The manufacture of the state of

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS..... The conspiracy to break up the Union it a fact now known to aff. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the cidals the United States of any limit it. There side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors,"

FOR SALE-The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRESS on which, this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For torms. pply at this office, or address John W. Forner, 417 Questout street, Philadelphia.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. Jeff Davis' agents at Havana are adroitly using General Phelps' (Ship Island) proclamation to create the impression with the Spaniards that, if the Federal army subjugates the rebels, Mr. Lincoln will turn his army and navy against "slavery and the Roman Catholic religion in the island of Cuba." At a grand public reception of the Spanish General Prim, at Havana, while en route for Mexico, the rebel flag was, in the presence of high official dignitaries, lovingly sandwiched in between the English Union Jack and the French tri-color, the Stars and Stripes being left out in the cold.

Commodore Goldsborough, who is to command the naval portion of Gon. Burnside's expedition, has arrived at Annapolis, and is busy inspecting the transport fleet. Probably all of the vessels ordered to rendezvous at that place are now there, and most of them are in readiness to sail. The regiments are also ready to embark, but whether the order will be issued this or next week, it is difficult to tell. Several provision-laden schooners have already sailed from Annapolis for Fortress Monroe, and others are on the way there from

It is said the British naval force in the American waters, under the flags of Sir A. Milne and Admiral Daores, will shortly number one thousand guns, and will include some of the fastest and most efficient ships in the British fleet.

The Toronto Globe, which is more friendly to us than any other Canadian journal, is heartily rejoiced at the action of the Administration in surrendering Mason and Slidell. It says: "We would not utter an ungenerous taunt at this moment : there is no shame in the American people admitting that, while engaged in a civil contest, they shrink from a war with Britain. The shame lies in having taken up, în a reckless spirit of bravado, a position which it has been found impossible to maintain. **

which it has been found impossible to maintain. **

"For fifty years there has been poace between
the United States and Britain, and, in spite of a
slight interruption in 1837, we may say that the intercourse of Canada with her neighbors has been
almost uniformly agreeable and advantageous to
both parties. We have something to say against
each other—but what neighbors have not? When
Canadians and Americans meet, they are almost
uniformly courteous and kindly, understanding the
weak and strong points of each other, and finding
it easy to give and take, without offence. We
hope that there is to be no interruption of this
good feeling on account of recent events. We can
arsure our neighbors there is the strongest desire
among the Canadian people to preserve kindly relations with them."

rently from sources ascertained to be reliable. what is the actual indebtedness of the South to the North, namely': there is now due to four leading cities of the North a total of about \$211,000,000; which, no doubt, Southern debtors have not the remotest prospect or intention of ever making good to their plundered

had been cast into the burning crater of Mount off the captain and his papers. On being ques-Vesuvius-is divided in this manner: Due to New York, \$159,000,000; to Philadelphia, \$24,600,000; to Baltimore, \$19,000,000; to Boston, \$7,600,000. Out of these are due, for dry goods alone, to New York, \$75,000,000; Philadelphia, \$14,000,000; to Baltimore, \$6,500,000; to Boston, \$2,000,000—a total of loss of \$97,500,000 to the dry-goods trade alone. But the South owes largely in other cities than Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston-owes, in short, wherever credit was to be obtained-so that the total indebtedness of the South to the North is not over-estimated at

Despite this loss, the North and the West are able to flourish, and the demand for the products of the soil, in the latter rich district. vill put an immense quantity into circulation. For the North and West there need be no dread. What the South is to do. without money and without credit, is really a fearful contingency to calculate. Rebellious though they be, the inhabitants of the South are fellow-mortals, and while we condemn their base treason and rank ingratitude, it is only human to deplore the condition to which they are self-reduced. To the South, with touching appropriateness may be applied the passionate language of the lyrist:

Go-go-tis vain to curse,
Tis weakness to upbraid thee;
Hate cannot wish thee worse
Than guilt and shame have made thee.
In one year, the South has inflicted injury upon herself which twenty years cannot re-

Breakers A-head. Strike high, or strike low-there is no pleasing some people. The London newspapers condemn the President's message because it expressed no opinion about the affair of the mail-steamer Trent, and equally objects to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, because it does touch upon that questio vexata, curiously and shrewdly pointing out the very " blot" which the English lawyers hit-namely; Captain WILKES' not having seized the unneutral steamer, for the purpose of being adju-

dicated on as a lawful prize.

Again, England complains that the blockade which we have established, is not sufficiently effective. Well, the best way to blockade a port being to block it up, so that vessels can neither enter nor depart, we have sunk sundry ships laden with stone in Charleston harborwhich has effectually shut it. Yet, among the latest news from abroad is a rumor that this stone-blockade is likely to lead to a difficulty with European Powers. In the name of common sense, what can please them?

The Confederate Despatches. We find it stated in a French provincial journal: (the Nouvelliste de Rouen.) that Colonel LEMAT, of Louisiana, who was on board the Trent, as one of the Secretaries of Mr. SLIDELL, is a Frenchman by descent: that it was he who succeeded in concealing the despatches of the Confederate Commissioners from Lieutenant FAIRFAX, who was searching the vessel for them; and that these despatches are in the possession of M. Thouvenge with

More Demands. More Demands.

It is stated, in the English Journals, that "the surrender of Messrs. Mason and SLIDELL are (is?) not the whole of England's demands" on the United States, and that, therefore, her warlike preparations will continue. It is important to ascertain if this be true, and to be told what all England's demands may be. Perhaps it is expected that the United States should return to their former "allegiance" to Great Britain !-

THE first official Episcopal act of Bishop Stevens whose consecration at St. Andrew's Church we chronicle on our first page this morning, will b performed, this evening, at the chapel of Rev. R. Graham, Thirteenth street, below Prime, in which he is to administer the rite of Co firmation.

SALE AT 914 CHESTNUT STREET SUPERIOR MATTRESSES, CARPETS, GLASSWARE, &c. - On Friday morning, January 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold a large assortment of new and second-hand Household Furniture, Piano Fortes, Carpets, Glass-Thos. Birch & Son.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C., TUESDAY NEXT .comprise several estates, by order of executors, trustees, and others, including very desirable KENSINGTON PROPERTY. See advertisements.

"WITH BEST COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON." Such was the inteription on some of Burnside's Monorgabela Rye Whisky, (of 1844,) which we reagents of Mr. James Burnside, distiller, Allegheny county. This spirited article is old and good.

FORAGE YOU THE FEDERAL ARMY. The Montreal Commercial Advertises tates that agents of the United States Government have purchased ten thousand tons of hay on the line of the Grand Trank Rallfood; that it is being pressed and baird for transportation to the United States; and calls upon the Canadian authorities to put a step to the transportation at once.

LATEST NEWS More than once, of late, we have had occa sion to remark that we learn, from foreign BY TELEGRAPH. ources, a vast number of particulars about this country and its inhabitants, which cer-FROM WASHINGTON. tainly are new to us upon the spot. We have always been under the impression that the ARRIVAL OF RELEASED PRISONERS American sympathy for the grossly misgo-FROM RICHMOND. erned Irish was very great—as particularl exhibited by the munificent charity in the

Irishdom ın America.

ially and politically esteemed and elevated

according to their deserts. It was only the

other day, for example, that the President

riot, Thomas Francis Meagher, emphatical

y Irish by birth, education, and career, as

Brigadier General in the army of the United

Lord DERBY's especial champion and organ,

that venerable Mrs. Gamp of the London

press, so well known as the Morning Herald

sets us right, however, and informs us-what

we beg to add that the ostensible editor of the

article in question, is himself Irish "in blood.

in language, and in religion," and Celtically

distinguished, in addition, by the prefix of a

remarkably large O' to his Munster patro-

nymic. It is a foul bird, the proverb says, that

Letter from Commodore Dupont's Naval Expedition.

United States Stramer Pembina, At anchor in Warsaw Sound, Ga., December 27, 1861.

The projected expedition from Port Royal to Eer-

ent to the Savannah river, and since our arrival

properly issued and signed; and cargo free from

Our crew were much disappointed at the result of

the chase, for more than one had been calculating

regiment, and ordnance and quartermaster's stores from Hilton Head. This addition increases the

force on Tybeo Island to fifteen hundred men, under command of Brigadier General Wright. With

time it excited but little comment. We have since

on Sunday night, at high water. Such, indeed,

proved to be the intention, but by the timely action of the gunboats Pembina and Henry Andrews, it was foiled. Instead of ondeavoring to

pess down the Savannah river, they had selected a small channel running into Warsaw Sound, had

come down within a few miles of the outlet, and

sent a boat with a pilot, two midshipmen, and two

sailors, to see if "the coast was clear" before ven-

turing out; everything was satisfactory but the pre-

sence beyond the bar of Uncle Sam's steamers.

Early the next morning we steamed up the sound,

and saw her retreating towards Savannah. Wo pursued until a battery mounting seven heavy

guns interposed, when we were obliged to return

a short distance and anchor, where we now are-Since then the steamers Flug, Alabama, and Se-

minole, have joined us; and, from the prepa-

rations being made, I have no doubt the battery

will be attacked. When it is silenced, the way to

Savannah is opened for vessels drawing under six-

teen feet of water, and the Fingal will be in as

But three of the guns (columbiads) are mounted on this side, the remainder are directed to provent a land attack. On Monday afternoon we had quite

a sharp skirmish with three of the "Mosquito

Fleet." and drove them up the river. From two

to four of them appear daily, but do not seem in-

clined to have another brush. On Tucsday the

Henry Andrews picked up two deserters, from

whom we obtained much information, and also

learned that the fort above us was garrisoned by two companies of rebels, that Fort Pulaski con-

tains but forty-five mounted guns, and their plans

for the escape of the Fingal. They state that their leaders "have no fear of the Federal army, but would rather see the devil than the Hessian

navy." The Alabama has just returned from Fernandina. They found it well defended.

nandina. They found it well defended.

On the way she chased a vessel containing a very valuable cargo ashore, and after taking out a plentiful supply of "choice Havanas" burned

her to the water's edge. She was supposed to have nearly two hundred and fifty thousand cigars, of

The recent news from England, and the accounts

from Charleston, have caused a considerable sensa-tion among the blue-jackets. Christmas was very dull. Weather continues delightful. Country

preserves its verdure. Provisions getting scarce.

Looking anxiously for the Connecticut, with mails

Hoping soon to be able to record the canture of

P. S.—This afternoon a boat from the sloop-of-

could do was to prepare his mind for death; for if

he had done what he said, no earthly power could save him. It is not known how large the stones

were that he swallowed, but one found in his jacket

was as large as a walnut. The reason the boy gave

was as large as a waint. The reason the my gave for swallowing the stones was, because he wanted to do what a humbug showman pretended to do at a Cattle Fair, i. e., cat stone. It appears that the boy did really suppose that the man fived on stones, as he pretended, and, as he said, thought he could do the same.

he Fingal and the fort, (I do not know the

the best brands, aboard.

tight a place as was "Barney's brig."

Special Correspondence of The Press.

soils its own nest.

ommissioned that brave soldier and true pa-

frish famine, weeks before the English even AN INTERESTING CONVERSATION WITH THEM. hought of doing anything to keep the Irisl rom starvation and sickness. We have fau-THEIR SUFFERINGS AND TREATMENT IN cied, too, that Irishmen in this country were REBELDOM. iospitably received, kindly entreated, and so-

THE CONDITION OF OUR SOLDIERS IN PRISONS AT RICHMOND. THEY ASTONISH THE PEOPLE BY SINGING

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER How the Rebels Received the News of the Surrender of Mason and Slidell.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

we should not otherwise have discovered-WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1862. now terrible is the condition of Irishmen in how terrible is the condition of Irishmen in this country. Here is the diatribe:

"Ofall countries in the world Ireland has least reason to love or reverence America. Her children are bondsmen there, not far from the condition of the negro slaves, but less beloved and more despised. We speak of the mass of poor emigrants. All the servile drudgery of the Northern States is undergone by Irish men and women, and they are the outensts and the pariahs of the population. Lost to the religious principles they cherished in their own country, without the bond of brotherhood or country, they sink into habits of vice and degrada-An Hour with Some Richmond Prisoners. Lieutenant WM. DICKINSON, of Connecticut, an officer of the Third Infantry, regular army, Capt. Shillinglaw, of the New York Seventy-Ninth (the celebrated Cameron Regiment), and Capt. Manson, also of the Seventy-Ninth, and Lieut, HART, Iwentieth Indiana Regiment, reached Washington this morning, being the first prisoners that have been regularly exchanged for rebels in this military the religious principles they cherished in their own country, without the bond of brotherhood or country, they sink into habits of vice and degradation not known even to the poer Irish of our own great towns and cities. Your true Yankee abbors them. He uses them, or rather abuses them, and thoroughly contemns them. These are the men for whom The O'Donoghue and his miserable followers are shouting, the magnates of the great Northern Republic. No doubt there is much of the real savagory of Old Ireland in all parts of America, and nowhere so rampants as in New York. If the nationalists of the Rotunda are looking to the aid of these we would advise them to set about replenishing their coffers immediately; for a hungrier set of brigands and rascals do not exist in the world than the offscourings of the Irish in America." department. Lieutonant Dickinson; and Captain HILLINGLAW and MANSON were captured in the battle of Manassas or Bull Run, on the 21st of July, and have been retained in close confinement at Richmond for five months and ten days. Lieutenant HART was one of the party eaptured on board the ill-fated Fanny, at Hatterss. Lieutenant Dickinson was exchanged for Liout. TATNALL, of the rebel navy, and Captain Manson for Cantain Tansatt. late of the United States marines, and sent to Fort Warren, on his return from his late cruise, for his bitter Secession proclivities. Captain ShillingLaw was terribly wounded in the battle of Manassas, being struck on the fore-To point the moral of this wretched ribaldry, head with buckshot, and in both arms, having his

left thigh fearfully shattered. He is slowly re-Morning Herald, and probable author of the covering, but it is feared will never be fit for active service. Lieutenant Dickinson was wounded in the thigh, two large shot remaining in his person and producing almost constant pain: Ho is, however, in a fair way of recovery, and will return to his home for the purpose of having these balls ex-DICKINSON and a fellow-officer of the Third Infantry, Lieut. Kent, who were in an ambulance, got mingled with a mass of carriages, teams, and soldiers, upon which the rebel batteries were playing. They crept under the ambulance, and con rived to escape into an adjoining thicket, where they lay concealed for a whole night; and then, bleeding and suffering, staggered as far as Centre-ville, which they found deserted by our troops, and

nandina, Florida, having been abandoned, Flag Officer Dupont immediately ordered the different vessels composing it to the blockading stations on the South Atlantic coast. It was our fortune to be sent to the Savannah river, and different to the Savannah river, and different to the Savannah river, and different to the Savannah river. resting, a pursuing party of Texans, led by Capt. TERRY, the brother of BRODERICK'S murderer, December 11th) have had very exciting times. At | came up and demanded their surrender, the pridaylight the next morning, "Sail, he!" from the rates levelling their pieces upon the wounded offi-masthead attracted our attention, and looking seaward, a large full-rigged ship was seen standing in from the southeast, not more than seven miles distinct then taken, bleeding and fainting, over hot, rugged, 'tant. We first supposed she was one of those old stone hulks that have balked so many of our cruisors, Richmond, subjected all the way to the taunts and but her actions were so unusual that we determined to overhaul her. "All hands! up suchor!" and in taking the lead in the abuse. ten minutes we were steaming towards the bar.

One of the tobacco warehouses was set apart for their prison, and in two small rooms at one time to sea, but the wind was very light, and soon the usual salutation—a shot across the bow— were congregated seventy American officers. Here they met the gallant Manson and Shillinglaw, the usual salutation—a shot across the bow—was extended. This produced the desired effect, and many other brave fellows. The two wounded officers, Dickinson and Shillinglaw, were sent to and we were soon alongside of her. She proved to be an English ship, the Essex, under Prussian the officers. The other prisoners were supplied with a tin cup and a tin plate, and for about some colors, with Prussian officers, and an English crew. from the Balize, bound to Falmouth, Engweeks with coffee and augar, but latterly their provisions consisted of bread and beef, a little salt and land, with a cargo of mahogany, logwood, and four Two hundred and eleven million dollars | hundred thousand cocoanuts. An officer and | vinegar, and such other articles as with their little ore of money they could procure. When they left coffee was selling at a dollar a pound, sugar twenty tioned, he gave a very honest, and plausible account of himself and vessel, all his papers being cents, butter sixty-five cents, and ten three dollars

and a half a pound—gold commanding a premium of fifty per cent.

They relate that the condition of our poor solproperly issued and signed; and dargo free from suspicion, he was allowed to proceed without further detention. When asked why he was so far out of his course, he replied that his vessel was leaking badly, and he was going into Savannah for ing, and suffering for the ordinary necessaries of repairs, supposing the war was confined to the Po-tomac, and being totally ignorant of the blockade. life, covered with vermin on account of their poor rance. About October 1st, five hundred, mainly from the New York regiments, were sent to New Orleans, where they are held in the "Parish Prion Thursday the steam transports Ariel and sent to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, also from New York.

Marion came into Tybee Sound with a Connecticut And yet, in the midst of their persecutions and prison," and about six weeks ago five hundred were vations, these unfortunate men keep up their spi-rits wonderfully, and when they started for Tuscaloosa they astounded the Richmond mob, by break-ing out in the splendid cherus of the Star Spanthe exception of pickets, sentries, etc., the entire gled Banner. Captain Manson says it thrilled force is industriously employed throwing up fortifications, building barracks, mounting heavy stegs
guns, and landing army stores from the transports.

It is believed that Fort Pulaski will be attacked

Licutenant Kent, a Philadelphian, and, as I
have said, of the Third Infantry, is now in the

from this point with most success, the channel being | prison at Charleston. Captain Kerren, a Philaso narrow and shallow as to prevent an important delphian, of the California Regiment, is held as a naval attack. The light-house on the northeastern hostage for one of the privateers in the North, and point of the island has been completely gutted by is in the Richmond prison. There are said to be by fire, and the walls so much cracked by heat as seven thousand sick rebel soldiers in Richmond, to be almost useless. On Friday a raft was picked up drifting down the channel near Tybee; at the returned officers speak in the highest terms of the Catholic Sisters of Charity, who were unremitting the rebels as a fire-raft against our fleet in the rebel surgoon at the hospital, and General roadstead, but was prematurely cut loose by a "Secesh" sergeant. For this offence they threat in the universal condemnation visited upon the need him with death, and on Saturday night he determined the saturday of the sa serted from Fort Pulaski, and came to Tybee, bringing with him much valuable information. Ho stated that the British steamer Fingal, laden with cotton and rice, was praparing to run the blockade mond, they were arrested by a countryman, and

mading officer of each brigade, and of each regions to give up SLIDELL and MASON." Greatrage and disappointment was manifested when the news of their release came to Richmond. Much anxiety is felt about the Burnside expedition. Gen. John A. Magueder, in anticipation of an attack, send that he had sent for reinforcements, all bis sick from Yorktown to Richmond, and a rumor prevailed that he had sent for reinforcements, all leging that Wool. was rapidly outflanking him. The condition of the rebel soldiery is indescribably foolron, and they suffer greatly from the weather.

Garpets are cut into blankets, made into shoes, and winter apparel is searce. Neither Davis nor Lericure. It is popular. The first they regard as a deepsot, and blame the second for the loss of Fortress Moroce. The finnees of the Confederacy or duce, &c., are taken, and notes of the Confederacy or duce, &c., are taken, and notes of the Confederacy or duce, &c., are taken, and notes of the Confederacy or treasury notes are bought up with avidity. I say some of their shiphasters in the hands of Captain Manson, representing a donomination of fave, ten, and fifteen conts. Each was a text for an essay upon the beauties of Secession. A gentleman who has resided in South Carolina for the past oighted, the noting colonel, liquid whenever any regiment shall be unattached do any brigade shall not be attached to a division, and they shall be any the second of the confederacy or decrease of the confederacy or decrease of the Confederacy or duce, &c., are taken, and notes of the Confederacy or duce, &c., are taken, and notes of the Confederacy or duce, &c., are taken, and notes of the Confederacy or duce, &c., are taken, and notes of the Confederacy or duce, &c., are taken, and notes of the Confederacy or duce, &c., are taken, and notes of the Confederacy or duce, &c., are taken, and notes of the Confederacy or duce, &c., are taken, and notes of the Confederacy or duce, &c., are taken, and notes of the Confederacy or duce, &c., are taken, and notes of the C

all anxious to see him. I also learn that General SYKES managed his command with great intropidity and skill on that fearful day. The last time I saw Captains Manson and Shillinglaw was at he St. Andrew's Society dinner to the Seventyninth New York Regiment, some time in May last. The lamented Col. JANES CAMERON Was present.

ttractions of the dinner-table in many of the mossrooms, and the day passed pleasantly throughout the division. Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has been absent, at Annapolis, probably attending to the been absent, at Annapoles, processing to the departure of the Burnside expedition, which will sail very soon—net ever a week honce—for its destination.

The Army Pay Rolls. Three prisoners were added to the charge of Licutenant Sheldon, at the female prison, for-merly Mrs. Greenhow's house, yesterday. Two of them are from Washington, and the other is Mrs. Brander, from Baltimore, arrested whilst trying to make her way through our lines across the river, and not upon the Old Point boat, as the papers state. She is an unmitigated rebel, and Butler's Expedition. eered lustily for JEFF DAVIS and the Southern

Confederacy. A perambulatory gentleman of the organic musical persuasion happening to be in the vicinity of the prison, the highly excited female rebel in a state of incarceration threw the said musical amateur the sum of two shillings, and requested him to strike up "Dixie;" but, under the application of a threatened bayonot-charge from the grim sentinel who keeps watch and ward over of the army of the Potomac. the involuntary inmates, he retreated, not, howover, without securing the price of his uncarned services, and amid the execuations of the tuncless female. After a night's reflection her passion became mollified, and the next morning she was

found bathed in tears, and willing to accept the proffered food which she had so persistently refuse since her capture, two days before. The Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment. The other two ladies were taken before the Pro At the dinner of the Pennsylvania Eighty-third, vost Marshal, to day, to obtain their statements, and it is stated that they will probably be released. It is probable, also, that Miss Poole will be released and sent to Richmond, via Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, the Government having nothing particular against her, except being a dangerous woman to be at large She has conducted herself very quietly and properly since her arrest. As to Mrs. GREENHOW, the physicians in attend-

ance pronounce her a mono-maniae, and if confined much longer will become hopelessly crazy. It is already stated, and with much show of probability, that she will be removed further North-perhaps Fort Warren-in a few days. From the Lower Potomac. The steamer Stepping Stones came up from the flotilla last night. This steamer, on her reconer punished. Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers.

noitring trip up the Occoquan bay lately, scattered the rebels with three well-directed shots from her twenty four pound rifled gun, the shells bursting right in the midst of groups of rebol soldiers. But on her return she was followed by riflemen, who, concealed behind the trees, fired several bullets through her sides. One of these shot passed through the head of the captain's berth The new Confederate battery is on Possum Nose, this side of Cockpit Point, and is, therefore, the nearest battery to this city. At least one heavy rifled gun is mounted there, as shells have been fired into the mouth of the Mattawoman creek. Burnside's Expedition. which will probably sail within the present week

Female Prison.

will be followed by the most important results. It is believed here, in well-informed circles, that its successful landing will be the signal for a general advance. But a short time ago Gen. McClellan inquired of Gen. PORTER in what time he could move? Being answered in twenty-four hours, he rejoined that he "wished the soldiers not to be do uded into the belief that they were about going into winter quarters, but to hold themsel diness, as they would shortly move forward.' Since that time it has transpired that orders have been given to move via Occoquan. As the Burnside Expedition will probably ascend the Rappahannock river, a movement forward via Occoquan will compel the evacuation of the rebel catteries on the Potomac, and also give us pos-

General Sumner

General Sumner, who was recently seriously in red internally, by a fall from his horse, has been removed from Alexandria to Washington, where he is improving under experienced medical skill. Yesterday he was the recipient of numerous calls, rom his friends. His physicians say he cannot be out for some weeks.

Miscellaneous.

Captains SHUBRICK and WILKES and Naval Constructor Polk compose the Board recently appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to examine and report upon a certain invention which promise uch usefulness in that branch of the service. It is reported that the continuous firing throughout Tuesday night, by our troops on the Virginia side, is to be made the subject of a formal investi A quorum of members was not present in either House of Congress to day.

New Year's day was marked by special cordiality on the part of the diplomatic corps. All the foreign ministers, with the members of their legations, were present at the official reception at the

White House, and all subsequently called upon the Secretary of State.

The presence of the entire British and French egations at both places was especially noticed, and was thought a good augury.

Reform in the Sutler's Department.]

Senator Wilson offered the following bill in the Senate to-day:
A DILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF SUTLERS IN THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE, AND TO DEFINE THEIR DUTIES. Be it enacted by the Sonate and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America in torious Lieutenant Todd. Lieutenant Merrill, of the engineers, and Captain Bertz, of Ohio, now at Tuscaloosa, escaped, about six weeks ago, from prison. When about twenty-two miles from Richmond, they were arrested by a countryman, and returned to their tyrants.

These officers urge, with great earnestness, the immediate exchange of prisoners. Mr. Faulkner was thunderstruck when he saw the condition of the Union prisoners, and said the condition of the Union prisoners, and said the condition of the Union captives in the South—the latter being almost entirely neglected, and the former well and generously attended to. Governor Letchen made a speech of welcome to Faulkner, in which he trusted "Old Are would have the back-hone to refuse to give up Slidelland Mason." Greatrage and disappointment was manifested when the news of their release capate to Richard Merson, when he is the former well and graph of the relative of the Volunteer service, and also to the inspector generals of the wilbout delay furnished by said board to the commanding officer of each brigade, and of each regiment not attached to any brigade in the volunteer service, and also to the inspector generals of the army.

Section 1 The Inspector Generals of the army shall constitute a board of officers, whose duty it shall be to prepare, immediately after the passage of this residuely said board and conficers and soldlers of the volunteer service may require: Provided, alterny, that no intoxicating liquors shall at any time be coutained therein, or the sale of such liquors be in any way authorished by said board to the commanding officer of each brigade, and of each regiment not attached on any brigade in the volunteer service, and also to the inspector generals of the army.

> obtain, leave to introduce a bill extending the laws now in force regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes to the Indians in California. The House then adjourned till Monday. Important from Mexico-Vera Cruz in

regiment. And then examinating collected for suit regiment. The Spanish squadres took possession of San large and the spanish squadres of San large and the spanish squadres took possession of San large and the spanish squadres took possession of San large and the spanish squadres took possession of San large and the spanish squadres took possession of San large and the spanish squadres took possession of San large and the spanish squadres took possession of San large and the spanish squadres took possession of San large and the spanish squadres took possession of San large and the P. S.—This afternoon a boat from the sloop-ofwar Seminole found one of Com. Tathall's barges
secreted in a small creek about two miles southeast of our anchorage. It is a beautiful little craft,
perfectly equipped, and was used by the midshipman alluded to above. The sloop-of-war Savannah has been relieved by the Paunes, and is now
cruising.

H.

An Extraordinary and Fatal Experimer Made by a Box.—Emery Lull, 17 years
of age, son of Mr. James Lull, of Pittsfield, Maino,
came to his doath, on Thursday night last, under
the following singular circumstances:

Tuesday night, after he had retired to bed with
his grandfather, he complained of being unwell,
and, after being questioned, confessed that he had
swallowed ten stones, eight leaden bullets, and a
metal button. After this confession, the grandfather got up and informed the boy's father of what
had been done, who, being something of a doctor,
told his son, with tears in his eyes, that the best he
could do was to prepare his mind for death; for if
he bad done what he assid no account for the solutions of the company, ound
the sloop-of-war Savanmak has been relieved by the Paunes, and is now
for uniting.

H.

An Extraordinary and Fatal Experiman alluded to above. The sloop-of-war Savannah has been relieved by the Paunes, and is now
for uniting the colors of the regiment from the staff
and wrapping them around his body.

On Saturday next, 250 Federal privates will be
same number of robels.

Division.

Permits were granted to the solitors of the last company, ound
the file of having fought bravery, first
tearing the colors of the regiment from the staff
and wrapping them around his body.

On Saturday next, 250 Federal privates will be
same number of robels.

Division:

Division:

Permits were granted to the solitors of the Reserve Corps to pass freely over the camp grounds,
and they embraned to be sufficient with a
colors of the regiment for which he has been chosen the man
the following singular circumstances:

Tuesday night, after he had reti

The muster and pay rolls of the army of the Po-tomac, closed up to December 31, 1861, are much more free from errors than those formerly sent in. If a depletion of the Treasury does not prevent it -of which there is some apprehension-the army will be paid off much earlier in the month than

General BUTLER reports to the Navy Depart ment that his men, horses, ammunition, stores, &c are being shipped at Boston with great rapidity The expedition will be ready to move in a few days, but, like that of General Burnsids, its desti-nation is Kept a profound secret. It is rumored are immediately connected with a general movement

The Government Stables Rebuilt. The stables recently burned down have been re built. Greater vigilance will be observed in the future. Already another attempt to fire them has been discovered, but the incendiary has eluded

at Hall's Hill, on New Year's eve, the bill of fare consisted of boned turkeys, roast turkeys, boiled hams, boiled tongues, partridges, stewed oysters, chicken salads, patte truffes, Charlotto Russe, sand wiches, ice creams, jullies, assorted cakes, oranges almonds, raisins, French kisses, bonbons, plenty o according to the Dutchman's remark, "some oder little dings." cigars, a few punches, a taste of champagne, an

King Alcohol Disentombed. The provost marshal in Gen. McCall's division suspecting one of the sutlers of bringing liquor into the camp, instituted a search, and by applying a shovel where he found the ground br found nineteen dozen bottles of whisky buried in the earth. The liquor was destroyed and the su

The following deaths of soldiers have occurrent since our last report : Louis Eisele, Company B, Fortieth Pennsylva volunteers, at camp. Franklin J. Persing, Company D, Fifty-sever Pennsylvania volunteers, at camp.

Thos. C. Wykoff, Company I, Fifty-seventh Pen sylvania volunteers, at camp. S. D. Ruthson, Company E, First regiment Ber dan's Sharpshooters, at camp. Saml. Dout, Company O, Twenty-third Pennsyl vania volunteers, at camp. Elias Weiss, teamstor, Company F, Twenty-third Pennsylvania volunteers, at camp. Amos Busham, Company D, First Pennsylvan at Columbian College Hospital. Mark Wasner, Company E, First Ponnsylvani artillery, at Seminary Hospital. Chas. Whittier, Company F, Second regiment Berdan's Sharpshooters, at camp. Saml. Willison, Company E, Fourth Pennsylva nia cavalry, at camp. Washington, Jan. 2.—The Light House Board through its secretary, Mr. Jenkins, gives evidence of its vitality, by advertising for a supply of seventy thousand gallons of the best quality of pure

winter strained sperm oil, for the use of the It was yesterday reported that General McCall

The content of the Proposed proposed with the attack on the state of the Congress hold at Paris in 1805, robiting to neutral and boligement rights on the cosmol beligement rights on the cosmol latters of the Maryland, percented the respitations of the Maryland, percented the respitations of the Maryland and percented the respitations of the Maryland and percented the cosmol beligement rights of the cosmol flowers and the cosmol latter of the Maryland and percented the cosmol latter of the Maryland and percented the cosmol latter of the Cosmol and the cosmol latter of the cosmol flowers and the cosmol latter of the cosmol flowers and the cosmol latter of the cosmol latter gust last.
Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Fenton, of New York, severally objected to the introduction of the resolution.
Mr. Pheles, of California, asked, but failed to

FROM MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 2-Evening.-The report sent troops had started on a Western expedition, proves to be a mistake.

Recent developments disclose the fact that embezzlements have occurred in the county collector's office, amounting to thirty thousand dollars. These rauds, it is alleged, have been committe Stephen D. Axtell, chief clerk, and extend back

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The steamship Columbia strived at this port this morning from Havana.
Intelligence had reached Havana that the city of Vera Cruz had been occupied by the Spaniards, and that the Spanish flag was waving over San Juan d'Ullon. The French ships of war Mussena, Guerriere, Ardent, and L'Astree, the former bearing Admiral La Gravière, arrived at Havana on the 27th. The British ships of war Challenger, Spiteful, Steady, and Plover arrived on the same day.

The Spanish squadron took possession of San
Juan d'Ulloa on the 16th of December. The city was evacuated by the Mexican troops on the next day. They retired without firing a gun.

From California. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—The stormy weather has interrupted telegraphic communication within the State, and over the Sierra Nevada.

Since the 24th ult. the floods have been renewed, to a great extent, throughout the valley portion of the State. Sacramento and Stockton have been partially overflowed again, without much additional damage.

Business with the interior has been suspended, and more property has been destroyed in the State by this freshet than all the freshets herotofore.

The weather is pleasant to-day.
The steamer Golden Age sailed for Panama with 100 passengers and \$950,000 in treasure for New York, and \$170,000 for England.
Judgo Hager yesterday issued an injunction, staying the sale of the Broderick estate until the question of the forgery of Broderick's will is investigated. tion of the largery of Discourse to the gated.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived—Dec. 26, steamer Uncle Sam, from Panana; 20th, ship R. B. Forbes, from Boston; bark Zephyr, from New York; 30th, ship Red Guantict, from New York. Salled—29th, ships Enterprise, for New York; Nonpariel, for Falmouth.

Heavy Gale at New York. New York, Jan. 2.—There was a tromendous gale last night, and nearly a dozen prize vessels in the Atlantic dock were more or less damaged. Several vessels in the bay dragged their anchors and were slightly damaged.

New Hampshire Politics.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 2.—The Republican State Convention has nominated Governor Berry for re-election, and adopted resolutions sustaining the Government in presenting the war, endorsing the policy of the Administration, &c. Departure of Col. Lewis' Regiment. HARRISBURG, Jan. 2.—The 110th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. Wm. D. Lewis, Jr., has just 16tf for Romney, Va. Governor CURTIN presented the regiment with its flag. at the Capitol, this exemine.

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. AMBRICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Broad and Locust roots—" King Lear." ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—Love's Labor Lost." WHEATLET'S CONTINENTAL THEATER—Walnut street, BARNUM'S TEMPLE OF LIVING WONDERS—1009 Chest-nutstreet, above Tenth. WALSOT-STREET THEATER—Ninth and Walnut sta.-TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tonth and Chest-ut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

DELIBERATE MURDER IN THE

A SLEEPING SOLDIER SHOT DEAD.

A wanton and apparently premeditated murder occurred yesterday afternoon, at half past four o'clock, at No. 811 Cherry street. The circumtances of the crime gave it a heinous character, and the city has been for so long a time free from the record of cold-blooded crimes, that the deed excited more than the usual indignation and fear. The murdered man was a teamster in Governmen employ, who had been stationed at Perryville, Md., and had returned to this city on furlough, a few ys before his decease, for the purpose of spending he Christmas holidays. The murderer was named homas Peters, a volunteer in the regiment of J. Richter Jones, now encamped at Roxborough, who

the Rappahanneck river, a movement forward via Occoquan will compel the execution of the robel batteries on the Potomac, and also give us possession of the terminus of the Richmond railway at Acquia creek, and leave the Confederates at Main and been killed in a skirmish, the innocent firing of guns on the night provious being the onal foundance of the Colonel Owens.

It was yesterday reported that General MoCall had been killed in a skirmish, the innocent firing of guns on the night provious being the onal foundance of Colonel Owens.

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The deceased, William II. Harris, aged about the first the clude of the intrivers years, was an Englishman by birth. The murders states that he is but eighteen years of age, although he looks to be twenty-five. He is an Irishuan, and, to all appearance, is an unscorping the nitry, at his residence, in This treet, near F street. Ho was attached to the Quartermaster's department in that Department.

Washington, January 2, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. King, of New York, presented a petition, numerously signed by offizes of New York city, praying for the adoption of the policy of omancipation.

Cavalry, was presented, yestorday, by the officers of the stopped and the policy of the stopped a

dwelling last evening to note the soons of the murder, and the appearance of the corpse, which was also subsequently removed to the station-house.

The dwelling where the tragedy occurred is a plain three-story brick building, with a bisement kitchen, the door of which opens in a side yard, enclosed with a brick wall. The settee where Harris had been sleeping rested in the oxtrome corner of the room of the basement, and he had been sleeping upon his right side, with his head a little off from the cushion, leaning towards a cook stove. The bullet had entered his loft breast, just below the heart, and had probably pierced it, the dinner dishes remained unwashed on a side table, and the ceiling of the room was rather low. It was in fact a common basement kitchen, the type of one thousand that abound in Philadelphia When we visited the place last evening, a motive array of polleemen, speciators, reporters, and jurymen, surrounded the corpse. It had been stripped above the waist, and lay beside the settee, whence it had fallen.

The body was magnificently developed, and the dead man's skin was of milky whiteness, making still more conspicuous the small, dark hole just beneath the nipple, where the ball had entered. The smallest possible quantity of blood had flowed from the would and stained the dead man's brown shirt. In falling from the settee his nose was a little skinned. There was no expression of sgony in his face, and the eyes were closed calmly as if in sleep. The lips were somewhat parted, and the hair brushed pleasantly back from the temples. He had a black moustache and goatee, and common clothing with blue-yarn stockings and army shoes. Coroner Corrad conducted the examination efficiently, although we are sorry to say that one or two of the jurymen were very drank, and might, upon provocation, have committed murder themselves. This morning the inquest and the post-mortem examination will be continued at the station-house, when Manning, the comrade of Poters, will testify as to what occurred before he lef

Meeting of the Board of School Control. EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS. A special meeting of the Board of Controllers of Public Schools was held yesterday afternoon, at 3} o'clock. & Mr. William Flitchcraft was, on motion, admitted

as a member from the Twenty-fifth section.

as a member from the Twenty-fifth section.

The following communication from the Committee on High Schools was read by the scoretary:

The Committee on the Central High School beg leave to report:

For a number of years there has been a growing doubt in the community as to the benefits derived from this institution. Its real value has always been recognized, but charges of inefficiency of instructors, and superficiality in the course of study, have been made again and again. Former committees, in view of the condition of popular sentiment, investigated the causes of dissatisfaction, and in the year 1850 one of the professors was requested to resign. On his compliance with the request, the committee ordered an examination, reported the result to the Board, and the vacancy was filled, on the recommendation of the committee.

sors. The committee could not believe these evils sors. The committee could not believe these evils inherent in the institution, and they resolved to use all legitimate means to remove them. For this purpose they requested of the principal a positive statement of the condition of the various departments, and a caudid exposition of what he believed to be the causes of its inefficiency. In compliance with this request the principal prepared the following report, to which the attention of the Board is respectfully asked:

lowing report, to which the attention of the Board is respectfully asked:

REPORT OF THE FRINCIPAL.

To the Commit.ce on the Central High School:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the resolution of the committee, passed Septembor 2, 1861, I beg leave respectfully to report:

That being convinced that the Central High School possesses elements of usefulness superior to those of any similar institution in the country, and that it has in its practical instruction advantages over the mere college, in which special regard is had to the learned professions, it became my earnest desire to increase its usefulness to the utmost extent of the means appropriated. To the different committees such changes were suggested as the spirit of the age demanded. While from the nature of its organization it cannot aim at the objects of a college, yet as a part of our common-school system it was designed to complete a good general education as a preparation for sciontific, literary, commercial, and mechanical pursuits. But, however perfect may be the design theoretically, practically its usefulness must depend upon the agents selected to fulfit these purposes. The professors are appointed for presumed thorough acquaintance with a particular branch, and ability to impart their knowledge. But there are other important elements in the composition of the good teacher. Appreciation of character, tact in governing, conscientiousness that devotes him to his profession, enthusiasm that arges to increasing exertion—these qualities he must possess.

Examinations may test his literary qualifications, but the recitation room must be the criterion of his real power as a teacher.

Bearing in mind these positions, it becomes my

eal power as a teacher.

Bearing in mind these positions, it becomes my

real power as a teacher.

Bearing in mind these positions, it becomes my duty, in obedience to your request, to state frankly that, to mature your views, I am compelled to ask an investigation into the abilities of professors, rather than to suggest changes in the course of study. With the Professor of Practical Mathematics I have always sustained the most friendly relations, and it may appear unkind in me to animadvert upon the efficiency of one who has been connected with the school since its organization. Yet, from the numerous complaints of parents and pupils, my own observation, and his frequent appeals for aid in the maintenance of order in his class room. I am compelled, by a conscientious regard for the best interests of the school, to recommend such an investigation as will convince the committee of the truth of the charges and lead to proper action. It is charged that the professor neglects the recitations of the pupils, and yet credits with merits and demerits, without regard to the lesson; that the more repetition of jargon is credited with the highest averages; that the discipline of his department is notoriously inefficient, and that he has no control over the students. He has frequently sent for me to visit his room, and then reported the insubordination of a large number of pupils, on one occasion, eighteen, another twelve, and a third nine.

I have several times suspended pupils on his curplaint, though they protested their innocence of the charges. Immediately after the summer recess the glass on the bookense of his room was repaired; within a month a large number of panes were broken by stones thrown by pupils, whom the professor was unable to detect. On one occasion, while visiting his room, he showed me the ink wells which had been thrown at him, we the could not when the professor was unable to detect.

white broken by stones among a pages, now an approfessor was unable to detect. On one occasion, while visiting his room, he showed me the ink wells which had been thrown at him, yet he could not identify the offenders, nor even state from which part of the room they had been thrown. In order to assist the professor, I introduced mensuration into his department, using the work upon this subject of which he is the author. Yet the same complaints of his inattention to recitation were continued.

plaints of his inattention to rectation were continued.

Whatever may be the literary qualifications of the professor of the French language, after a trial of three years, he has proved to be utterly inefficient in discipline. Instruction in his department is a failure. Appeals from his injustice were so well sustained that the faculty frequently refused to sanction his complaints in special offences. Be punished without discrimination, filling the demorit roll with charges against pupils who, under other professors, were most exemplary in their deportment. I have been obliged to interfere between him and his pupils, to save the latter from absolute oppression. Many have been obliged to interfere between him and his pupils, to save the latter from absolute oppression. Many of the ambitious have, without the control of their parents, withduawn from this department. His examinations were merely pretences, the pupils being aware of the questions beforehand. To show this fast more clearly, it may be stated that the editor of a weekly paper was furnished, by a pupil, with a list of questions some weeks before the examination in July last. After that event, the questions actually used were found to be identical with those previously made known.

I doubt whether any pupil has obtained any knowledge from the instruction of this gentleman, or that any class could pass a creditable examination in this branch. This course of Professor Gerard is another proof that few foreigners adapt their discipline and Instruction to the wants of American pupils in large classes, such as those of the High School.

It is with extreme reluctance that I refer to the Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Natural History, venerable by age, extensive acquirements, and former

reserved Analomy, Physiology, and Natural History, venerable by age, extensive acquirements, and formor usefulness; a gentleman whom I esterm and regard with affectionate kindness, and whom I benor for his virtues and abilities. Yet respect for your resolution compels the opinion that I deem his days of as-fulness past. The infirmities of his age are warnings that cannot be mistaken, and should certainly prompt a retirement from the active duties of his chair. Instruction in the department under duties of his chair.

Secondly. That he was indifferent to the intellectual improvement of his scholars, and neglected the course of study.

Thirdly. That, either from indolence, for the sake of ease in his own position, or from a culcable indulgence of the idleness of pupils, he concealed the condition of his classes from the proper authorities, and made incorrect reports of their morits and demerits.

Forribly. That his resignation would be of advantage to the High School.

With these remarks, the case of Mr. Vogdes may be submitted to the Board. The committee regret that the pain of unfolding it so fully was forced upon them, by Mr. Vogdes himself.

The High School was instituted for the good of the public—not for the peculiary benefit of single persons. It was made for the scholars, and not for the teachers. Thus believing, the committee could not accept the argument that long service was an excuse for incompency.

The moment a professor is found unequal to his task, that moment they believed his resignation essential to his

The moment a professor is found unequal to his task, that moment they believed his resignation essential to his self-respect. An earnest which to improve the condition of the school was the only motive of their action. With the general plan of the institution they are well satisfied. Under the conscientious and intelligent management of Professor Maguire it must continue to improve if his efforts are properly supported. With the system itself they have no fault to find—no improvement to suggest.

But with regard to certain departments, hitherto controlled by incompetent persons, they declare their solemn and profound conviction that changes were necessary, and that their action was unprejudiced, legal, and obsolutely unavoidable.

The computite buying received from Professor Maguire. ntely unavoidable.
The committee having received from Professor Magnire
the following communication, in reply to those of Messrs, is
vocales and Gerard, would respectfully state that it is
their intention to make the rigid examination he retheir intention to make the rigid examination he requests:
Thomas G. Hoilingsworth Est., Chairman of Committee on High School:—Dear Sir: At the special meeting of the Controllers of Public Schools, December 32, 1861, communications from Professors Vogdes and Gerard, involving serious charges against me as Principal of the Orbital High School, rather than defences of their own conduct, were received. I respectfully request an investigation by the committee irto my official acts during my connection with the institution.

Respectfully,
January 1st, 1862.

Respectfully, NICHOLAS H. MAGUIRE.
January 1st, 1862.
Finally, the committee beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the services of William Vogdes, Professor of Practical Mathematics in the Central High School, be, and the same are hereby, dispensed with.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. HOLLINGSWORTH,

THOMAS FITZGERALD,

LEWIS BITTING,

THOMAS WOOD,

THOMAS W. MARGINERY.

January 2, 1562.

Prof. Haverstick, which he answered promety. It like manner I refer to the testimony of Prof. Kirkpatrick. Prof. Kirkpatrick never said what is reported by that committee.

Mr. Hollingsworth replied that the evidence, after being taken, was written down, and each gentleman as he testified was asked to affix his signature.

Mr. Hollingsworth replied that the evidence, after being taken, was written down, and each gentleman as he testified was asked to affix his signature.

Mr. Fletcher. Why were they not called upon and required to sign it? Then was the proper time for the signing. Next comes the testimony of a number of graduates from that school. There is one thing I condemn in their action—stabbing Professor Vogdes in the dark. They know he had no opportunity of defending himself.

Mr. Hollingsworth. I deny that. [Sensation.] Mr. Hollingsworth. I deny that. [Sensation.] Mr. Holther. For. Vogdes never had an opportunity to come before that committee.

Mr. Hollingsworth. Mr. Vogdes was before the committee, but did not testify hecause he was sick.

Mr. Fletcher. So much the worse, then, for the committee, if they took a man to task when he was sick. [Laughter.] I repeat it, that he did not know this blow was meditated. Again, the gentleman from the Fifteenth ward who signs that report was never in the High School building until the 24th of last December, when the Professor was asked to resign on the 9th.

The motion to refer the subject to a special committee of five was then taken up, and defeated by a vote of 12 nays to 11 yeas.

Mr. Riche asked that the matter before the house at the close of the Tuesday meeting be now decided in order, viz.: a motion that the protests of Professors Gerard and Vogdes be referred to a special committee of five, with the amendment that they be referred to the High School Committees.

The chair decided that the matter before the house was the resolution concluding the roport of the committee—viz: dispensing with the services of Prof. Vogdes.

Mr. Riche declared that the house had departed from the business properly and actually before it, to a question not legally occurring. He contended, with much force, that Prof. Vogdes should have been duly notified that steps were about to be taken to investigate his efficiency; that he should have been dlowed to be present at the meetings of the committee, methods of instruction, and consequently great trouble must ensue.

Mr. Fitzgorald rose to defend the report of the committee. He felt that he need say but little, as it explained itself. He asked nothing better than that it might be placed upon record. He would not bore the members with a speech, as he had been up until three o'clock assisting to prepare the report.

been up until three o'elock assisting to prepare the report.

Mr. Riché. The gentleman has a sick-headache, fortunately for himself. [Laughter.]

Mr. Crans criticised the testimony of the Highschool professors. It was stereotyped, and its purport simply was that better men than Prof. Vogdes could be found. He moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the next meeting of the Board, and that the report be printed for the use of the members.

The motion was leat by a vota of 12 paymet. It The motion was lost by a vote of 12 nays to 11 The motion to adopt the report and resolution of the committee then recurred, and it was agreed to by a vote of 14 yeas to 9 nays.

Mr. Fletcher sgain moved to refer the communications of Professors Vogdes and Gerard to a select committee of five, with directions to report to this Bond the testimony taken before it.

Mr. Yeaker moved, as an amendment, that it be referred to the Committee on High Schools. The amendment was lost—yeas 10, nays 13.

The motion of Mr. Fletcher was then agreed to—yeas 13, nays 10.

Mr. Crans moved, as an act of justice, that Prof. Vogdes' services be dispensed with on the 1st of March.

March.
Mr. McCallum moved, as an amendment, that it oo the 1st of April.

Mr. Riche moved that Professors Gerard and McMurtrie be requested to resume their chairs ending the investigation.

Mr. Leech called for the reading of these genlemen's resignations.

Mr. Fletcher asked for the reading of their withdrawals of resignation.

Mr. Leech asked that the resignations be accept-

Mr. Fletcher. They are not before the house, All. Fletcher. They are not before the noise, and cannot be accepted.

Mr. Hollingsworth stated that he had intended, at an early date, to introduce a resolution asking Councils to donate to each of the gentlemen \$1,000, in consideration of their past services!

Mr. Fletcher. The gentlemen would scorn to re-Modurtrie na disc Dr. Hartshorne. Mr. Fletcher. Then, Mr. President, this Board had better be dissolved! The whole of its business can be transacted by three members of the commit-The amendment of Mr. Leech, accepting the reignations of the professors, was then agreed to by vote of 14 yeas to 9 nays. Adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Coroner Conrad was summoned pestorday afternoon to Currant alley, below Locust street, to held an inquest upon the body of a woman, who had expired suddenly.

Also, to No. 1725 Montrose street, between Carpenter and Christian, where a Mrs. Rodgers had died suddenly. SENT BACK.—Yesterday morning Patrick Clabey, arrested by Lieutenant Fuller, upon the charge of having stabled John Nichols, in Baltimore, on Christmas, was taken to that city in the early train, by Lieutenant Wallis of the police force of Baltimore. The Lieutenant recognized Clabey as the man he was after.

A Grand Feast.—A grand supper was given by Coroner Conrad, on Wednesday evening, to a number of his personal friends, including the reporters of the press, several attaches of the local telegraph, and others. The company separated at a late hour, after listening to several brilliant speeches and well-executed songs. FIRE. The alarm of fire about midnight

was caused by the burning of the rear portion of the gun factory of Edward K. Tryon, in Second street, above Race. The building destroyed was occupied partially as a manufactory of gun caps. Owing to the lateness of the hour, we were unable to learn the loss, but it will, doubtless, be heavy. To learn the loss, but it will, doubties, be heavy.

Double Murder on Board an American Ship.

From information received by the American consul at Cardiff, the superintendent of police, with an effective staff of constables, repaired to the West Bute dock at an early hour on Tuesday morning to await the arrival of the American ship Pletades, on which a borible murder had been reported. Thousands of persons were present to await the arrival of the ship, and the police had no easy task to accomplish to keep the people at bay. At about 10 o'clock the looked for vessel came, and eight foreigners (Italians, Americans, Germans, and Austrians), who comprised the crow, were immediately arrested on the charge. Their names were Peter Storey, Peter Murrier, Irack Jocynine, Marin Sando, Perfeto Salas, Joseph Mansel, John Mansel, and Peter Sanga.

From the captain of the ship the following particulars were afforded: It appears that for some time the crow had manifested very bitter feelings against the mate of the ship for his repeated hard conduct towards the men, and accordingly it had at length been decided in cennoil to murder him on a favorable opportunity presenting itself. The 12th of last month proved the fatal day, not only for him, but for another poor fellow, who is supposed to have been an unwilling accomplice. The mate (whose name we have as yet been unable to ascertain) went, as usual, at an early hour in the morning to call the men from their sleeping apartments, when he was immediately attacked with staves, knives, and other dangerous wespons. The captain, hearing the noise, immediately rushed on dock and fired on the men, and then, by persuasion and force combined, succeeded in rescuing the victim, but the injuries were of too severe a character to give the rescued the slightest hope of recovery. His body presented a frightfully-mangled appearance, and the wounds caused him the greatest agony. He lingered, by the aid of stimulants, for many hours, after which he was, according to the custom, thrown overboard Double Murder on Board an American

country. The greatest excitement is manifested at Cardiff, and the vicinity of the police station has been crowded throughout the day with people anxious to glean every particular.

ious to glean every particular.

A SHE SOJER BOY.—The Rochester Democrat gives a long account of the exploits of a fomale soldier. She tended bar two weeks last winter at the Clinton House, Albion, N Y., going by the name of Charley Miller. Last spring she enlisted in the Eighteenth New York regiment, and served two months as a drummer-boy, calling herself Edward O. Hemilton. She has driven a hackney coach at sundry times in Rochester and Buffalo. A few days ago she tried to enlist in Rochester, when her sex was discovered. The Democrat says that almost from childhood she has chosen to unser herself and lead a masquerading life in male garb. For some two years she travelled with a circus. She was in Rochester with a concern of that sort, in the semploy of a man who sold whips from a wagon. So long has she passed herself off as a boy, that she scarcely retains any feminine characteristics. When she is in her favorite attire, there is nothing in her general appearance, or in her voice, to indicate than she is other than she seems. A slight