MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1862. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF to break up the Union is a fact new known to dil. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides is the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it., There, can be meutrals in this war. There can be more but patriots and traiters."

TOR SATE The double-cylinder "TATLOR" PRESS en which this paper has been printed for the last nine mostles. It is in excellent condition, having been made to c. der a year age, and will be sold at a bargain. For The apply at this office, or address Jons W. FORHEY. 117 Constnut street, Philadelphia.

## THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

A telegraphic despatch from Point of Rocks, recelved early this morning, states that, on Saturday, while the Fifth Connecticut Regiment were proecting the laborers who were robailding the Baltimere and Ohio Railroad, near Hancock, they were attacked by 8,000 rebels and forced to retire to this side of the Potomac. The rebels then destroyed the railroad and telegraph. Ger. Lardner, with a phicient force, had marched to the relief of the Connectiont regiment.

We see by late robel papers that incendiary fires are becoming very common throughout the South and that the people are very much alarmed They fear that there is a great conspiracy in their midst to destroy by fire the whole of their property and effects. Several fires have occurred in Charleston since the recent large one, and a Montgomery (Alabams) paper recently stated that seven attempts have been made to burn that city at different times by persons applying the torch in the mest populous part, where, if the flames fairly got a headway they could not be very easily topped. The town of Greenville, in the same State, was nearly burned down, and in Georgetown. Texas, property was destroyed, by the same means. to the amount of \$30,000. At Nashville, a large quantity of commissary stores and ordinance belonging to the rebel Government was burned, entailing a loss of over two millions of dollars, while a Confederate powder-mill, near New Orleans, was blown up, although the guard had just examined the premises a few minutes before the explosion. At Rishmond, Virginia, where it would seem that property should be more secure, on account of the arge number of soldiers in that city, several large fires have taken place, and the other day the Richmond Theatre, situated in the most wealthy and populous portion of the city, was set on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished they had extended to other buildings, and destroyed a large amount of valuable property. From Norfolk we have a report that several suspicious looking men were arrested by the guard, while walking around the navy yard, with combustible material in their possession, their design being, no doubt, to either burn the yard or the frigate Merrimac, in. the dock. We have no doubt that nine out of ten of these fires have been the work of incendiaries, who, in many cases have, we suppose, been " contrabands."

We publish on our outside page, a correct list of the names, and of the regiments of the 240 released Federal prisoners who arrived at Baltimore from Richmond on Saturday. Both at Fortress Monroe and Baltimore, especially the latter place, the returned soldiers received a kind and enthusiastic greating.

The Learned Blackemith, Elina Burritt, is out with another plan to heal the national difficulties. He suggests that we form a Nations Union, consisting of a Northern Republic, the Confederate States, and Mexico, (also Canada whenever found expedient,) and all questions affecting foreign relations are to be decided by a national Diet. which will meet at stated periods.

From Kentucky the news is encouraging. The bridge over Green river has been finished, and the principal portion of General Buell's command have crossed it, and are slowly marching towards General Johnston, the rebel commander, had not offernive column will number from 60,000 to 80,000 brave and true soldiers as can be found, it is not hard to conjecture the result. Col. Garfield's brigade, which had been sent to look after Humphrey Marshall, at last accounts was marching on Prestonburg, driving the rebels before them; while Gen. Schoepff holds Zollicoffer in check, and keeps him from going to the relief of Bowling Green.

The rebels, no doubt expecting an attack on Charleston, have removed Col. Corcoran and a number of Federal prisoners from the Charleston jail to Columbia, the capital of the Palmetto State. An editorial article from the Richmond Ezz. miner, which will be found on our first page, admits that the rebel army is thoroughly demoralized. Sums as high as \$1,500 have been offered for

Governor Brown, of Georgia, and the lower House of the Legislature of that State have had another dispute. It appears that the Governor appointed Henry R. Johnston major general and Wm. H. T. Walker brigadier general of the troops raised for the defence of the State. The lower branch of the Legislature, for some cause unknown to the outside world, proposed to turn the troops. over to the rebel Government. Against this the Governor enters his protest, the sending in of which seems to have stirred up the members, one of whom introduced a resolution consuring him for this "unwarrantable interference" with logislation. The reading of the message was denied, and the bill he projected against was passed by a large majority. The Speaker of the House, Hon. Warren Aden, participated in the debate on the occasion. He is reported to have said that-

"The Governor had offered the greatest indignity to the House in the message thrust as an argument before us yesterday. He proceeded to review,
the integer. The Governor argued that the troops
would not submit to the provisions of the bill displacing their officers. He hade the commander-inchief and all his troops defiance to-day. Let them
come with beyonets in their hands, and drive them
from these halls, if they are not willing to acquience
in legislative action. He would hare his bosom to
their beyonets, and be the last to jump from these
windows on their approach."

News from yeal sources states that 3,500 Feder.

News from rebel sources states that 3,500 Federal troops had landed on the main land, near Por Royal Farry, on the lat inst., but they were repalsed with heavy loss by the Fourteenth South Carolina Regiment! The next day the Federal troops renewed the attack with better success, and General Gregg's (rebel) brigade had fallen back to a more eligible position. The New York Herald yesterday has a despatch from its correspondent at Fortress Monroe, which states that news had been received via Richmond corroborating the above, although instead of General Gregg's brigade falling back, they were driven back with heavy loss.

The gunboats that are to operate on the Mississippi will have a pretty difficult obstacle to overcome, if the accounts which come to us from Cairo be true, to the effect that six hundred submarine batteries have been placed by the rebels in the river between Cairo and Columbus, ready to blow up all our naval ships that may venture within their precincls.

Public Amusements.

Mr. Forrest will appear this evening, at the Academy of Music, as Othello. At the Arch street Theatre, to night, in addition to Shakepeare's "Love's Laber Lost," a new patriotic drama, comprising incidents of the present reheliton, called "Scotto, or the Scott and the

Spy," will be produced for the first time. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appear at the Walnut-street Theatre this evening. These popular performers have just completed a very success. ful engagement at the Winter Garden, New York, t pot they will attract as large audi-

ences in this city as they have heretofore.

Signon. Blivs, our distinguished friend, the greatest magician of the age and most comical yentriloguist, continues his pleasant entertainments every eventual, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at the Temple of Wonders.

Min Moon, who has so long been connected with

musical and theatrical affairs, and has been at-tached in the Academy of Music since its beginouroes his annual benefit on Thursday ing next: The splendid comedy of "Spee Warren, a daughter of one of our old favorite comedians, Mr. George H. Barrett, will sustain a principal part; together with Mrs. Parren, Mrs. Gladstone, Miss. Athena, Mr. J. McCullough, and the entire company at present performing at the Academy. Mr. Hood deserves a full house, and we hope the amusement loving people will cordially

Auctic Explonations.-To hear a gen lecture on a subject of which he is thoroughly master is a great comfort and advantage. De and Thursday evenings, on Arctic Explorations, from the leat of which he has just returned. In anticipation of his book, these lectures will gratify a proper and popular curlosity.,...

The Lyons-Russell Post Office. Two journals, the Morning. Herald and the London press—are managed in a curious man-ner, reminding one of the Dutch mechanical weather-gauge houses, in which two little fltively represent "wet" and "dry," the lady constantly out of doors when it is fine, and the gentleman popping out while it is wet. The Morning Herald, as its name denotes, is a matitudinal daily, while the Standard appears in the evening, being, in fact, an afternoon edition of the morning paper, with the exception that in the morning the sheet sells for six cents, while in the evening, the self same journal, with later news, is sold for two

The Standard and Herald, under one proprietorship and one editorship, claim to be the organs of the Earl of DERBY, leader of the Conservative party in England—a man of ability, energy, eloquence, and irreproachable onor-though his patronage of such organs must raise doubts of the gravest description as to the accuracy of his judgment and the soundness of his discretion. These journals, eyer since "the so-called

Confederate States" commenced their infamous career of Treason, under the more gentle designation of Secession. Have endeavored. and not wholly without success, to equal The Times in ribald abuse of the Unionists in this country. Two-thirds of their daily leading articles are dedicated to attacks upon this ountry, its people, its institutions, its Goernment, even its climate-varied though that is, from the vast geographical extent of our realm. Mrs. Sarah Gamp blows the trumpet in the morning; and Mrs. Betsey Prig -by that time, pretty much overcome by frequent imbibations from the spirit-flavored teapot-blows it still more loudly, when the eveing shades prevail. In the last months, Mr. Lincoln has been meat, drink, and clothing to the editors of these Anti-American papers. Imitating The Times—which they constantly ridicule, envy, and copy—the Herald and Standard have Special Correspondents in this country. We mean they had two, until November last, when the sauciest, (after having spent the summer and autumn in Richmond, whence he sent great glorifications of Secessia to gratify the curiosity and feed the hatred of the friends of Mrs. Gamp and Mrs. Prig,) ventured into Washington; obtained a pass into the Federal lines on false pretences; was luckily discovered at the commencement of his espial; and, his pass being reclaimed, thought it would probably benefit his health to return to the congenial fogs of London, and the odor-

ous exhalations of the river "Tems." Another correspondent, signing "Manhattan," and dating from New York, still supplies the twin Derbyite journals with American intelligence. This writer exhibits the singular phenomenon of impartiality and truth. His letters, therefore, are so much read in England that his employers, glad to have even a single good feature in their columns, pub lish them, though with this curious protest: "We continue to publish 'Manhattan's letters, notwithstanding much that is offensive in them to English ears at the present crisis, believing that it is desirable our readers should have reliable information as to the spirit in which the recent outrage is regarded by the powerful sect on of the American comp of which he is the representative."

The last letter, by Manhattan, that we have seen, is plain-spoken enough. It says, "If we get entire possession of Florida, it is to be hoped that the beggarly State will be burned over with fire. She has cost the Federal Government over sixty millions of dollars. If she can be sunk in the sea it will be a blessing. She will never be permitted to come back as a State again. Probably she will be continued 'territory,' and be governed by a military governor, appointed by the President. It may be possible that a new map will be formed, it which case Florids will be submerged in Alabama or Georgia, whichever State may come back into the Union. South Carolina will be added to North Carolina, and henceforth be 'known as the 'State of Carolina.'" It proclaims Bowling Green, where, at the latest accounts, that "FERNANDO WOOD, the mayor, is an ardent Secessionist." At that time, his defeat by hattan" expected that he would probably be re-elected. "For instance, Woop may receive but 20,000 votes; his opponents receive 39,998, Order getting 19,999, and Gunther getting 19,999. Woon is elected. So it is this great scamp manages to continue mayor He pays money freely to divide the opposition

to him. Were they to unite, they would overwhelm him. He is a cunning dog, and utterly upprincipled. He tries to imitate Lord PALMERSTON in a smal way." The peculiarity of "Manhattan," however, is that he has greater knowledge of occurrences than the persons who, he says, are principals in them. Here, for example, is something which may be new to Lord Lyons,

wholly or partially .

wholly or partially

"A great amount of excitement is wasted upon
the fact that the British mail-bags are the medium
of communication between the robols and their
friends in Europe. This has been the case all
along. The British consuls have been the persons
concerned, and the underlings of Lord Lyons. He
denies positively to the Scoretary of State that he
has been the medium through which the robols
have sent their letters. The way it has been
managed is this: A British consul at Charleston,
Savannah, Norfolk, New Orleans, or Mobile, takes
all the rebel letters, makes up a package, and diretat the outside to 'Earl Russell, Scoretary of
State, Ao., London.'

"This is sent to Lord Lyons at Washington, and
he is obliged to forward it. Some one in Earl Russell's office distributes the rebel letterss oforwarded.
In return, the same person in the Foreign Office re-

sell's office distributes the rebel letters of forwarded. In return, the same person in the Foreign Office receives the rebel letters in London, makes them into pschages, and directs them to the British consuls at the principal ports. They go in the mail-bags of Lord Lyons to Washington; he supposes they come from the Foreign Office, and forwards them. This is the way the whole thing is managed. The New York chief of police has the whole matter at his fingers' ends. He knows the names of the clerks in the Foreign Office brited by the rebels. He is aware of the exact amount paid for such services. This is also known to the Secretary of State. I presume the fact has been communicated to Lord Lyons."

We would cheerfully give a crooked sixpence to know how much of this is true. That most of the British consuls in the Seceded States habitually violate the neutrality which was so ostentatiously proclaimed, months ago, in Queen Victoria's name, has long been notorious. That certain clerks ir Lord Russell's office, in London, also aid the rebels, is by no means improbable. Whether Lord Lyons has or has not a suspicion that he is used as a cat's-paw, cannot be known. We must not too curiously inquire, though we may cautiously conjecture, what complicity, if any, Lord Rus art. has in the evasion of the neutrality prin ciple, so loudly proclaimed by the British Cabinet, nine months ago, and so repeatedly violated ever since.

If future letters by "Manhattan" are as spicy as that under notice, we shall expect their advent with interest, especially as Punch abuses their anti-British feeling.

In the last number of Punch, out of thirty-four articles, of various lengths, fifteen are devoted to ridicule and abuse of this country and its inhabifants. The cartoon of the week, representing U.S. as a nautical brigand and Lord Russell as a very small page, on whose jacket is a plentiful eruption ns, is also anti-American.

newspaper agent, 310 Chestnut street, we have the English picture-papers of the 21st ult. These are Christmas numbers, and worthy of especial notice. Some of the illustrations have been suggested; as might have been expected, by the death of Prince "the merry Christmas time" has given occasion for many pictures, of fact and fiction. The supplement portrait of the Illustrated News of the World shows "the counterfeit presentment " of Dr. Lang promises a fine likeness of Prince Albert. The Illustrated London News publishes a truly splendid number, in which song and story, fact and did number, in which song and story, tact and fiction, are extensively represented. It has tales, sketches, games, songs, and facetise mingled with records of the passing events, which will make the future annals of the present time. There are two supplements, with a gorgeous print, ("The Burgo-master's Desert," by George Lance, the fruitpainter,) printed in some twenty colors. Truly,

This chromo-lithographic print is a fine specimen o a beautiful department of act. EFFECTS OF THE FROST .- There was a severe frost on Saturday, which froze the water in many gas meters, in this city. This inconvenience might York, which are substituted, when demanded, by the Maphattan Gas Company. Of course, our gasneople adhere to the ante-diluvian wet-meters.

wonderful fac-simile of a gorgeous oil painting.

RECEIVER'S SALE THIS MORNING-VALUABLE FURNITURE, FIRE PROOFS, &C.—At the "Commercial Agency Rooms," No. 12 North Third street. cial Agency Rooms,? No. 12 North Third street.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—To-morrow, at the Exchange. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements hight, unanimously nominated Hon. Jacob Howard for Senator, in place of Mr. Bingham, decoased.

THE NATURE and magnitude of the strife in which we are engaged forbid that its purposes Siundard-so effete and slow as to be generally | should be belittled. Individuals can afford to recognized as Mrs. Gamp and Mrs. Prig of the be misapprehended; their general purposes are exclusive, and expend themselves withi limited circles. But nations cannot afford to be misapprehended. Their purposes, if true affect humanity, wherever wrought out. They expend themselves in circles which widen until they touch the outermost tribes of man kind. More especially in a struggle like this the Government cannot afford to be misunder stood. It is not waged for dominion, neithe for aggrandizement of men, cliques, nor sections. Individuals may take advantage of opportunity to work out their selfish ends; and many have succeeded, as others will succeed, in attaining to fortune and place, of which they are in nowise worthy. But such evils are everywhere existent. They can, and do. exist without connivance or comof Governments.

Unquestionably, some men account this a war for their own especial benefit and behoof. The evidence of this is, indeed, overwhelming. These men have heaped an accu mulation of abuse upon misplaced confidence that staggers public belief, and essentially damages the common stock of confidence in human integrity, and were it not that in averaging the multitude around us we find integrity the rule, and dishonesty the exception, we might well despair. It argues ill for the candor of any man who

seeks out these examples of bad eminence, and from them judges of the spirit that animates our public men, as a class. Those who have nothing to lose may safely dare anything. Having no self-respect to stand, like an accusing angel, in their way, all reputations are as one to them, if they but succeed in their purposes of aggrandizement. This class undoubtedly look upon this war as a fortuitous happening for their benefit. They would be glad to prolong it indefinitely for similar reasons. For such there is a terrible day of reckening. These sores upon the body politic will be probed to the very quick. These excrescences will be lopped off with a knife whose stroke is like lightning, clearing bone and sinew. They will be pilloried, and children will point them out as men who stood in the market-places bartering away the lifeblood of the country-men who throve upon the calamities of the nation.

This is the world's war. Our immediate enemy has the covert sympathy of every reigning despot on the globe. But we-we have the sympathy and the prayers of every man and weman who looks forward to that higher freedom which remits man to the possession of his best estate: and we have what is better-consciousness of right motives, and the benizon of the Almighty. We have armed in no ignoble spirit of revenge; but this war cannot end until the principals aiders, and apologists of this gigantic treason are dead or in bonds.

Young Knick. Magazines have sobriquets, like human beings. Blackwood calls itself Maga, while Fraser affected the title of REGINA, and the Knickerbocker, patriarch of American periodicals, rejoices in being called Old Knick. Established in 1832, the Knickerbocker passed into the editorship of the twin brothers, Willis GAYLORD and Louis GAYLORD CLARK, in 1834, by whom it was jointly conducted for seven years, when the death of the former placed the latter in the responsible situation of sole editor, in which condition he has continued up to a very recent period, attracting numerous contributions from the leading American and British authors of his time. A more genial and judicious editor than our friend CLARK has scarcely ever been encountered. His only fault (for even the sun has spots) was his too great kindness for young authors if that be a fault.

Mr. CLARK's Editor's Table-talk and Gossip with Readers and Correspondents made a new feature in magazines, which has been largely adopted, with more or less success, by numerous rivals. Out of this monthly series proceeded a handsome volume, in 1852, called "Knick-Knacks from an Editor's Table," which had a large sale. In 1855, his leading ctavo, wholly original, with their portraits, called "The Knickerbocker Gallery," for his especial behalf.

Latterly, the proprietorship of The Vnicker bocker having mainly passed into new hands, a strong political feeling was introduced into it—at variance, we have always thought, with its character and accentability. For some months, though Mr. L. G. CLARK has not relaxed his labor, it has literally been its own and only reward. His connection with the Knickerbocker ceased with the November number, 'after twenty-five years' sole editorship. The reading world will be glad to learn, Mr. CLARK, like the Lybean Antæus, has touched earth, but to gain nev strength. On the first of March, he will publish the first number of Clark's Knickerbocker Magazine, unconnected with politics, with literary assistance from the best of his old contributors. Already, his subscription list (at \$2 a year) is considerable, and we wish him all his old success. A more genial gentleman, a more appreciative and kindhearted magazine-editor than Louis Gaylond Clark breathes mortal air in no part of the clobe. and this is saying a great deal. Success then

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, Jan 5, 1862. The Pennsylvania troops in South Carolina have celebrated the new year. They have cut off the rail communication between the ristocratic cities of Charleston and Savannah, and as these great Southern capitals had previously been blockaded by water, their isolation is complete. The regiment that has performed this fine feat is the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Thomas Welsh, of Columbia, Lancaster county, as brave a soldier as ever wore the uniform of that country which he has served on more than one bloody field. Honor to him and the gallant boys under his lead! The effect of this achievement will be to increase the panic and the distress of the people of South Carolina and Georgia. What a fearful retribution for Charleston! The cradle of reballion will be its grave! And what a fate for the prosperous State of Georgia, with her great railroads, fine steam lines to the Northern ports, and an auspicious Future! Savannah has always been one of the most refined and polished of the cities in the Union. Its scholars and public men were famed for their learning and their influence, and its people were justly proud of the enterprise and progress that distinguished them. Now, Savannah, like Charles ton, is deserted and desolate. The blame lies not upon the people, but upon their remorseless and ambitious leaders; and if the former will only reject and repudiate the latter, the war will soon be terminated.

These movements in the extreme South will, of course, be followed up by an advance from the Potomac. But our opinion is, now expressed, that this forward movement cannot be made too soon. Our troops are eager for it. They are even clamorous for active duty. They have been disciplined for months, and longer delay will only increase the sick and add to the sufferings produced by the rigors of winter. .

PROFESSOR A. D. BACHE, superintendent of the United States coast survey, has our thanks for an official map of portions of the sea-coast of Sout Carolina and Georgia in possession of the United States December 12, 1861. It is a very neat and reliable map, and was prepared by C. O. Boutelle assistant in the United States coast survey, and now serving with Commodore Dupont's expedition as head of the surveying party.

Fire at Cortland, N. Y. CORTLAND, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Cortland Hotel was entirely destroyed by fire last evening; also, the harness shop of Henry Brewer, and the cabinet warehouse of McFarland & Carmichael. The loss amounted to \$14,000, on which there is a slight in-

Further from Europe. HALIPAX, Jan 4.—The steamship Magdeline, from Southsmpton on December 21st, has arrived at this port with 1,000 troops for Canada.

Her pays has head an integrated by the steamship It was reported on the London Stock Exchange that the legal authorities at Washington had pro-nounced against the capture of Mason and Slidell, and the latter were on their way to England. The statement of the Peris Patric, that a number of French men-of-war were off New York, attracted

attention, and was regarded with much satisfaction the London 'Change. The Michigan Senatorship.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON ARRIVAL OF TWO DESERTERS FROM COCK. PIT POINT.

CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY THERE PRESENTATION OF FLAGS TO PENN. SYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

soners in Richmond. STATEMENT OF THOSE RECENTLY RELEASED.

How the Rebels Treat their Pri-

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1862. Prisoners in Richmond. The average number of deaths of the Federal prisoners in Richmond is one per day. The greatst mortality is among the citizens of Virginia who are confined on account of their Union sentiments. Commissary assistants, clerks, and all petty officers connected with the prison, are selected from our captured soldiers. Mr. H. SLOANAKER, orderly weant of Company H. First California Regimen the was captured at the battle of Ball's Bluff, now attends to duties formerly assigned to Mr. Gil-LETTE, one of the released prisoners.

Outrages Upon Our Soldiers. Very many outrages have been perpetrated upon no prisoners, in consequence of the ignorance, runkenness, and vindictiveness of the sentinels on ost. The officers' treatment has been kind and onsiderate, but the total lack of system has resulted in the most flagrant outrages upon the non-comissioned officers and privates. The Confederates are totally devoid of the means withal to administer to the wants of the prisoners.

How they were Brought to Baltimore From the flag of truce the prisoners were brought From the hag of truce the prisoners were brought to Foriress Monroe by Capt. James Millward. From that point to Baltimore they were placed in charge of Assistant Adjutant General Whitple. The prisoners are now in charge of the Union Re-Committee of Baltimore.

Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners Several non-commissioned officers and privates who are among the number of exchanged prisoners—two hundred and forty in number—from ichmond, are in this city to-day, having reached here from Baltimore during last night. They all represent that their treatment by the rebel auporities has been of the worst nossible character A full list of the companies to which these soldiers belong is given in another column. The prisoner were in charge of Captain Gibbs, commander of the post under General WYNDER, at Richmond who left them nine miles this side of Newport News. Statement or Mr. James Gillette, one of the Exchanged Prisoners.

Mr. JAMES GILLETTE, of the 71st New York Regiment, who has been a prisoner in Richmond since the 21st of July, and had charge of the rolls of the prisoners in that city, has arrived in Washington via Old Point Comfort, having been ex-changed lately by our Government. He has furnished us with much valuable information in refer ence to the treatment of our prisoners, and the sen-timent of the people of Richmond and vicinity, and which is appended. The number of Federal prisoners captured by the Confederate forces and brought to ichmond, from the 1st of July to December 27, 1861, are as follows:

32 sent to Raleigh, N. C. " Charleston, S. C. " New Orleans, La 150 " Columbus, S. C. Tuscaloosa, Ala Salisbury, N. C. Jail. 1,258 remaining at Richmond.
100 dead, which does not include 100, or more

The Condition of the Prisoners. The prisoners are confined in six large tobacco factories, three hospitals, and three prisons. The size of the rooms vary from 40 by 80 feet to 60 by 100. In a room of the first size, one hunds soners are usually confined. Up to late in the month of November, the prisoners were unprovided with blankets, their only clothing being the remnant of that worn by the soldiers at Bull Run. It was no unusual thing to see the prisoners avoiding nakedness. During the same month the soldiers them were accommodated with quilts, but a large number of them were obliged to lay upon the fle of their prison homes without any covering what-

Names of Prisoners who have Died since the Battle of the 21st July. W. M. Smith, Seventy-first New York.
Albert Pennott, First Rhode Island.
A. J. White, First Rhode Island.
W. F. Orford, Second New Hampshire.
E. M. Kables, Second Vermont.
J. B. Smith, Second Rhode Island. Aug. 1. J. Williams, Thirteenth New York.
J. Bradloy, Fourteenth New York,
H. P. Hale, Eleventh New York,
J. B. Nichols, Thirteenth New York.
J. B. Nichols, Thirteenth New York.
H. Smith, Eleventh New York.
A. E. Farmer, Eleventh New York.
A. E. Farmer, Eleventh Massachusetts.
J. P. Garrison, First Minnesota.
C. McAvoy, Seventy-ninth New York.
A. Jacques, Second Rhode Island.
J. N. Cobb, Second Rhode Island.
J. R. Salle, First Minnesota.
C. R. Pressott, Fourteenth New York.
J. A. Campbell, 44th New York.
S. Russell, 3d Maine.
J. R. Johnson, 27th New York.
S. Wusell, 11th Massachusetts.
J. Gening, 24 Vermont. Williams, Thirteenth New Yor 5. Weid, 11th blassachusetts.
J. Goning, 2d Vermont.
C. H. Chase, 2d New Hampshire.
J. B. Bate, 69th New York.
F. Lonery, 14th New York.
J. C. Durand, 12th New York.
J. Hamilton, 2d Wisconsin.
E. M. Thomas, 1st Maine.
L. Leonard, 2d Vermont.

Hamilton, 2a 17 Maine,
M. Thomas, 1st Maine,
Leonard, 2d Vermont.
A. H. Brown, 3d Maine.
A. B. Bailoy, 2d New Hampshiro.
A. M. Hunt, 27th New York.
C. McDonald, 79th New York.
J. A. Zettle, 15th Pennsylvania
N. O. Buck, 79th New York.

Tablas, 19th New York. S. Tobias, 19th New York.
P. Murray, 8th U. S.
J. Redman, 2d Rhode Island.
C. H. Evans, 3d U. S.
J. B. Gowan, 4th Maine.
W. C. Haynes, 2d New Hemphire
C. Trombridge, 2d Wiscon and W. C. Haynes, 2d New Istapante. C. Trowbridge, 2d Wisconsia.
J. H. McClung, 14th New York.
James Jones, Greenbrier, Va.
C. S. Huson, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
G. M. Andrews, 27th New York.
G. W. Anderson, 4th Maine. S. Gernald, Boone, Va.
D. S. Brookes, 2d New Hampshire
J. Cunningham, 8th U. S.
G. M. Clonly, 2d Maine.
T. Slack, 1st Connecticut.
E. L. Reed, 2d Wisconsin. Truxall, 25th Ohio Gleason, 11th New York. W. Yearger, 15th Pennsylvania. J. B. Duffee, let Minnesota. J. Dietry, 14th New York.

W. Yearger, 15th Pennsylvania.
J. B. Duffee, 1st Minnesota.
J. Dietry, 14th New York.
J. O. Gilman, 2d Maine.
H. C. Lewis, Hardy county, Virginia.
O. W. Tibbits, 27th New York.
W. Walkeep, Virginia.
J. Sires, Virginia.
O. F. Clark, 1st Minnesota.
W. Batt, 2st California.
J. Carlisle, 79th New York.
C. Lamb, 15th Massachusetts
J. B. Newcomb, Fairfax.
Chandler F. Perry, 4th Maine.
G. W. Cubbage, Virginia.
Martin Mace, Hardy county, Virginia.
J. R. Hall, Virginia.
W. J. Devereaux, 2d Maine.
F. Weatherby, 2d New Hampshire.
W. Gibbs, 7th Ohio.
J. Ashmore, 1st California.
T. N. Woodward, 15th Massachusetts,
L. Combs, Rolla, Virginia.
J. W. Bishop, 27th New York.
J. Brown, Virginia.
J. W. Bishop, 27th New York.
J. Brown, Virginia.
J. Caughman, Hardy county, Va.
J. Brown, Virginia.
J. Caughman, 9th Virginia.
J. Caughman, 9th Virginia.
J. Caughman, 9th Virginia.
J. Caughman, 15th Massachusetts.
R. A. Ellis, 15th Massachusetts.
R. A. Ellis, 15th Massachusetts.
R. A. Ellis, 15th Massachusetts.
W. G. Bishop, 11th New York. R. A. Ellis, 15th Massachusetts W. G. Bishop, 11th New York, R. McMenamin, 1st California. Marston, 49th New York. L. Nichuels, 1st California

J. Senald, Boon county, Virginia. S. Yates, 1st cavalry, Virginia. H. McQuaid, 38th New York. Arrival of Rebel Refugees. Three Tennesseans belonging to the robel army tationed at the battery at Cockpit Point, cam cross the Petemac river last night, on a raft. They became tired with the rebel service, and boing lationed on picket duty; took the first favorable pportunity to desert. They state that there are out seven thousand men in the different battories along the river, with a large force as a reserve behind. One of them was a sorgeant, who had charge of pickets, and he stationed these men outposts. They had plenty to eat, but erwise they were poorly off. They are now n General Hooken's headquarters ODD, who had charge of the Federal prisoners at Richmond, was removed on account of his brutal reatment to them. As has been already stated, he s a brother of Mrs. Lincoln. The last ant of

ruelty Topp committed was running his sword through the body of one of his prisoners. Captain libbs has been appointed in his place. The Philadelphia Volunteer Refreshment A committee from the Volunteer Refreshmen loon of Philadelphia arrived here to-day. They purpose tendering the hospitalities of that

Fing Presentations to Pennsylvania Troops.

Yesterday afternoon, a number of fings were pre-tented by Col. Pulliston, on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, to the Pennsylvania re-giments in and around Alexandria. The first presentation, at noon, was made to Col. McLran's Philadelphia regiment, stationed at Alexandria. The presentation speech was made by Speaker Gnow, and the flag was received on the part of Col. McLean by Hon. Judge Kelley. Short speeches were subsequently made by Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel McLean, the Mayor of Alexandria, Judge Freese, and Generals Heintzleman and Montgomeny. The Mayor, who is a Virginian by birth, delivered a most radical speech, full of strong Union sentiments, recommending an increased ac-tivity en the part of the Administration to put under foot the rebellion which now shakes the coun

ry to its very foundation. While the ceremony was in course of progress a Alexandria, Colonel Puleston, acc Ions. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT and KENNEDY MOOR-IEAD, proceeded to General Jameson's brigade, our miles outside of Alexandria, and there made presentations of flags to the regiments of Cols. McKnicht, Hays, Sweeney, and Rippey, comprising that brigade. The party then returned to Alexandria, where they, in company with some one hundred and fifty guests, consisting of field officers and several ladies, sat down to a splendid dinner, prepared at the City Hall. The greatest prevailed throughout, and the party reurned to Washington at an early hour in the eve-Some twenty flags yet remain to be presented to

ennsylvania regiments. Pennsylvania's Major Generals. One quarter of the soldiers now comprising the rank and file of the Union army is furnished by the Stateof Pennsylvania, and although the State is entitled to six Major Generals and twenty-four Brigadier Generals, besides not having a single dejor General, we are deficient in our number of Brigadier Generals. Massachusetts, while furnish ing less than one quarter of the strength of the army, already has two Major Generals in service.

The question has been often asked, and not without strong reasons, why it is that Brigadier General McCall, commanding the division of the Pennsylvania Reserves corps, has not been advanced to the position of major general. Certain it is that i would be no more than a simple act of justice to the Old Keystone that this change should be effected, and that most speedily.

The Case of Colonel Kerrigan. Within the past two days the court-martial in the case of Colonel Kerrigan has developed im portant testimony relative to the prisoner furnishing information to the enemy. On Friday and Sa-turday Capt. ERAW CORBITT, a citizen of Virginia and Major Dougherry gave testimony seriously affecting the prisoner. The evidence, it is said, has altered the minds of the members of the courtmartial in reference to the guilt of the prisoner, and in consequence, the court will be continued seve ral days longer. Colonel Chorman Dismissed.

Col. E. G. Chorman, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been dismissed from the regular ser-vice by an examining board now in session in Wash-Some thirty charges were preferred ington. Son against him.

Arrival of Contrabands. Yesterday four contrabands came into General McDowell's beadquarters, near Upton's Hill. They report that the rebels have completed the ad from Manassas to Centreville.

The Case of Captain Turner. The case of Captain TURNER, of the Fourth Infantry, who shot HAGLER, the bugler in Company E, Fourth United States Cavalry, on Friday las is exciting considerable interest here. A statement is being prepared by Captain CURTIS, of the quar-termaster department of the regular army, of the principal facts in the case, to be laid before Genera McClellan. Captain Turner is represented as a soldier of great courage, and a thorough disciplina rian. Hagner is reported dead to night. Col. Birney's Twenty-third Pa. Regiment,

The encampment of this regiment, known as Camp Graham, about one mile east of the Soldier's Home, is in fine condition. We paid a brief visit there yesterday, and found both officers and men as happy and contented as possible. Everything about the encampment presents a next and cosy ap-pearance, and, what is better than all, the men really seem to be delighted with their situation They speak highly of the comforts afforded by the Sibley tent, in general use by them, and, indeed, have little or nothing at all to complain of. We found the Colonel at his post, as clover, gentlemanly, and soldierly as ever.

Arrest of an Alleged Disloyal Soldier. Corporal Lusny, of the First Pennsylvania Regi-Capt. CLOW, of Gen. McCALL's staff, and placed such importations, without excep ty. He has been employed in the division bakery. On New Year's day he wont away without leave, married the daughter of a Secessionist living at Langley, and, thereafter, not only refused to do further duty, but expressed a determination, at the was of short duration. The arresting officer found him at the house of his bride, hid between two feather heds. A court martial will be forthwith ordered, and if the charges preferred against him are proved he must inevitably be awarded the

General Burnside's Expedition. It is now known that this expedition is about ready to sail, and that it is as completely equipped for its business as modern science could make it. The fleet lacks nothing in numbers, sail, steam, ca pacity of transport, strength of armament, and a the appliances for land or marine war. Ruch chief of his department has had all the time and means to perfect his work, and they have reported their work done.

The destination of the expedition is not publicly

known, but it will soon report for itself, and it is equally safe to say that, where its belts fall, no other expedition will have to follow up the work. The vessels of General Burnside's floot were inspected yesterday by General Porter and Col. SACKETT, by order of General McCLELLAN. They report the accommodations ample, and arrangeents excellent for the transportation of our troops in the fleet. General Bunnside's men were paid off Friday and Saturday Seven hundred thousand dollars was disbursed, three-fourths of which was sent home to the soldiers' families. Arrival of General Fremont.

General FREMONT arrived here last night, and has taken private quarters. Minister from Peru. MANUEL NICHOLAS CORPANCHO, Minister from Peru, has arrived hore, and will be presented to

the President to-morrow. Illness of Dr. Shippen. Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia, who has charge of the hospital in General McCall's division, where the wounded at the Drancsville battle are being taken care of, has been obliged, on account of hi days to obtain the respite he requires. Dr. GREEN, surgeon of the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, has charge of the hospital in his absence. There are now only eight of the Dranesville wounded in the hospital, and only one of these is expected to die of his wounds. The other wounded have all been discharged.

Another Soldier Killed by the Careless Use of Firearms. Yesterday another instance occurred of a soldier lilled through the careless use of firearms. The rictim was JAMES McKez, private in Company I, First Pennsylvania Cavalry. A private, having or s false face, protruded his head into a tent where several soldiers were sitting, when one of the latter. affecting to be frightened, took out his rovolver and printed it in the direction of the masked head. By ne of those fatuities that often follow upon the beels of reckless carelessness, a barrel of the re wiver exploded, the bullet just grazing the head o to masked, soldier and hitting McKee, who hapmened to be passing, in the left temple, and killing

him instantly. Colonel Allen, of New Jersey. Colonel ALLEN, of New Jersey, has been given

Another Execution. To-morrow a private of the Second Infantry re gulare, who shot a sergeant in the same regimen ir Alexandria, some time since, will be hung a short distance from Washington. All the infantry in the regular army, now in the city, will be in attend

Gen. Porter's Division To-morrow a drill of all the artillery and cavalry connected with Gen. PORTER's division will tak

'It is reported that Gen. MANSPIELD, now under

Cen. Wood at Newport News, desires to be relieved

Departure of the New Jersey Ninth, Major Thomas S. Allison paid off the New Jersey Ninth, Colonel ALLEN, at Meridian Hill, on Fiday last. This is the first regiment which has been paid off this year. These soldiers received two months' pay, about two-thirds of which wa transmitted to their families. The regiment left yesterday for Annapolis. It was selected by Gene ml Bunnside to accompany him on his expedition, is consequence of its being composed, in a great measure, of men from Tom's river, Great Egg Harbor, and other places along the Jersey coast. who are used to the management of surf bonts. At the landing made at Port Royal, one of the Indiana tegiments came very near losing a large number of

nen, who ignorantly jumped into the surf before the heats reached the heach. Virginia for the Union. It is the opinion of many that, were the voice of he people of Virginia only allowed to be expressed, t would be declared for the Union. Evon in the sity of Richmond there is a very strong feeling for the Union. Merchants and others are beginning to institution to exchanged prisoners passing through | see the result of their folly, and to lameht their raitorous action.

General Burnside's Expedition. The destination of General Burnside's expedi tion remains as much a mystery as was that of

General Sherman's before it was known that landing had been made at Port Royal.

The agent of the Government who superintended the removal of SLIDELL and MASON from For Warren to the British ship Rinaldo, returned thi morning to Washington. No papers were ex-changed between the agent and the English commander, in connection with the delivery and reception of the rebel emissaries.

General Lane, of Kansas, is making prepara tions for the active campaign on which he will soon

The Government has been prompt in giving directions for furnishing the necessary supplies.

The staff officers of General Graham's brigad prsented him last night with a splendid sword an

The Reported Texas Expedition. The report in a recently-published letter from St. Louis, with reference to a Texas expedition being fitted out at Fort Leavenworth, to be under the charge of Major General HUNTER, with Generals LANE and DENVER as subordinates, is incorrect i essential particulars. General Lane is at present engaged in the discharge of his duties as a Senator from Kansas. He will leave this position only to take exclusive command over a column, organized with a view to demenstrate to the country the correciness of the principle through which alone he believes the war can be brought to a successfu close, and the rebellion triumphantly and permanently overthrown. In this position General Laws is, it is understood, cordially endorsed by the Ad-Precautions Against Female Spies

Measures have been taken to guard against the communication of information to the rebels, espe cially through female agency.

Specification for Iron-plated Steam Bat-The Navy Department has forwarded to the seve ral navy yards copies of the specifications for the hull, iron plating, and steam machinery for the iron-clad steam batteries about to be built. Upon application to the commandants of the yards, the partie who can prepare a portion or the whole can see the specifications, and will be able to make an offer to he Secretary of the Navy, stating the least time and money for which they can execute the work.

Arrival of Rebel Deserters. Two deserters from the First Maryland Regiment, and three from a Tonnessee regiment en-camped near Union Mills, between Contreville and Manassas, arrived here yesterday. They escaped by way of Winchester, crossing the Potomac at Dsm No. 5, eight miles above Williamsport. These men were well clothed. They state that the rebel army take possession of everything in the way of nissary stores, leaving the owners unsatisfied and suffering for the common necessaries of life.

They have no idea of the number of men, but represent the defences to be of a formidable charac

Contract for Muskets. A gentleman of Philadelphia has received a con-tract to furnish the Government with twenty housand muskets of the Minie pattern. There not a city, perhaps, in the country that has greate facilities for manufacturing fire-arms than Philadelphia, yet not a single gun-maker carrying on usiness has yet received a contract. Some of the finest gun-barrels made in the world are manufactured at Lancaster, Pa. Philadelphia could turn out twenty thousand improved muskets every, two reeks if the Government required them dovernment has determined not to accopt any nore altered or second-hand muskets

Paying off the Reserves. It is expected that Major BREUA will commence paying off the Pennsylvania Reserves on Tuesday Appointed Messenger. Mr. JAMES P. WILLIAMS, of Harrisburg, Pa.

uss been appointed messenger in the Senate. Additional Clerks. Several additional clerks have recently be appointed in the Treasury Department. Miscellaneous. The following letter has been addressed to Hon.

W. P. Fessenden, chairmaniof the Committee on

Commerce, of the Senate, and Hon. THADDRUS

STEVENS, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, of the House: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 3, 1862. SIR: The act of Congress, passed on the 26th of ecember, 1861, directing that, from and after the date of its passage, certain duties, in lieu of the du-ties before imposed, should be levied, collected, and paid on tea, coffee, and sugar, imported from for-oign countries, did not exempt from its operation ton, coffee, and sugar previously imported and warehoused, and was therefore regarded by me as at, was yesterday arrested, at the instance of a direction to collect the duties prescribed on all tion, and instruc tions were issued to the collectors accordingly I beg leave, however, to direct your attention to the fact that where goods imported have been placed in warehouse under the law and department regulations, the amount of duties has in each case be first opportunity that offered, to go over to the entangle of the specific one of the double the amount of the dues thus estimated for their payment, and there is a general opinion among

ats that the faith of the Government is engaged for the delivery of such goods to the merchants on payment of the duties imposed by law at the time of the warehousing. Whether this opinion be absolutely well founded or not, there is certainly something in the nature of the transaction which supports it. It is my duty, doubtless, to execute the law as it is written; but, in view of this opinion of the importing merchants I respectfully suggest the propriety of the adoption of a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit warehoused goods to be withdrawn on payment of the duties imposed by the act of August 2, 1861, and to refund any excess of du-

ties above those thus imposed, which may have been llected on goods already withdrawn. With great respect, S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury. Thirteen rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. Firz John Porter's division of the army in Virginia, have been brought to the city and lodged in the old Capitol.
Col. D'UTASSY, of the Garibaldi Guard, has been

appointed a brigadier general of volunteers.

The Navy Department expects the United States sloop John Adams to arrive at New York within a few days. The Department does not apprehend that any disaster has happened to her, notwithstanding her long absence.

Important from Point of Rocks. ATTACK OF THE REBELS.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS RETIRE. THE RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH DESTROYED.

AN ARTILLERY FIGHT. Point of Rocks, Jan. 5 .- Six thousand rebels attacked the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, near Hancock yesterday, while protecting the railroad. After a slight skirmish, our men retired to this side of the Potomac to await reinforcements. Meanwhile the rebels destroyed the railroad and tele-

graph lines, breaking our communication with Cum. General Lardner is marching to the relief of the Fifth Regiment with a sufficient force. The loss on either side is unknown, but believed to be trifling. The rebels have been shelling our position at intervals all day. Our artillery is responding. The robel shells did no mischief.

From Fortress Monroe, THE SCOUTING PARTY TO BIG DETREL. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 4, via Baltimore .couting party, numbering seven or eight hundred, and consisting of six companies of the Coast Guard, six companies of the Twentieth New York Regiment, and three companies of Harlan's Cavalry, left Camp Hamilton yesterday morning, under command of Acting Brigadier General Weber, ac-companied by Majors Vegesack and Curling, of Gen. Wool's staff. About two miles beyond Little Bethel the infantry halted, and the cavalry proseeded towards Big Bethel. Six miles this side of that place, they met a mounted picket, which was

The cavalry gave chase, but were unable to overtake the fugitives. On arriving at Big Bothel the place appeared to have been deserted, and a careful examination showed that such was the fact. It had apparently been occupied by 3,000 or 4,000 men, including 200 or 300 cavalry. Breastworks were found nearly half a mile in extent, pierced for twolve guns. After a short stay the scouting party eturned. No guard was left there, as was stated vesterday. The steamer S. R. Spaulding is loading for Hatteras Inlet. General Burnside's expedition is now daily ex-

pected here. From the Indian Country-The Loyal Indians at War with the Texans. LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 4.—Reports from the Indian country show that the war has fairly begun between loyal Indians and the Texas and rebel half-breeds. In a fight in Cherokee country, it is reported that Cooper, a Texas general, and MoIntosh, the leader of the robel Crocks, were killed, while the loyal Indians lost fourteen of their braves.

The Cincinnati Money market CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The money market is more settled as regards the currency question, consequent upon the action of the New York banks. In respect to the demand for treasury notes, the popular sentiment here is in favor of their use as currency, to the exclusion of all others, if necessary. Exchange is firm at 2 per cent. promium. The Steamship Parana.

The Steamsonp Furnam.

Halifan, Jan. 4—No news has yet been heard of the steamship Parana, but all apprehensions in regard to her safety have subsided, from the fact that she did not leave Southampton till the 20th of December. Mason and Slidell are hourly expected to arrive here in the British gunboat Rinaldo.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

REBEL SUBMARINE BATTERIES THE FEDERAL GUNBOAT FLEET.

The Rio Grande Blockaded. A SCHOONER BURNED.

GALVESTON TO BE BURNED. CAPTURE OF REBEL STEAMERS.

CAIRO, Jan. 5 .- Six hundred submarine batte les have been planted between Columbus and femphis by the rebels. A gentleman who witnessed the experiments made with these batteries stated that they were entirely successful. The crows of the Federal gunbosts were must bly be anchored in the stream on Monday.

The Momphis Appeal of the 18th ult. has the following from Texas. The Galveston Civilian of the 18th says that last night's mail brought advices from the Rio Grande, to the effect that one of Lincoln's steam propellers had arrived, and was block-ading the river. She had captured and bursed a The fight was still progressing at Matamoros.

The Houston Telegraph of the 20th ult. says that the people of Galveston are in a considerable stew over the report that General Herbert has ordered the destruction of Galveston, if the city ould not be defended. The Federal fleet near New Orleans and Lake hartrain have captured several rebel steamer

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. COMPLETION OF THE BRIDGE OVER GREEN

RIVER. Louisville, Jan. 5 .- Last Thursday a small Federal scouting party went below Paducah, and William Owens, one of their number, was taken prisoner, and the rebels threatened to hang him The Federals thereupon arrested Robert Wolfolk, a prominent Secessionist of Paducah, and sent word to the rebels that his fate would be deternined by that of Owens. Wolfolk's wife has gone Columbus to get an order from General Polk or the exchange of the two men.

The Green-river bridge has been completed The Green-river bridge has been completed.

LOUISYLLE, Jan. 4.—The bridge over Green
river will be completed to-morrow. Reconnoissances are made almost daily, south of the river,
by the Federal troops. The rebels retired before
Colonel Garfield, in Eastern Kentucky, and he is
now advancing on Prestonburg.

General Schoepff has made several ineffectual attempts to draw Zollicoffer from his entrenchments
at Somerset; but there is no prospect of an immetempts to draw Zollicoffer from his entrenchments at Somerset; but there is no prospect of an immediate general engagement there.

All the Kentucky banks which are located where the rebel demination prevails have been consolidated under Henry J. Lyons, formerly of Louisville, as president, with authority to use them for the Southern Confederacy.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

BURNING OF ROSE HILL.

SEDALIA, Jan. 5 .- Three men arrived here to day from Johnson county, who report that Jennison was at Rose Hill, Johnson county, a day or two ince, which place they report that he has burned. This force is reported to be on the way to this place and if it be true, it is hoped that he will capture the notorious Methodist preacher and brigand Ward Corkerel, who is reported to be encamped with about 500 men near Columbus, in the northwestern part of the county.

Many of the most substantial and respectable

citizens of Johnson county arrive here nearly every day, being driven from their homes by this noted bushwhacker and his gang.

The report that Secession is squelched in Johnon county is all bosh. They are, if anything,

worse than they have ever been.

The son of Mrs. Heath, P. M. at Warrensburg, oming home from Kansas the other day, fell into the hands of Corkerel, and was nearly stripped of his clothing.

THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Broad and Locust reets-" Othello," TEMPLE OF WOMDERS-N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-ut streets. Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

MILITARY MATTERS IN TOWN. The soldiers of the war with the British in 1812 will celebrate the 8th of January, the anniversary of the day when American arms humbled the pride of the British lion at New Orleans. They will hold a when American arms humbled the pride of the British lion at New Orleans. They will hold a meeting in the Supreme Court room.

On New Year's afternoon the members of the Pennsylvania Zouave Cadet Company presented Capt. Thomas J. Strong with a solid ailver medal. At the recent capture at Beaufort, S. C., amongst other places visited by our victorious troops was the house of the Semper Paratus Engine Company. Here were found a number of quaint-looking articles, from which were chosen a copper pipe and hose coupling, and at the instance of Captain H. W. King, one of Philadelphia's ablest seamen, and at present harbor master at Beaufort, it was unanimously resolved to send them as a present to the Southwark Hose Company, of this city, and they were secordingly placed in charge of Captain Wm. Clark, who arrived at this port on Friday, and delivered them to the company for whom they were intended. The "Semper Paratus" was chartered in 1818, and the engine (No. 380) found in their house was built by our celebrated mechanic, Mr. John Agnew. The hose coupling is marked "Dialogue, Philadelphia." The pipe is copper, over five feet long, and, in these days of steam engines and large nozzles, has rather an antiquated appearance. These relies can be seen at the Southwark Hose house, Third street, below Lombard.

On Saturday moraing, in the Quarter Sessions, Judge Allison, a writ of habeas corpus was heard to procure the discharge of George M. Apple, of Company K. Baxter's Fire Zouaves. Captain Plum made a return to the writ that Apple was a deserter from his regiment while in the face of the enemy. Captain Plum testified that Apple was with the regiment at Poolesville, and in consequence of some representations by his brother, he obtained a furlough to go to Washington. The furlough expired about the 16th of Otober, but Apple did not return to his company, but was arrested in Philadelphia on New Year's night.

Mrs. Apple testified that her son was under eigh-

furlough to go to Washington. The furlough oxpired about the 16th of Ootober, but Apple did not return to his company, but was arrested in Philadelphia on New Year's night.

Mrs. Apple testified that her son was under eighteen years of age (he looks much older;) nover gave her consent to his enlistment; saw him in camp while the regiment was in the city.

Ju.go Allison said the first question to be dispassed of was that of desertion, which could be done by the proper authorities. The young man recognized the authority which claimed to hold him, and had asked permission to absent himself from camp for a limited time. Until the question of desertion was settled, the habeas corpus to secure his discharge could not be passed upon. Apple was then remanded to the custody of Capitain Plum.

Another writ of habeas corpus was also heard, for the purpose of procuring the discharge of John H. Rowe, a member of Baxter's Fire Zouaves. It was in evidence that Rowe was at Poolesville with his company, and was allowed a furlough for seven days, in consequence of sickness. He did not return at the expiration of the furlough, and was arrested as a deserter. After his arrest, the writ of habeas corpus was seventen.

Mrs. Rowe, estified the her son was acceptance. abeas corpus was issued.

Mrs. Rowe testified that her son was seventeen

years of ago in April last; she further testified that he had been home over a month; was sick, but not confined to bed, and did not require the services of a physician. During her son's enlistment Mrs. Rowe had been drawing money from the Relief Rowe had been drawing money from the Ketter Committee.

Judge Allison disposed of this case by remanding Rowe to be first dealt with as a deserter.

On the evening of the first inst, the First Regiment of Gray Reserves presented a handsome testimoniato its colonel, Peter C Ellmaker. It consisted of a complete outfit of an infantry colonel, each article strictly in accordance with the army regulations, and of the finest and best quality. The sword is a splendid specimen of art and workmanship, a genuine Damasous blade, with rich mountings of gold and silver. On a plate on the scabbard is inscribed:

gold and silver. On a plate on the scanbard is inscribed:

Colonel P. O. Elimaker,
First Regiment (Gray Reserves) Reserve Brigade,
First Division, P. V.
From the Regiment, January 1, 1882.
The ceremony of presentation took place at the house of the recipient, and it was made the occasion of some good speech-making, and of some other agreeable exercises. Private George T. Thorn was the organ of the donors, and Col. Elimaker was his own spokesman. Both speakers acquitted themselves in the happiest manner.

The following is a list of articles lately shipped by Adams' Express for the use of Company H, California Regiment, now confined as prisoners of war at Richmond, Va.: 74 woollen shirts. 65 pairs woollen and cotton drawers, 110 pairs woollen hose,

war at Richmond, Va.: 74 woollen shirts, 65 pairs woollen and cotton drawers, 110 pairs woollen hose, 25 coats, 12 pairs pantaloons, 15 pairs blankets, 6 vests, 17 pairs shoes, 5 pairs mittens, 30 handker-chiefs, 20 towels, 6 caps, needles, pins, thread, tape, and many other little comforts. The whole lot was the result of private contributions, not a single article having been contributed by any church, society, or any of the numerous relief associations to which many of our citizens have furnished liberally of their goods and materials. WROUGHT IRON CANNON .- During last week

Wrought Inon Cannon.—During last week there have been about forty cannons proved at the Phoenix Iron Company's works, by an officer from the ordnance department at Washington, and every ene stood the test. Not one out of the three hundred ennon made at the Phoenix Works has proved faulty; all here the test to perfection. The ordnance department at Washington has pronounced Mr. Griffen's wrought iron commons the best, handsomely finished, and of great durability.

Government has given the Phoenix Iron Company another order of three hundred more to make as soon as possible. Besides the heavy orders for railroad iron, the company have also orders for beams and girders for iron bridges, and iron of various descriptions for navy yards for building vessels, causes business to be very brisk at these works. The company have a large set of hands employed part of the works run day and night with double sets of hands.

supply all wants.

THE ORGANIZATION OF COUNCILS.—This morning, at ten o'clock, both branches of City Councils will organize. In Select Council there will be no difficulty in getting to work immediately. The canons of the Democrate has selected Mr. Cuyler to preside, Emanuel Wray will be chief clerk, and Horace S. Martin sensant clerk. H. J. Fougeray is still retained as messenger.

In Common Council a contest may be expected. Under the late act of Assembly, the number in Common Council has been reduced to 45 members. Of this number there are 18 Democratic members, about whose election there is no doubt. The People's party have 22 members fairly elected. The contest will be in regard to 5 members.

The Democrate claim that the chamber should stand 23 Democrate and 22 People's; and, if the gentlemen of the People's party from the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth wards think there have been frauds committed, they should be contestants, and not those in whose favor the vote now stands. But if the opposite course is pursued, the Democratic members, as they have a quorem, will organize and proceed to business in anoster room. In Select Council the Democrats have also a majority, and the chamber over which Wilson Kerr, Democrat, presides will be recognized as the legal body to transact business.

crat, presides will be recognised as the legal body to transact business.

The caucus of the Democratic members decided upon the following list of officers for Common Council: President, Wilson Kerr; chief clerk, Philip H. Lutts; assistant clerk, Isaiah Butler; messengers, Hugh Collins and J. A. Taylor.

In the caucus of the People's party the following nominations were made: President, J. A. Freeman; clerk, George F. Gordon; assistant clerk, B. H. Harris; messengers, James Zimmerman and Thos. H. Hall.

THE BILL FOR THE DEVENCE OF THE CITY. On Thursday last, Hon. William D Kelley, the Representative in Congress from the Fourth Con-gressional district of Pennsylvania, introduced 2-bill relative to the degree of the city of Philader phia:

bill relative to the description of the city of Philadelphia:

A Bill for the Defence of the City of Philadelphia, the River Delaware, and the Harbor of Refuge at Delaware Breakrater:

Be it enacted, by, That the sum of twelve hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money that may be now, or hereafter, in the treasury of the United States, for the construction, armament, and supply of a suitable number of floating iron-clad steam batteries, for the defence of the Delaware river and bay. The number, plan, armament, and construction of the same to be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be finished with the least possible delay.

of the Navy, and to be finished with the least possible delay.

Section 2. And be it further enacted. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same. is hereby, appropriated out of any money that may be now, or hereafter, in the treasury of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in the purchase of a site or sites for, and the construction of, suitable works of defence for the Harber of Refuge made by the Delaware Breakwater in Delaware bay, the said works of defence to be commenced and finished with the least possible delay. ABMING THE BORDER COUNTIES. - GOVERNOR

ARMING THE BORDER COUNTIES.—Governor Curtin has notified the commissioners of Chester county that he is prepared to furnish arms to the volunteer companies or military organisations designed for home defence. Soon after the commencement of the robel war various Home Guards were formed in Chester county, but survived but a short time, owing to the want of arms to make them effective. The following notification has been sent to the commissioners, from which it will be seen that all organized companies will be promptly furnished with arms on application to the Executive:

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 21, 1861.

To the County Commissioners of the County of Chester—Gentlemen: I am now prepared to furnish arms to border Counties, as provided for in the 27th section of the act of May 15th, 1861.

Arms still being very much needed to supply men entering into actual service, and to avoid having them lie idle, I will furnish them to your Board only as fest as notified by you that you have in your county regularly organised volunteer companies to receive them.

e them.
Very respectfully yours,
A. G. Cubtin, Governor

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN CAMP PIERPONT-A. NEW IEAR'S DAY IN CAMP PIERPONT—A. CARD OF THANKS.—The following card of thanks was unanimously confirmed, on the 2d inst., by the members of Company I, Seventh Regiment, now encemped at Camp Pierpont, Virginia:

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed on behalf of Company I, Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, Second Brigade, McCall's Division, to draft a recolution of thanks to the officers of the regiment, for their kindness to us on the occasion of celebrating the New Year, be it therefore New Year, be it therefore and heartfelt thanks of the New Year, be it therefore and heartfelt thanks of the Recolved, That the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the members of Company I, Seventh Regiment, Pennsylva-nia Reserve Volunteer Corps, be, and are hereby, tendered to the officers of the regiment for the handsome collation served to us by them on New Year's Day; and we assure them that such kindness will be remembered ever grate-fully by us.

them that such should be above be handed to the Colonel of the regiment, and also be published in the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, Philadelphia daily Press, and the Morning Republican, at Washington, D. C. Sergeant E. F. Smith, Corporal D. M. V. B. Rainier, Private Thomas P. Wynkoop, Committee. W. Harrann, orderly sergeant, Company I, Seventh Begiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

eylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

THE HARLEQUIN SHOEMARER.—A man, named Stephen Douglass, alias "Lion," alias "Denin," alias Richard Cuer, alias George A. Janey, was arrested on Friday night, by Officer Salt, of the Sirth ward; and taken before Alderman Welding, on Saturday morning, upon the charge of larceny. He is a shoemaker by trade, and has been engaged in robbing his fellow-craftmens. Four appeared and teetified against him at the hearing. His plan of operation was to take out "staff" from parties engaged in working for the Government. This was to be made up, but Douglass never returned the shoes to those from whom he obtained This was to be made up, but Douglass never re-turned the shoes to those from whom he obtained the materials. He was enabled to get work readily through a representation that he had formerly been employed in the Arsenal. The reason assigned for leaving that place was that he could make more by

leaving that place was that he could make working for private individuals. There are other persons who have been robbed by land he will have a further hearing this a at two o'clock, at the office of Alderman Sixth street, below North. NAVAL AFFAIRS.—Only one vessel left our navy yard during the last week for sea. This was the gunboat James S. Chambers, which departed on Thursday last.

All of the officers of the Hartford and the St. Louis have reported themselves for daty.

The four heavy steam boilers of the Powhatan have been taken out, and on Saturday an attempt was made to put the vessel on the sectional dock, preparatory to being floated into the basin for wnter quarters. Owing to the immense masses of floating ice, and the rapid making of new, because of the intense coldness of the weather and the low state of the tide, consequent upon a continuous northerly wind, the sections could not be sunk deep enough to receive the vessel. They were floated into the basin, where they are perfectly secure from the floating ice. The Powhatan has been hauled to the pier, and is also secure from any danger that might occur from drifting ice. The intense severity of the cold was severely fet by the men. Things will have to remain in statu quo until a warmer spell of weather shall take place. The two bombadiers—"bomb eatches!" will probably get off some time during this week, provided the ice will permit. One of the mortars was placed on board the Mangum on Saturday. This gun, with the carriage, weighs 27,000 pounds.

There were three large guns received during the week for the Hartford. Two of them are 9-inch, and the other is an 80-pound ride gun.

Captain Richard Wainwight will take command of the flag-ship of the fleet, Commodore Farragut, a Tennessean.

The flag captain of the fleet is Captain H. H. Bell, of North Carolina. NAVAL AFFAIRS .- Only one vessel left

a Tennessean.

The flag captain of the fleet is Captain H. H. Bell, of North Carolina.

It is not certain, but it is possible, that the Gulf Squadron will be separated, one part to remain at Pensacola and the other at the mouth of the Mississippi. The severity of the weather has, of course, delayed some branches of the work at the yard. FIRE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.—Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the extensive establishment at the corner of Turner's lane and the Germantown Railroad. The premises consist of a lager beer vault, over which is built a two-story frame dwelling, used also as a saloon, with frame sheds on the cest and west sides, which were used as horse and cow stables. The frame buildings were entirely destroyed. The vault belongs to Conrad Frey, and the dwelling was occupied by Martin Schweitzer, who saved some of his furniture and a horse and cow, but lost two pigs and a lot of chickens. In the confusion incident to the alarm, Mrs. Schweitzer lost a bag containing \$100 in gold. The vaults were worth \$3,500, and are, of course, uninjured. The dwelling, worth \$1,300, is insured for \$306 in the City Insurance Company. There were about 100 empty hogsheads in one of the sheds, half of which were saved. The balance, worth \$1,500, FIRE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON .- Yesterday

which were saved. The balance, worth \$1,500, were burned, and were uninsured. The fire commenced in a lot of corn-stalk fodder, in a shed. It is known to be a case of incendiarism. The firemen experienced much difficulty both in reaching men experienced much difficulty the ground and in getting water. the ground and in getting water.

LIBERAL DONATIONS.—We are requested to insert the following donations received by the Volunteer Refreshment Committee: Kensington Iron Works, \$86; Collected by Edwin Greble, \$50; John McAllister, \$25; T. B.; \$5; Rookhill & Wilson, \$25; Employees of Merrick & Son, \$96.03; Employees of Code, Hopper, & Gratz, \$40.25; Messrs. Barrett. Bunting, & Kater, Committee on Ball at Kater Hall, \$144; Proceeds of Lecture at Chester, Delaware county, \$22,63; Saddlers and Harness, proceeds of bell, \$141.50; Galloway C. Morris, 4 ions coal; T. H. Totter, 3 tons coal; Luckhammer & Budd, 3 hams; Flinney Fisk. 4 tons coal; Wormley, Coulter, & Finch, 50 lbs. roasted coffee. The Cooper Shop Committee acknowledge the receipt of the sum of \$141.50, the proceeds of the Harnessmakers' and Saddlers' ball; and, also, of \$5.50 from Mr. E. Durar, through Mr. Charles Wayne.

SKATING ON THE SCHUYLKILL—NARROW Es-

SKATING ON THE SCHUYLRILL—NARROW ESCAPES.—On Saturday afternoon, while thousands of people were enjoying themselves upon the ice above Fairmount, a number of persons broke through, and were rescued by the members of the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society. Four of the number were so nearly drowned by the time they were got out of the water that it required the surgions of the skating club to work with them for some hours. The last one, a son of Mr. Heritage, could not be removed until late in the evening. Drs. Böker, Rand, and Slack were active in their exertions, and Dr. Charles S. Boker is entitled to special praise., He did not leave the surgeons' department during the whole afternoon. This is another evidence of the importance of the clubhouse of this noble institution, the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society.—The follow

Skating Club and Humane Society.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The follow ing is the result of the election for officers of this prosperous organization, held on Saturday evening: President—Nathan S, Hales.
Vice President—Thomas J' Choate.
Treasurer—John P. Colcord.
Secretary—Wm. H. Jones.
Assistant Socretary—James Bleloch.
Sieward—Wm. Mooney.
Librarians—Wm. Lacey, S. Doughty Carter, H. W. Robertson, Elias Diffenbaugh.
Benoficent-Fund Committee—James Leighton, Ches. Brigham, Wm. C. Kelly, E. H. Munday, Samuel H. Fell.

snother order of three hundred more to make as soon as possible. Besides the heavy orders for railroad iron, the company have also orders for beams and girders for iron bridges, and iron of various descriptions for navy yards for building vessels, causes business to be very brisk at these works. The company have a large set of hands employed—part of the works run day and night with double sets of hands.

The Ice Crop.—The ice dealers, confectioners, hotel keepers, &c., have commenced gathering the ice crop. Good ice has been formed in lerge quantities, and is now from three to six inches thick. If the cold weather continues a werk longer, there will be an abundance of ice to really a light wants.