

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATE FROM WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS IN THE CABINET.

Precautions Against Smuggling.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S HEALTH.

HE RETURNS NEXT WEEK.

Capture of a Southern Steamer.

WRECKS AT SEA.

From Washington.

I have authority for stating that the reports of a reconstruction of the Cabinet have no foundation in fact. The only change that is likely to occur is in the War Department.

Secretary Stanton, several months ago, placed his resignation in the hands of the President, but has received no intimation that it is likely to be accepted for the present, at least.

Measures have been adopted by the Revenue Collectors in session here, which will break up the present system of smuggling on the Canadian frontiers.

General Grant has sent a communication to the Military Committee of Congress, providing for an entire reorganization of the army.

It differs very essentially from Senator Wilson's bill. Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister, has sent an important communication to the State Department touching the pending questions in dispute.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Dr. Reinhold Solger, late Assistant Register of the United States Treasury, died here yesterday.

The resolution adopted by the Senate authorizing the Committee on Reconstruction to send for papers and persons, will supersede the original intention of despatching a sub-committee to the South to obtain information relative to affairs in that section.

It has yet to be acted on by the House. The committee are enjoined to secrecy as to their proceedings.

Information has been received here that the schooner Enigma, of Bath, Me., was wrecked at sea, in lat. 27, lon. 77 west, on the 7th of November last.

All the men found on her were in a starving condition, clinging to the wreck.

A new counterfeit 50-cent fractional currency note has been discovered.

From recent indications it is not probable that the franchise will be conferred on the colored people of the District of Columbia.

Governor Curtin.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13th.—Letters received here from Governor Curtin, dated Havana January 6th, indicate that he will leave Cuba on the 15th instant, on the steamer Union for New York, and may consequently be expected at the State Capitol by this day week.

The Governor would have prolonged his stay in Cuba, but is constrained to leave as indicated by his high sense of duty to the public interest, and the fact that the enormous expense of remaining longer on the island, is larger than his private means will justify him in incurring.

The following letter from Surgeon General Phillips is interesting in this connection.

HAVANA, Jan. 2d, 1866.—Hon. Eli Slinger: DEAR SIR—It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the health of Gov. Curtin has steadily improved since his arrival in Cuba. The alarming symptoms from which he has suffered for so long a period have nearly disappeared under the influence of a mild climate. I am convinced that a prolonged stay in this latitude would result in his cure and permanent recovery.

Though not in a condition to withstand the rigor of Northern winter, the Governor was very anxious to resume his official duties. He has, however, at my earnest solicitations, concluded to remain in Havana until the 15th of this month, when he will embark for New York on the steamer Eagle.

Very truly yours, JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS.

Capture of a Southern Steamer by Out-laws.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The Mobile Advertiser learns that a band of outlaws captured the steamer Lilly, with 1,000 bales of cotton, at McIntosh bluff. They landed the passengers in the woods and took the boat up the Tombigbee river.

The steamer Trenton, with 100 bales of cotton, was burned on the Washita river last Wednesday. The passengers and crew were saved. The cargo was insured, but it is believed the boat was not insured.

Wrecks at Sea.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The steamer Cassandra, from New Orleans, reports that on January 6th, when forty miles from Cape Fear, she passed a piece of a wreck which resembled the side of a steamer. She also saw pieces of a wreck and several bales of cotton, which appeared to have been in the water for some time.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The steamers St. David and Edenburg, from Liverpool, arrived at this port this morning.

The steamer Albatross, from Charleston, on the 10th, has also arrived. She brings the mails of the steamer United States from New Orleans, which put back to Charleston a second time from damage by the gale.

Speaker Colfax.

DOUGHERTY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax will arrive before the Lyceum in this city to-night. He is the guest of Mayor Linnis.

Markets.

New York, Jan. 13.—Cotton is quiet at 40 1/2c for middling. Flour is quiet at 70c for Western. Sugar is quiet at 10c for No. 10. Coffee is quiet at 20c for No. 1.

CITY BULLETIN.

A NEW DODGE.—Jas. Deacon was committed this morning by Alderman Allen, for vagrancy. He had no visible means of living, and has been going around the city begging for alms.

LARCENY.—Alderman Hurley had before him, this morning, Mary Kelley, charged with larceny. She went to the Dispensary on Fifth street, below Chestnut, as she states, to get a tooth extracted, and there one of the attendants noticed that there was a large screen had been covered had been torn down during his temporary absence.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—John Kerr was before Alderman Butler, this morning, on a charge of assault. He is a drayman, and a day or two ago, it is said, he refused to get off the track of the Market street Passenger Railway, and the conductor of the car, who was standing with him, when, it is alleged, he snatched a bar of iron from the hands of another man and struck the conductor on the head, causing quite a serious wound.

STEALING MULES.—Before Alderman Hutchinson, this morning, John Bartley was charged with the larceny of four mules, the property of Daniel Barker, doing business at Pine street wharf. It is alleged that the accused took the mules out of the stable and sold them in West Philadelphia. He was committed for a further hearing.

A SNEAK THIEF.—Taylor Brown, a colored man has been committed by Ald. Fitch to answer the charge of the larceny of some horse blankets from a stable on Cabot street, above Sixteenth, Twentieth ward. The stolen property was recovered at the place where it had been sold by the accused.

AN OWNER WANTED.—Thirteen pieces of yellow sheathing, valued at about \$130, were found early this morning standing in a doorway, on Almond street below Front. The sheathing is supposed to have been stolen on the wharf and at the Second District Police Station.

A HANDSOME PICTURE.—The last number of the Illustrated London News, received by Kromer, Chestnut street, above Fourth, has a very handsome Chromo-Lithograph, representing the "Babes in the Woods." But a few copies remain unsold.

FOR CUTTING TEETH EASILY, there is nothing like Bower's Infant Cordial, rubbed on the gums with the finger. Bower's Laboratory, Sixth and Green. Bottle 50 cents.

PACKAGE OF "PHAROAH'S SERPENTS" sent by mail, 50 cents. Bower's Laboratory, Sixth and Green.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Treated with professional skill and success by E. K. Bower, at the corner Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' Department conducted by ladies, on Twelfth street, 1st door below Race.

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES IN EVERY VARIETY. SNOWDEN & BROTHER, Importers, 25 South Eighth street.

Bronze Ink Stands, Fans, Card Receivers, Jewel Cases, Clear Cases, Cutlery, etc. SNOWDEN & BROTHER, Importers, 25 South Eighth street.

COUPONS, due January 1st, Gold and Silver wanted. Seven-thirtieths and Fiftieths bought and sold. Drexel & Co., 34 South Third street.

COURTS. Sentence of Mary Ridley, John Conner and Jefferson Spanier for Murder.

OVER AND TERMINER.—Judges Thompson, Allison and Ludlow.—This morning Mary Ridley, John Conner and Jefferson Spanier were committed to receive the sentence of the bills on which they were convicted of murder.

The first was that of Mary Ridley, and upon the bill upon which she was convicted of murder of the second degree, in killing Joseph Sides, she was sentenced to eleven years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Judge Thompson in passing sentence said that under the circumstances of the case a verdict of murder of the first degree would have been sustained.

On the second bill, charging her with the murder of Isaac Guile, in which she had entered a plea of guilty, Judge Allison announced that the court was of opinion that the offense was murder of the second degree. Upon this bill the prisoner was sentenced to seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary, making in all eighteen years and six months imprisonment.

John Conner, convicted of murder of the second degree was sentenced to ten years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

John Conner, convicted of manslaughter in causing the death of Michael Fitzgerald, was next called up for sentence. Judge Allison said a verdict of guilty of murder of the first degree would have been sustained, and it was difficult to understand under the evidence, how the jury reached any degree below that of murder of the second degree.

The court was of the opinion that the full extent of the law should be visited upon the prisoner. He was sentenced to 11 years and 6 months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Nisi Prius.—Justice Reed.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. The Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company et al. Yesterday, Mr. Biddle closed his argument on behalf of the Respondents. Mr. George M. Wharton followed on the same side. He took the ground that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had consolidated the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company with its own corporation, under the general provisions of the act which was the authority of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company for its lease of the Catawissa Railroad, and if one was valid so was the other.

He returned a decided negative, alleging that he had no knowledge of him. Matters now began to reach a crisis. The stranger arose and took the witness stand. He was twelve inches long, and remarking: "I suppose you know we are alone, sir, in this room," he was proceeding to unseath his sword and spring it into the face of the witness, and drawing forth his pistol, placed it within a short distance of his head, telling him to clear out immediately or he would shoot him. Taken somewhat by surprise, the man began to find his way to the door, followed by Senator Wade, with his pistol still in close proximity to his head. The Senator saw his visitor down stairs, and before reaching the door he suddenly informed him that he had a great notion to shoot him anyhow. Upon this the stranger departed. During the visit he failed to produce any papers for signature, an avowedly made this a mere pretext for the

General Grant's Report—His Theory of War.

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette.) Gen. Grant's theory of war is simply this:—I shall not attempt any strategic movement. I shall not try myself in the open field or *en masse* against Lee; I will fight the battles of the war in the conviction that I will make him lose as many men as I do, and that at last, when I have reduced my army to 150,000, he will come to terms. He will not fight unless he has no position, practiced no grand manoeuvre, but kept on pressing his army continuously on an outer circumference, even to the point where he would fight to till his line wheeled round and stood facing the point from which it had started. He saw that it was not Richmond but the army which was the heart and soul of the Confederacy. He hammered away till the head of his hammer was nearly flattened and destroyed; but at the same time other tremendous armies were hammering away at the sides of the Confederacy, and the terrible rule in arithmetic was worked out. But who, seriously and candidly speaking, will pronounce that such a system entitled to the praise reserved for high efforts of military genius? Not Gen. Grant, for he appeals to the great end in view as the justification of his practice. He is content to say that his strategy and his tactics were filled with dead, mangled, and mangled bodies, and that the slain of Spotsylvania and Petersburg were the ramps over which he strode to success. On a future occasion we shall examine the merits of his strategy and tactics, but for the present we will content ourselves with a general examination, and is entitled to very high praise, although it does not, we think, deserve all that has been said of it in America. Of Grant's general theory of war we have said enough to show that it is simply impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to give detailed instructions to each of his subordinates. And so it was with General Grant. When he is explaining his theory to his subordinates, he is certainly descending into details, because it is obvious that he had no confidence in their military capacity. But in dealing with Sherman he is not descending into details, because he has confidence in his military capacity. But in dealing with Sherman he is not descending into details, because he has confidence in his military capacity.

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But able as the plan sketched out by Gen. Grant was, and based as it was upon established military principles, it was not the only one which would have been possible if those who acted under the Commander-in-Chief had been different men. In a field of war so vast as that of the Confederacy, it is simply impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to give detailed instructions to each of his subordinates. And so it was with General Grant. When he is explaining his theory to his subordinates, he is certainly descending into details, because it is obvious that he had no confidence in their military capacity. But in dealing with Sherman he is not descending into details, because he has confidence in his military capacity.

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Window Shades—Gilt.

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MASONIC HALL,

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INTEREST WILL NOT BE ALLOWED UNLESS THE DEPOSIT REMAINS AT LEAST FIFTEEN DAYS.

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5-20's,

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Have, as usual, the largest, cheapest and best stock of SKATES

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