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VOL. 5.—NO. 131.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1862.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1862. LETTER FROM LONDON. Foreign Correspondence of "The Press." LONDON, December 21, 1861.

Two subjects engross public attention in this country now, perhaps I might correctly say in Europe, also: the affair of the Trent and the death of Prince Albert. The impression is that the American Government will not comply with the British demand to surrender the Southern Ambassadors, Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell, yet that the affliction and infliction of war with the United States will be evaded and avoided, somehow. At first, the cry "The British flag dichonored by a Yankee captair," raised by the Government papers, was undoubtedly echoed all over the country-except in Ireland, where England's interests are very hostilely regarded—and a general feeling that war must ensue, as undoubtedly arose. But the feeling has gradually abated, and a time not very far removed, the House of Common hope is generally entertained that the affair will be smicably settled, after all. How is the difficulty; for no one expects that the United States will have ne good sense to deliver up the two worthless units f humanity whose arrest has caused the trouble, and it is understood that Palmerston, who is the his death, the Prince Consort raised his voice end real ruler of the land, is resolved not to listen to any proposal for settling the question by arbitra-tion. It is understood, also, that Prussia and Rusrushing into a war with the United States—an ever sia are willing to act as mediators, soparately or toether—but the objection is that Prussia is too little of a maritime Power to understand the bearings of ne case (!) and that Russia is avowedly friendly to the United States. France, it is said, assents to the general principles assumed by England in this

matter. Belgium might be accepted, by England, as a mediator—but King Leopold is uncle to Queen Victoria, which might warp his judgment. Holjust called upon me, recollects that the burial-day of George the Fourth was joyonaly kept as a merry land, Spain, and Austria, are said to favor the American view of the case. Lord Lyons is stated to have received instrucholiday. It will be different now. ALPHA. tions to narrow his demands, in courteous language Off Savannah. into the smallest compass—so as to obtain an imme-From our Special Correspondent.] diate answer from the American Government, and save even a week of procrastination. The object of this is to enable Palmerston to declare war with

America before Parliament reassembles. If a casus belli occur during the Parliamentary session it would be impossible to commence hostilities, in the Queen's name, without obtaining Legislative sanction. In 1857, Lord Palmerston com the war with China, during the recess, and when Parliament reassembled a vote of condemnation on his policy was passed. Give him opportunity to declare war with America, and he will risk Parliamont's backing him up. He is belligerent, proba-bly because he was Secretary of War during twen-ty-one years, and glories in fishing in troubled waters. More than that, as it is the etiquette of the Minister who engages England in a war to be allowed to carry her through it, he may not object to thus securing himself in office. This is a hard riew,—but many politicians here do not hesitate to

Should war ensue, it will commence at ence, Palerston knowing that when regularly entered into it, or at all events, with his majority in the House of Commons, Parliament will endorse him. Cob-den will protest, if his health enable him to resume his prominent position in the House, and Bright certainly will. 'Bright's recent speech at Rochdalo, against the war, is looked upon here as the most eloquent oration since Canning's great speech in 1825, on the occasion of his recognizing the inde-pendence of the South American Republics. Methinks it finer, for it is full of facts as well as arguments. In truth, Canning was too much of a rhetoritician. Bright, with less scholarship, makes a more telling speech. Bright believes what he says—Canning wanted the true carnestness which self-conviction bestows. In 1854, Bright and Cobden protested against England's going out of her ing in the one hundred million pounds sterling, and the loss of forty thousand soldiers. Yet, it would not suror lorly thousand solders. Let, it would not surprise me to hear, were there a general election now, of the electors of Birmingham turning against Bright, and not re-electing him. You must know that Birmingham Targaly manufactures arms and strmy accountements, and a war would be highly deceptable to them on account of the employment it would give, and the profits it must yield.

The sale arrival of the Wyandotte, her officers and men. The shell, for riled shell it was, struck the beach, about fifty yards from us, and buried itself in the sand without exploding. Chief Engineer In a short time, if things proceed favorably, Bright will be one of the richest men in the House of Commons—not an unpleasing prespect for a pub-lic man not yet fifty years old. It seems that,

three years ago, he and some of his friends purchased the Dylife and Dyfagym lead and coppor mines, in Cardiganshire, Wales, for £24,000. The and the other of £200. As the money is made it is expended in explorations and working, and the pick will be immense, beyond any expectation, it is said. Bright bought his friends out very soon; and is about leaving cotton spinning and devoting himself to mining. It is expected that, in six years, his profits will be £100,000 a year, or there-

Mysterious hints in *The Trues* seem to shadow out, either that the Prince of Wales is to obtain position, in some responsible way, in the governing Cambridge, and wants pulling in. The latter can scarcely be the case, for all accounts speak of his steady babits and good morals. It is odd, now that he is no more, how the newspapers, which attacked Prince Albert in 1854 and in 1857 for meddling with public affairs and interfering with his wife about them, now praise him for "the assistance which, not only daily but almost hourly, his practical good sense gave her Majesty during many years." The fact is, I hear, that the Queen was years." The tact is, I hear, that the Queen was frequently annoyed by his persistent interference with her routine duties, and therefore encouraged him to employ his time in patronizing. Exhibitions, presiding at public moetings, and laying the foundation stones of public buildings. Still, he was of essential service, I doubt not, in correcting, by his prudence and common sense, the flightness of Victoria's character. It would be a sort of misprision of trassen for ter. It would be a sort of misprision of treason for any one to say so here, in print, but the general im-pression is that Victoria has what is figuratively called "a bee in her bonnet," and that, all through her reign, she has needed some mind stronger than her own to guide her. Perhaps this was the roason why, from her accession in June, 1837, to her mar-riage in February, 1840, Lord Molbourne was near-ly demiciled in Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle, which made Punch record as a remarkable event that, once in a certain year, smoke had been seen to ascend from the kitchen-chimney of his seen to ascend from the kitchen-chimney of his Lerdship's house in South street. Considering the reputed state of her mind, and the necessity of hav-ing it gently controlled by some strong influence, perhaps the meaning of the hints about the Prince of Wales may be ascertained—it is hoped that he will be steady and serious, so as to take his father's passed the last ten years of his reign, the proba-

place in directing the Queen. When it is remem-bered in what condition of mind her grandfather bility of such direction being needed will readily be apprehended. For ten years past, there has been no kind feelings between Albert and Palmerston. The latter ngly remonstrated against the Prince's making a point of being present, and of interforing, when-ever he had an audience with the Queen on public business. Further, at the end of 1851, being then Foreign Secretary, under Lord John Russell, he positively refused to allow Prince Albert to revise, or even to inspect, his despatches to British ambas-sadors abroad. There was quite a contest about it, then, and during the Russian War, Quoen Vio-toria unwillingly siding with her husband, as he made a personal matter of it. Palmorston carried his point so far as to have his despatches pass di-rectly into the Queen's hands. No doubt, the Prince subsequently saw them there. Palmorston's pertinacity made Prince Albert inimical, to his dying day. Lord John Russell, to curry favor at Court, sided with Albert, fixed a quarrel on Palmerston, because he had written a private note to Lord Normandy, at Paris, approving of Napoleon's coup d'état, declared that this was an neurpation of the Royal functions, and compelled him to resign office. During the Russian War, when it was charged on the Prince, by the Liberal newspapers, that he was counselling the Queen to back up the neutrality of Prussia—" supporting German interests," was the term used—the popular performance of the Prince in the streets.

I. P. MORRIS & CO. | persons, were committed to heart if short-were

by the press generally is sickening and nearly unanimous. The only journal which has attempted to analyze his character, in an impartial man-ner, is *The Critic*, a literary paper of high character and no small independence. It combats the magniloquent assertion of the The Times that, by Prince Albert's death, "the nation has sustained the greatest loss that could poscibly have fallen upon it." but says the real loss is to the Queen, of him who was so well able to counsel her It says, "Of the personal character of the Prince Consort much need not be said. If he was cold in his manner, his sincerity of heart was proved beyond all doubt; and if he was economical, even to penuriousness, in his monetary transactions, he never lost sight of the interest of those who were faithful to his service. His reserve may be fully accounted for by the peculiar position in which he was placed; his economy was, no doubt, a part of his edu-cation. It was a peculiarity which resulted from his personal qualities that, though he was the first patron of the Arts in this country, artists were no personally ambitious of his patronage; and, al-though the future fate of the great schemes which he devised for educating the taste of this country is yet uncertain, we shall not be surprised if at some tion Scheme, is too expensive, and so, little by little under the warmth of Ministerial economy, the Prince Consort's favorite edifices will melt away as

A Southern View of Federal Operation if they were palaces built of ice." It adds, what is for the first time asserted, "that up to the time of getically against the baste with which England is which he denounced as subversive of her interest dangerous to the real sources of her power, and certain to be advantageous only to the despotic Powers of Europe. Whether that view was right or wrong, such, we believe, was the faith in which the Prince Confort died." Throughout England, on the day of the funeral, business will be almost generally suspended. Respect for the loss sustained by the Queen and her children is very great. An old Londoner, who has

U. S. STEAMER WYANDOTTE, OFF TYBEE ISLAND, GA., Dec. 25, 1861. Having gone into commission on the 3d of De-cember, we weighed anchor from Ellis' Island, in New York harbor, on the 13th inst. The Wyandotte is one of the purchased steamers, originally the Western Port, running between New York and Charleston. She is a serew propeller, of 464 tons, with a battery of four 32s, and a 24-pound howitzer on the forecastle, and is in command of Lieutenant Commanding R. M. McArann, a Philadelphian by birth, who has seen over twenty years' service. After arriving in Port Royal harbor, we were detailed for service here, and came to anchon Saturday morning last. Found here steamers Seminole and Henry Andrews, and gunboat Pem-bina, and have been subsequently joined by the Paymes and Ottawa.

Went on shore on Tuesday, in company with Acting Master M. D. Carpenter, Dr. Burlingham, Paymester Hoy, and Chief Engineer Carr, and reported to General Wright, commanding the forces.

neamped on the island. The fort on Tybes Island is a "Martello" tower, pierced for heavy guns, and built of a composition of sand, cement, and fine sea shells, forming a solid mass, almost impregnable. The indentation of a shot on the harbor front is searcely discernible, so repellant is the material. The walls are of great thickness, and the position commanding. The Seventh Connecticut and Fortyfifth New York are encamped in the vicinity, and are actively engaged in throwing up additional

fifth Now Tork are ensamped in the vicinity, and a fifth Now Tork are ensamped in the vicinity, and a solively again and wounding the search where it is a solively and the search of the control of the search of the control of the c England would have been saved an expenditure of bay and fleet at ancher. Looking towards Fort

tempt. She is said to be laden with cotton and rice, and to have a considerable amount of specie on board; a prize worth taking certainly.

"But God is Over All," [For The Press.] Night closes in with threat'ning skies, And hoarsely moans the gale;

Without, the trees like spectres rise, Encased in wintry mail; From glowing grates we turn, to think On whom these rigors fall, And who their deathly cup shall drink-But God is over all!

How fare they in the distant camp-The father, brother, son? Oh, many brows with death are damp, With many life is done! Oh, mothers, wives, distraught with fears, Lest your beloved should fall, Remember, in this rain of tears, That God is over all!

They saw but Freedom's need; No dreams of flow'ry paths of case, No bribe but valer's meed : And some shall win the hero's grave, But honor dwells where fall the brave,

And God is over all! How nobler these, than they who fought, And fell, in ancient time! For in this strife shall be outwrought A purpose void of crime; Base men have filled, and bid us drink, A cup o'erbrimmed with gall,

And forge new fetters, link by link-Where thickest falls war's leaden rain, And on its crimson sea, They closely press, and fight again

The battles of the free; And many are the deaths they dare, From hurtling shell and ball, Which make their awful music there-But God is over all!

With dimming eyes, and pain, That he who gives his life for Right, His death shall not be vain; Him shall men know as Freedom's son, When they his deeds recall, Who had unfaltering trust in One Whose care is over all.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY .- The 97th annual

meeting of the German Society took place a few days since. The receipts during the last year amounted to \$3,626.88 (including a balance of \$918.92 of the previous year,) and the expenditures to \$3,403.47, leaving a cash balance of \$223.41 at the end of the year. The society has invested part of its capital in the building No. 18 South Seventh street, part of which is rented to the Philadelphia

ead from paper when long. He never caught the THE REBELLION.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS. FORT PICKENS AGAIN OPENS FIRE THE REBELS SILENT.

The Rebel Army of the Potomac. ITS DEMORALIZATION ACKNOWLEDGED.

ORE DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN DIFFE. RENT PARTS OF THE SOUTH COL. CORCORAN, AND OTHER PRISONERS

SENT TO COLUMBIA, S. C. DEFUNCT WASHINGTON EDITOR ACTING AS REBEL SECRETARY OF STATE.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Shelling of a Rebel Battery on the Lower Potomac. EXCITEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. &c., δεc.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Another Fight at Fort Pickens—Fighting in South Carolina—Acknowledged Demoralization in Beauregard's Army—Burning of the Richmond Theatre—The Fire at Nashville. By the steamer Adelaids, a large number of Richmond papers of date up to Friday morning were received at Baltimore. We extract from them

a great amount of important and interesting news:
From Pensacola—A Confederate Steamer
Fired into from Fort Pickens—General
Bragg Responds.
Monile, Jan. 1.—A Confederate steamer going
from Pensacola to the navy yard was fired upon
from the batteries of Fort Pickens. Gen. Bragg's
batteries replied, and the firing was continued at
last accounts.

batteries replied, and the firing was continued at last accounts.

The Richmond Dispatch of Friday says the Confederate batteries replied to Pickeus, and the firing continued all day. No vessels were engaged on either side, and no essualties occurred with us. Gen. Bragg was absent, but Gen. Anderson was in command. Gen. Bragg returned on the 21, but the Federals did not renew the attack, and our guns vers situal. From the South Carolina Coast.

Augusta, January 2.—Private despatches re-seived from Pocataligo, dated on yesterday, state that the Federals attempted an advance from Porthat the Federals attempted an advance from Port Royal Ferry, but wer repulsed by the Fourteenth Rogiment of South Carolina Volunteers, under command of Colonel Jones. The Confederate loss was affecen killed and wounded. One Yankee was taken prisoner, but their loss is not otherwise stated. General Lee has informed Jeff Davis that he is confident of his ability to prevent the Federals from advancing on Charleston or Savannah.

Fighting in South Carolina—the Isabel Runs the Stockhote. Runs the Blockade.

Runs the Blockade.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan 2.—Fighting on the coast commenced yesterday. Thirty-five hundred of the enemy landed on the main, near Port Royal Ferry. They were met with the bayonet by two regiments of our troops. The Yankees fled precipitately, thrawing away their arms as they ran. They were driven into their boats. The howitzers on their boats opened fire on our troops, killing six and wounding twelve South Carolinians. The enemy's loss is about the same

the spirit of our soldiery.

There is too much drunkenness among the officers on the Potomac, and too much vacant idling among the men. We are informed, as a positive fact, that, in the majority of the army-on the Potomac, the practice of regimental drills has fallen into complete disuse. This alone would besufficient to demoralize any army in circumstances such as ours. The drill is not only essential for schooling the soldier; it fulfils other vastly important and essential purposes fit develops and educates the physique, fortifies the soldier against disease, and, what is perhaps the most important moral consideration of all, gives him occupation for a portion of his time each day, and protects him, at least measurably, against that canker-worm of the army—ennui. What can be predicted but utter demoralization for an army whose condition is that of tens of thousands of men, living in utter idleness, grovelling in their tents, with no other occupation than what is afforded by the greasy pack of cards, that is the inevitable inmate of every tent, or the yellow-covered novel, whose wretched and perhaps filthy entertainment has more than once gone the rounds of the company.

pnny.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the
srmy is becoming a name of terror and dread to
the minds of our citizens. The newspapers are still
filled with advertisements of bonuses for "substithe minds of our citizens. The newspapers are still filled with advertisements of bonuses for "substitutes," although the War Department has adopted a rule restricting the number of substitutions to one in each company. The rates paid for substitutes are enormous. We are informed that they average from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars; and we have been told of a recent instance where fifteen hundred dollars was paid for the prompt procurement of a substitute to take the place of a private suddenly constrained to leave the army. Evidence stares us in the slace of the unwillingness of men to accept the life of famine, dirt, and vacant idleness in the army. Richmond is filled with soldiers who have come out of the hospitals, or who have get here on some pretence or other, applying for discharges, and striving and wriggling in all sorts of ways to get out of the army. It was but a few days ago that a soldier, discharged from one of the hospitals here, committed suicide rather than be constrained to return to the army. There is no unwillingness among our young men.

discharged from one of the hospitals here, committed suicide rather than be constrained to return to the army.

There is no unwillingness among our young men to serve their country. There are thousands who would willingly go, with their lives on their sleeves, to battle with the enemy, and to attest a devoted and courageous patriotism, but who dread to betake themselves to the wretched, half-fed life of dirt, vacency, and idleness, in the camps. This is the restraint upon volunteering. The Government will, in vain, essay to remove it by a bounty law for re-enlistments—the provision of which, by the way, for company reorganization, has already, we understand, proved a fruiful source of infrigue and demoralization in our army—without other measures that will reach to the root of the evil. The authorities at Richmond may assure themselves that, as long as the health of the army is neglected, and it is maintained in its dirty, sluggard condition, the drills neglected, the half rations of commissaries winked at, the rowdyism of officers passed over, and the vacency and idleness of "a defensive policy" hold out as rewards to volunteering, the army will not be filled and replenished but from few classes of our people.

Why was it that when our soldiers were daily dying by hundreds the Government did not show the commen humanity of the small measure of instituting a medical commission to examine the compa, and, if possible, check the progress and ravages of disease? Why was it that, when the Government had control of the whole line of transportation from the Carolinas and Louisiana to the depots at Manassas and Centreville, and could have bought sugar in Now Orleans at three cents, it permitted our army to suffer for months for rice, sugar, and molasses, and winked at the practice of buying sugar from the suffers of months for rice, sugar, and molasses, and winked at the practice of buying sugar from the suffers of months for rice, sugar, and molasses, and winked at the practice of buying sugar from the suffers of the

spirit of the volunteer and the enthusiasm of the country. [From the Richmond Dispatch of 2d inst] Removal of Yankee Prisoners. columbia, S. C., Jan. 1.—All the Yankee priseners from Charleston, including Colonel Corcoran, arrived here this afternoon in a special train. They were met at the depot by the Robel Guard, of this city, and conducted to jail.

Western Virginia.

Western Virginia.

Intelligence from Western Virginia represents that many of the best citizens of Raleigh and Faytte counties have had to abandon their homes and teck refuge in Monroe, in consequence of the outnesses perpetrated by invading parties of Yankees. Some, having been captured by the foe, refused to take the degrading oath of allegiance, and were ent to Columbus, Ohio. The people of our western tounties are in a high state of excitement, and are trging the Government to sond more troops for their protection.

McClellan and the Lincoln Congress.

It is currently reported that a movement is on It is currently reported that a movement is on

thaniel P. Banks. They comprain that McCiellan is too slow, and they want a communder who will respond to the popular clamor for an onward movement. The Yankees have been eight months engaged in the work of subjugating the South, but are still as far from accemplishing treir purpose as they were at the outset. We do not wonder, therefore, at their impactions

The Surrender of Messrs. Meson and Sliden. A despatch received in official quarters states that the Baltimore Sun, of December 30, publishes Seward's communication to Lord Lyons, releasing Messrs. Messon and Slidell. The wily Abolition Secretary says they are yielded to claims intrinsically just, and in conformity with American doctrines.

The Georgia Troops. The General Assembly of Georgia has passed an act authorizing all volunteers and other troops in the service from that State to vote at all elections, without reference to the place where they may be in service at the time of such elections.

Re-enlistment of Troops. We feel perfectly justified in saying, from in-formation in our possession, that fully seven-eighths of the Virginia troops now in service will re-onlist when their present terms expire. when their present ferms expire. Arrival of a Vessel from Havana at Mobile. A schooner arrived at Mobile, Alabama, on the 27th ult., from Havena, bringing a cargo of ceffee, sulphur, medicines, &c. The blocknding fleet saw her as abe came into port, but couldn't catch her. Good seamanship and good pilotage brought her through.

The War on the Seacoast. We take the following from the Charleston Mer-cury of the 30th ult.:

We take the following from the Charleston Mercury of the 30th ult.:

Although matters are getting quite brisk along the neighboring coast, there does not seem to be that imminence of battle which was believed; a few days ago, to exist. On Saturday Major General Lee and staff visited Brigadier General Evans' military district, and spent the entire day with the hero of the "Stone Bridge" and of Leesburg, making observations in that quarter. The enemy's gunboats are still in sight of White Point, but it is believed that this point of the inland communication has been coupled by the enemy for the purpose of more effectually blockading us. The Yankees believe that our commissioners and many valuable cargoes have found exit in this direction. One of their amusements consists in shelling the residences of the planters, on both sides of the streams, and if their practice was even tolerable, much property would thus be destroyed. But, fortunately, their gunnery is so bad that as many as twenty shells are sometimes fired at a large house before "a hit" is made. Another less expensive game is the killing of cattle with long-rango rifles, and then sending the barge ashore with an armed party to recover the "spoils."

On Sunday morning, two of the enemy's gunboats approached White Point, and, after firing several shells at General Evans' pickets, retired. The steamer Planter ran out to see a short distance on Sunday afternoon to reconnoitre, and encountered one of the blockading steamors. A number of shots were exchanged. Those of the enemy fell short, but one of the shots from the Planter is believed to have taken effect. This probably accounts for the heavy firing which was heard yesterday afternoon.

It was mentioned on the street yesterday that the lay afternoon.

It was mentioned on the street yesterday that the

It was mentioned on the street yesterday that the onemy's gunboats had been sounding Stono Inlet and placing buoys in the channel.

At station No. 2, as elsowhere on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, everything wears a busy aspect, and the soldiers are very anxious for a brushwith the Yankees.

This port was blockaded yesterday by a steamer, a bark, and a schooner, the last supposed to be a merchantman.

Texas Items. The Galveston Civilian of the 18th ult. says: Ine Gaiveston Civitian of the 18th ult. says:
Last night's mail brought us advices from the
Rio Grande to the effect that a Lincoln steam propeller had arrived, and was blockeding the river.
She had captured and burned a schooner.
The fight was still progressing at Matamoros,
The State Gazette learns that a fire broke out in
Georgetown, on the night of the 9th inst., which
destroyed property to the amount of \$83,000. No
insurance.

insurance.

The diptheria is prevailing to an alarming; and fatal extent in the Dallas region.

The Houston Telegraph remarks:

Our friends at Galveston are in considerable of a stew over the report that Governor Lubbook had written to General Hebert recommending the destruction of Galveston if the city could not be defended.

The Paris Advocate says that the gin-houses of R. M. Hopkins, Esq., and G. Murray, Esq., were burned a week or two ago, together with: 150 bales of cotton.

A Year Closing under Glooms Ausunces.

A private despatch was received yesterday from Centreville, by a prominent military officer now in Richmond, in which it was stated that the indications point to a Federal attack at an early day on Evansport, and the probability was that a simultaneous attack would be made at other points on the Potomasc. otomac. Operations of the Butler Expedition.

Operations of the Butler Expedition.

The Richmond Dispatch of Friday says:

A private despatch has been received here, dated at Mobile on yesterday, which states that Picayune Butler is at Ship Island. The despatch also states that the Federals have nominal possession of Biloxi, and it is believed will occupy all the towns on the coast in that region. They captured two cannon at Biloxi, and there were no small arms there for them to seize. It is stated that they landed there frem 5,000 to 7,000 troops, and its further rumored that they express the determination to push forward their forces to Jackson.

Destruction of the Richmond Theatre.

TWO CENTS.

many years, was set on five and consumed, togother
with the kitchen and out-houses appurhenant thereto.
The upper part was occupied by Mrs. Jackson as a
mantua making shop. Both occupants lost heavily.
The building was owned by Mrs. Rawlings, widow
of the late James Rawlings, and was; we believe,
insured for \$4,503.

The adjoining tenement, occupied by Wirkam Hi
Davidson, well known as the Marshall Hotel to all
citizens of bibulous tendencies, www.next fired by
means of the rafters, which extended through and
through the two buildings. The Marshall Hotel,
though not entirely destroyed, the first story and a
portion of the second remaining, was rendered ontirely worthless and unfit for occupancy. The
kitchen and other buildings attached to it were
entirely consumed. The hotel was owned by J. Mr.
Lyneman, and insured in the Mutual Office for
\$4,500. Davidson's loss is about \$2,700.

A number of wooden structures, owned by Green
& Allen, and located on the allely in the rear of the
theatre, were crushed by the falling of the rear
vall of that edifice.

N. W. Nelson, a tailor, who occupies the third
house from the theatre, lost \$500 by the burning
of his kitchen, and about \$250 in goods carried off
by chevaliers d'industrie, who undertook to help
him save his stock.

The leat from the burning buildings was intense;

of his filtenen, and about \$220 in goods curried on by chetvalvers d'industrie, who undertook to help him save his slock.

The heat from the burning buildings was intense, and the livid sparks wera carried as far as the basin. A number of dwellings in the rear of the theatre, owing to the high wind, were in imminent danger of total destruction.

The houses on Grace street, between Seventh and Eighth streats, occupied by Messra. J. M. Lindsay and Thomas Lawson, were set on fire by sparks falling on the roofs. The furniture was moved out of both. The roes of Mr. Lawson's dwelling was nearly burned off, and that gentleman, who was lying ill at the time, had to be removed on a cot to Dr. Bolton's residence.

Owing to the exertions of the firemen, all houses, save those in immediate proximity to the theatre, were kept from burning. Two brick buildings on Seventh street, opposite the theatre, occupied as whisky shops, were saved by the timely exertions of those having the steam fire-engine in tow.

ertions of those having the steam fire-engine in tow.

The fire was undoutsedly the work of design, and originated in the theatre. The latter was owned, at the time of the catastrophe, by Mrs Riizabeth Magill, and insured for \$25,000, distributed as follows, viz: \$5,000 in the Albemarle office, \$5,000 in the Jefferson office, \$5,000 in the Lynchburg Hose, \$4,000 in the Morchant's, and \$5,000 in the Richmond Fire Insurance Company. The owner estimates her less at \$50,000, and, we dare say, that figure would hardly more than cover it.

it.

We have heard, and believe, that all of the theatrical company are sufferors in wardrobes and properties, which losses must bear heavy on them at this particular juncture. Kankel, the famous lessee, is put down as the loser of \$1,200—all of his private papers and property were burnt. Professor Lochman and the orchestra lest \$500 worth of musical instruments and sheet music. Frank Ehlers, machinist of the theatre, lost several sets of splendid tools; in fact, nobody officially connected with the place but what lost something. Professor Hewitt. manager of the theatre, is also a heavy sufferer in property that neither money nor time can restore.

We have understood that the owner of the theatre haaannounced her intention of re-building it at an early day. It will cost \$40,000 to put it up again.

The Rebel Treasury.

funded debt of the Confederate States will be paid in coin.

The Eafala (Ala.) Spirit of the South chronicles a rumor that persons in Barbour county have been engaged in shipping oction from Eufala to Columbus, and thence to Apalachicola, whence it is clandestinely conveyed to the enemy's vessels, and taken to the Yankoes North.

The Richmond papers of the 28th say: "Charleston was fired in several places on Sunday evening last. Several wooden buildings, of small value, were destroyed."

General Magruder is still, according to the Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, hourly expecting an attack on the peninsula; has removed all his sick in the hospital, and is vigilanily watching for the "Hessian hosts."

The "colored firemen" of Norfolk had a grand parade in Norfolk last week.

The Richmond Dispatch berates "the vampires who are sucking out the life-blood of the nation ruled by Jeff Davis," and doubts "if any age of the world has witnessed a spectacle like that now, complained of by our own soldiers, growing out of the difficulty of obtaining settlements, which has led to the establishment of offices in this city, where they go and have their claims shaved and cashed."

The Richmond papers abound in advertisements of "Spatistives wated" 'va soldiers in carmo or

[Special correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

While calm yet prevails along our lines from Whichester to the Peninsuls, and no recent movements have taken place indicative of an intended advance by the Federals, the belief is not yet abandoned by either our generals or Cabinecofficers that we are to have a great battle To use the language of a distinguished Southernstatesman, in the course of a conversation to day, "It is not in the nature of things for a Northern army, wherever it may be, whether in Kentucky, on the coast, or on the Polomae, to allow the winter months to pass without striking a blow at some vital point where they may gain a success upon which they can retire for the remainder of the season." In fact, not until the present time has the Lincoln Covernment really been in a condition to carry out the programme announced at the start. The battle of the Zist was a movement premature and unadvised, made only in obdilence to the resistless vox populs, to still, if possible, the fierce palpitations of the popular heart. The campaign was not fairly opened, and those grand collateral demonstrations which originated in the comprehensive mind of Scott could not take place because of their very magnitude and the impracticability of adequate preparation. Since that time, however, the details of the programme have been completed. Immense armies, the greatest the modern world has ever seen, have been organized and placed upon the footing of regular troops; competent officers have, in a measure, taken the place of military ecocombs and aspiring politicians; great fieets have been oreated and sent to the Southern coast, and the season having arrived when these armadas can operate advantageously upon our shores, they have come fully prepared to perform their bloody mission. The Pederal plan, therefore, as regards its conception, is at last thoroughly complete, and nothing remains to be done but to bring in play the elements of destruction now combined. Procrastination is daily adding to our strength and th

Operations of the Butter Expedition. The litchmood Disports of Perlay asys:

A private despatch harboen received here, dated at Mobile on systemsty, which they have been appeared by the property of the state of the Disports of the Mobile on systemsty, which they had to pass, we fall of people, and as many anong and the Mobile on systemsty, which they had to pass, we fall of people, and as many anong of the property of the property of the systemsty of the state of Blots, and it is believed will occury all the towns cannon at Blots, and the were on small arms in the complex of the first of the state of the three for them to seize. It is stated that they leaded three frem 5,000 to 7,000 to 7,000 to 9,000 to 100,000 to 1

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PARSS will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus : O cepies will cost \$24; 59 copies will cost \$60; and

For a Ciub of Twenty-one or ever, we will send as Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club, * Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for TER WAR PRESS.

and with the strong atm of force prevent the gene-ration of those revolutions vinal, ences which are sirely assuming learful power within their own bordern. We are already arrive of the sympothy of the English people with his cause of Sautherns rights: In their public mestings, harliamentary debates, and principal newspapers; the manifests-tion is as theere as it seems unanimous. From the tion is as ribeere as it seems unanimous. From the sympathy of the nation to its watcome into the cir-cle of great Powers, and thence to direct interfe-

nss been conclusted on a scale of unparalleled magnitude, and we are to day stronger theret the commencement of hostilities. The two hardred thousand Yankees, who have threatened to everum our soil and lay waste our possessions, are still smooking at our doors? With the exception of Western Virginia, they have not penetrated our trivitory a greater distance than ten miles, and that only by our strategical sufferance, obtained a single important victory, or shaken the determination of a solitary Southron.

Instead of advancing on the offensive, the player ensconced themselves behind thirty tremendous fortifications, and await, with trembling patience, the onelaught of the people whose domain they have invaded. Almost benkrupt in purse, with a national debt entailed upon their posterity that will be like a mill-stone ground their necks for a century to come, we have nearly conquered them by letting them alone. A retributive God will dethe reat. Why ought we not to feel cheerful grateful, bleesed?

For two or three days, there have been exciting rumors from the Peninsula. Magruder says they are the reat. Who may and wante reinforcements. His position at Yorktown, and thence to the lower end of the mainland, is naturally strong and well fortified, and, even against that exaggerated number, he can hold his own, beyond a doubt. Both sick and heavy baggage have been sent out of the way, and he is preparing himself for trouble. My faith in the coming atorm is decidedly weak, and no reliance need be placed on the oft-repeated symptoms of alarm.

falarm.

The War in South Carolina.

[From the Charleston Courier, Dez. 14.]

Our enemies are powerful on the water. Our nay, in comparison with theirs is absolutely contemptible. They have determined to make the most vigorous use of this advantage. Thus far, notwithstanding their loud boasts and terrible threats they have done this side that the children is the children of the children in the children is the children in the children in the children is the children in the children in the children is the children in the childr The Rebei Treasury.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 30th says that the Hon. Wm. M. Browne, Englishman, formerly editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, has been commissioned as Acting Secretary of State, during the temporary absence from Richmond of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter. This confirms the report that Hunter, with Breckinridge, had sailed from Hailfax for Europe.

The rebel Ecoretary of the Treasury announces that on and after January 2. the interest on the funded debt of the Confederate States will be paid in coin.

The Rafala (Ala.) Spirit of the South chronicles a rumor that persons in Earbour county have been engaged in shipping cotten from Eufala to Columbus, and thence to Apalachicola, whence it is clandestinely conveyed to the enemy's vessels, and taken to the Yankees North.

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The "colored firemen" of Norfolk had a grand plander, very side of the contrast of the series of the world has witnessed a spectacle like that now complained of by our own soldiers, growing out of the world has witnessed a spectacle like that now complained of by our own soldiers, growing out of the difficulty of obtaining settlements, which has led to the eathlishment of silloss in this city, wore they go and have their claims shaved and cashed."

The Richmond papers abound in advertisoments of "Substitutes wasted," by soldiers in compore the commistion of their address. The research of the Substitute wasted, and the composition of the red by Jeff Davis," and all the proposition of the red by Jeff Davis," and all the proposition of the red by Jeff Davis, and all the proposition of the s

A contract of the contract of keeping with the habits and preditections of Stonesands of South Uarolina's sons. There is many a brayo man whose name will be as glorious and precious to generations yet unborn as are the names of Marion, Sumpter, Pickens, Hampton, Hammond, and a bost of Others. The decis that are cherished is priceless heirlooms, that glow upon the pages of our State history, that have furnished ony graphis and fertile novelist with the richest materials for his charming works, will the ire-enacted with all the accompaniments of intrepid daring and direful vengeance. Caught in the act of committing some barbaric outrage, or while reveiling over the good of another, their fancied security will be broken by the sharp orack of the ride and the fierce shout of the patriot band, and their crimes will be visited upon them while their iniquities are crying aloud to the justice of Heaven.

Despite of the great noise the people of Lincolndom have made over the reduction of the entrendments of Port Boyal, the substantial profit they have realized from that exploit will not compensate them for the loss of one of the larger of their vessels, which the righteous judgment of God overtock and sunk with its two thousand souls. And what has that vast fleet, with its packed men and big guns, accomplished towards the subjugation of South Carolina? If these vessels had contained any other soldiers than the twenty thousand men in uniform they brought to our shores, they would have astempted to obtain passession of some undreable point of strategic supportance; and it is possible, perhaps probable, that they would have been successful. But instead of endeavoring to make good the splendid promises they made, and at least save themselves from contempt, they only take possession of those places which we cannot reach for want of a navy, and that under the protection of their formidable guns. And yet this is the poople whe are to conquer and enslave South Carolina—aye, the entire South. If this is the way they propose to accomplish this mighty undertak

We have received a copy of the New Orleans Picayune of Dec. 21. It gives these items in its city column:

We have received a copy of the New Orleans Picayune of Dec. 21. It gives those items in its city column:

Yesterday ovening, at about 6.0 block, the fine residence of Mr. Victor David, hardware merchant, situated No. 42 St. Peter street, between Chartree and Royal streets, was discovered on fire. As soon as the alarm was given several fire companies were on the spot, and though the raging element seemed to have made considerable headway in the upper story, they succeeded in extinguishing it ere it could attack the lower floors. The roof of the building was entirely destroyed, and the remainder of the dwelling was so flooded that the loss was considerable. The fire originated in a most mysterious manner, in the garret, which had been shut up for a long time.

The arsenal, which is situated just opposite, was the object of considerable speculation. As a great quantity of cartridges, rounds, and gunpowder, are stored in a room of that building, it was feared at a time that a spark falling on the roof would set it on fire. Had such an accident taken place, an explosion would have followed, sufficiently powerful to destroy the public buildings on Jackson Square and the residences around. As a measure of precaution, a few energetic men took upon themselves to transport all that powder, box by box, from the arsenal to the armory of the Orleans Guard, on Orleans street. This task was a fatiguing one, and most dangerous, for the lane, by which they had to puss, was full of people, and as many among them were smoking, the least imprudence might have caused the very accident which they ondeavored to provent, and blown to atoms many a person in the crowd. Luckily for them all, the Orleans Guard returned just at that time from their drill on the levee, and after clearing the way from the arreand to their armory, they formed a double line between these two places, and all the remaining boxes being passed from one man to another, were rapidly carried to a safe place. At 7 o'clook, when the fire burning, and the resilience of