have secured contracts at 19 cents. A large lot of half straw paper was offered to the Boston *Traveller* for 18 cents cash, the latter declining to give more than 17 cents. There is a considerable quantity on the market held at 20 cents. One large Cincinnati establishment has purchased several thousand reams at 20 cents, and other Western publishers are here negotiating for lots at 19 cents, for which 20 cents is asked. The tendency of the market for paper is downward. The Boston dailies are paying 20 and 21 cents. The Baltimore *American* has paid 40 cents since December.

STOCKS.

Gold 209.

Governments—Five-twenties, old issue, 108¾; new 107¾.

Hudson 105; Michigan Southern 64¾; Illinois Central 118; Pittsburgh 83; New York Central 109; Erie 71¼; Rock Island 91¾; Northwestern 36¾, do preferred 64, Fort Wayne 90¾; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates 26¾; Reading 107; Cumberland 45; Quicksilver 95; Mariposa —.

The Stock and Gold market is intensely excited.

Gold sold after call at 204¾.

There is a great pressure to sell gold and stocks.

LATEST.—Gold closed at 205.

The *World* editorially attaches much importance to the news from Richmond papers published to-day. It thinks, in connection with the Richmond stories, that Mr. Blair's silence on his return is very significant. While the impression has been given that nothing has resulted from the mission, it is possible that other and a more formidable negotiation may follow Blair's interview with Jeff Davis.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN BELL.

The military Commission, to try Captain Bell, the Lake Erie pirate, was adjourned from Monday to Friday, on request of Captain Bell, that counsel might be assigned him. The question was referred to the War Department, and an answer is expected by to-morrow.

The American Consul at Havana informs Collector Draper that the rebels are staking out a harbor at St. Marks, on the western coast of Florida, to make it available for blockade runners.

GEN. BUTLER.

The *Express* says: A movement is now going on against Mobile. Prominent persons express the opinion that the city is now in our hands.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: General Butler, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, said that Fort Fisher's failure was the occasion, not the the cause, of his removal. He considers he was clear of that affair, and considered he had a right to go through and explain his whole course since his appointment to the command of the departments of Virginia and North Carolina.

The *Tribune's* account of the capture of Fort Fisher describes the works surrounding the fort. It says: The Mound Battery, properly considered, is a part of Fort Fisher itself, though seally isolated. It is situated some distance eastward of Fort Fisher, and consists of a high sand mound, upon which the rebels had planted some heavy casemated guns for firing plunging shot on the the gunboats.

Fort Buchanan, a small rectangular, four bastioned fort, of very considerable strength, is situated at the southeast extremity of the peninsula, and distant a mile and a half from the Mound Battery. It commands Cape Fear river, here almost widened to a bay, and is mounted with some splendid guns. Probably three thousand stand of small arms could be gathered up inside of these works.

We also captured ninety head of mules and horses, several wagons and carts, and one small steamer loaded with 250 bags of corn and a quantity of ammunition.

The interior of Fort Fisher was the most complete picture of destruction it is possible to conceive. Dead and dying lay thickly strewn along the parapets and upon the plain behind. It is estimated by one of our surgeons as high as 500.

The parapets and traverses were plowed by shot and shell in every direction, as well as the sand plain in the rear of the works. The barracks inside were shivered. Along the parapets were strewn in confusion the wreck of their broken carriages. Every thing evinced a merciless death dealing and destruction. The first Union flag planted on the Fort was that of the 117th New York.

After General Terry had returned from the capitulation of Fort Buchanan, the enthusiastic soldiers gathered about him and set up a succession of rousing cheers for their victorious chief.

"Boys," said the General, modestly removing his hat, "I think it I who should propose that cheers be given for you."

The *Herald's* correspondent says: While I write the sky west and south is covered with dense masses of black smoke. It is evident the enemy are abandoning all their works in the vicinity. Some think they will not make an effort to hold Fort Caswell at high tide. This morning the light draught gunboats and double-enders crossed the bar and entered the river. They are now steaming toward Wilmington, and as yet have encountered no resistance.

The Ironsides was hit about forty times, the Santiago De Cuba, four times. The monitor Cornicus was struck forty times, and had six holes in her smoke stack. The other vessels were struck in proportion, but no single one was disabled.

Among the artillery captured was one Armstrong gun, said to be the first taken from the rebels.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 18.

The monitor Mahopac arrived here this morning, from off Wilmington, in tow of the gunboat Rhode Island.

Colonel Multord returned here last night from Annapolis. He will leave in a day or two for Varona, on the James River.

REBEL CONGRESS.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on the 17th, a member from Mississippi, rose to a personal explanation in answer to a charge of treason made by the *Sentinel*. He said that paper was the public and private printer of the House and the commonly received paper of the Executive. The article in question is a criticism on the report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He said it was not necessary to divulge the nature of the resolutions, the writer of the article had never seen them. He was mistaken in supposing that the resolution to open regular negotiations through commissioners with Lincoln for peace, would constitute treason and greater criminality in presuming to arraign worthy and patriotic men, for something of which he is ignorant. For sake of argument let it be conceded that they have proposed to send commissioners to Washington to open irregular negotiations for peace. These commissioners might be sent with no other power than to confer with the authorities there on terms of peace, with instructions to report the result of such conference. Such negotiations would be irregular, and they might, if ratified by the peace-making power, secure honorable and satisfactory peace. Who but mad men would denounce these means and this result as treachery? From the supposed relationship of this paper to men in power, it may have been intended to have the effect of intimidating the advocates of an honorable and peaceful settlement of the war. If this was the design, a greater mistake was never made. Denunciation will be met by defiance. This movement is not in the hands of timid or time-serving men. Sustained as they are by the volume of sentiment in the country and army, and by their own sense of duty, they are determined the statesmanship of the country shall be invoked in an honest effort to end this carnival of death by negotiation.

Mr. Orr said: The *Sentinel* thought it treasonable to send Commissioners to Washington, as proposed, on the ground that no terms could be obtained that would not be ruinous.

Yesterday Evening's Edition.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

The Richmond *Whig* in its last Monday's issue says that Jeff. Davis sent an autograph letter to Mr. Blair, expressing his willingness to send or receive Commissioners authorized to negotiate a peace.

The boat that carried Mr. Blair from Richmond, on its return trip, took to that place General Singleton, of Illinois, a Peace Democrat, from whose visit some of the Richmond papers are hoping for much in the way of pacification.

Notwithstanding the fact that the military authorities have shut up the principal highways leading to the Yankee lines, the negroes continue to flee from that city in gangs, in ap